REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Punjab

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 30T

1897-98 & 1898-99

00134251

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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REPORT

ON THE

RECEIVED BY COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JUL 1899

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

134251

AGRICULTURAL YEAR,

1ST OCTOBER 1897 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

Published by Authority.

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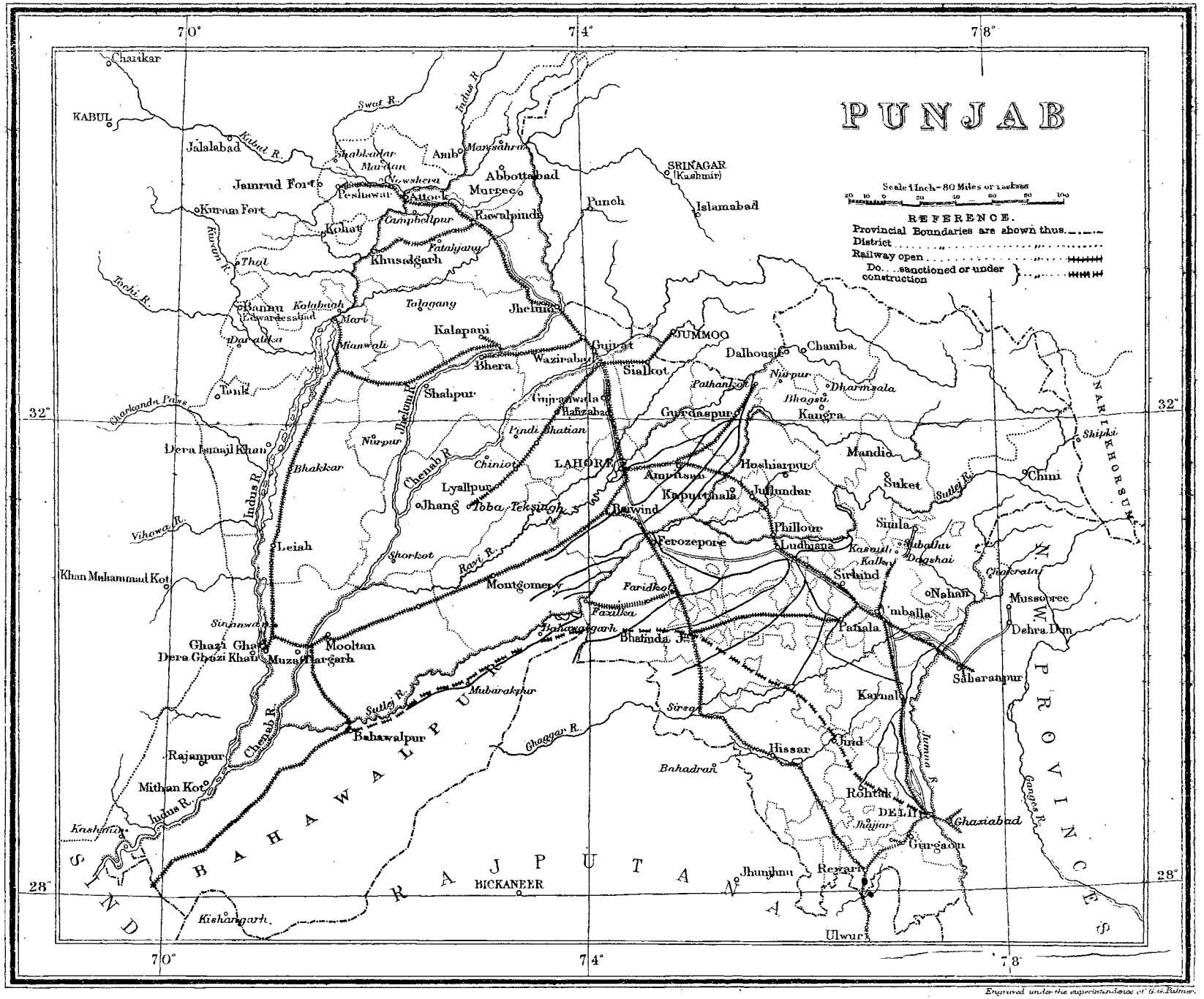
Map showing Percentage of area sewn with Wheat, in comparison with the Total area cultivated in each District for 1897-98.



REFERENCES.

Under 10 per cent.	*Cultivated area*	*Sepia*
10-20	*Do.*	*Burnt Sienna*
20-30	*Do.*	*Carmine*
30-40	*Do.*	*Gamboge*
40-50	*Do.*	*Hookers Green*
50-60	*Do.*	*Prussian Green*

Reg. No. 147, Agri., Punjab.—Feb. 97—1,000.

Published under the direction of Colonel H.R. Thuillier, R.E., *Surveyor General of India.*
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Litho. S. I. O., Calcutta.

Proceedings of the Honb'le the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Department of Reveuue and Agriculture (Revenue), No. 103, dated 27th April 1899.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the Agricultural year ending 30th September 1898, forwarded with the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 143, dated the 28th February 1899.

REMARKS.—The present report relates to the area statistics and revenue collections of the two harvests, kharíf 1897 and rabi 1898, a year of favourable seasons following after two years of drought and scarcity. The auspicious turn of events heralded by the monsoon rains of 1897 has not, it is to be regretted, continued unchecked into the current year, but with the recent failures of autumn and spring rains over large portions of the Province the report under consideration is not concerned. It relates therefore to a year of prosperity and recovery from previous calamities. The autumn harvest of 1897 is described as one of the best on record. The percentage figure assigned to it both as regards area of crops and outturn is 112, taking 100 to represent the normal. The rabi harvest though not so superlatively good is reckoned as fully up to the normal, that is to what the agriculturist may reasonably count on. The area of harvested crops, moreover, was 10 per cent. above the quinquennial and 12 per cent. above the decennial average. With the extension of cultivation on new canals it is only to be expected that apart from other causes each year's harvested area should exceed the previous average. Taking the year as a whole the cultivated area, 27,868,966 acres, is a record; the area of crops, 25,810,142 acres, was exceeded in the year 1892-93 only. What a good and a bad year respectively may mean in relation to the food-supply of the people is illustrated by figures in paragraph 4 of the report, showing that while in 1897-98 one acre of food crop was raised per head of total population, in 1896-97 only 0·71 and in 1895-96 only 0·74 of an acre was raised. Taking food crops as a whole, an estimate made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture at the instance of the Famine Commissioners showed that only a very small proportion, probably not more than 4 per cent. of the total produce is available for export, and though this estimate was considered by the Local Government and the Famine Commissioners something under the mark, it is probable that the surplus available for export does not at the most exceed 10 per cent. of the produce. In paragraph 4 (*a*) of the report it is calculated that the produce of one-fifth of the total area under wheat was exported during the year. This is a large proportion, but wheat is of course only one of the food crops, and if, as seems to be the case, the export figures are taken from the rail and river-borne trade returns, it must be remembered that the latter include also the exports from Native States within the Punjab trade block, and that we have no statistics for the wheat-producing area of these territories.

2. The area of irrigated crops might be expected to vary inversely with the rainfall, and an increase of 11·4 per cent. in the area noticed in last year's report would thus be accounted for in a year of drought like 1896-97, but notwithstanding the favourable character of the seasons of the present year the irrigated crops have further expanded by 8·6 per cent., the total area, 9,472,093 acres, being a record. The increase of 751,685 acres includes an increase of 307,315 acres in the Jhang and Gujránwála Districts due largely no doubt to the Chenab Canal. The remainder of the increase occurs in 20 districts, chiefly Lahore, Mooltan, Ferozepore and Shahpur, but is set off by a decrease in nine districts due undoubtedly to a more favourable rainfall. The total increase is in canal-irrigated crops, the area in wells having diminished by one per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the inquiry suggested in last year's report as to the tracts suitable for *kacha* wells is in progress.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper that to secure increased efficiency in the Land Record agency greater attention will have to be paid by district inspecting officers to supervising the work of the Kanúngos, as distinguished from the original work of the Patwáris. This is a matter which the Director of Land Records and Agriculture should, and no doubt does, keep in view. Another matter, which it is desirable not to lose sight of, as bearing upon the efficiency of the same agency, is the promotion of Patwáris and Kanúngos, which if carried out according to the spirit and intention of Land Revenue Rules Nos. 103 and 104 ought to render this service valuable and sought after by men of ability and education among the classes which furnish recruits to the subordinate revenue staff. The extent to which Náib Tahsíldárs' appointments are given to Kanúngo candidates is not noticed in this report, but from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's Annual Progress Report the Lieutenant-Governor learns that during the year 1897-98 only one permanent and nine temporary Náib Tahsíldárships were given to Kanúngos—a very meagre measure of promotion, when it is remembered that there are 686 Kanúngos in the Province. The proposals for amalgamating the Patwári Funds into one Provincial whole have recently been under the consideration of Government. His Honor was not able to pass final orders, as the scheme had not been fully worked out in its financial aspect.

4. The number of mutations attested during the year has reached the record figure of 736,823, the highest total previously attained being 726,672 in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that there has been a distinct improvement in mutation work in spite of the increased burden. As compared with the previous year, the increase in mutations occurs chiefly under the heads "mortgages" (24 per cent.) and "redemptions" (48·5 per cent.). It is satisfactory to note that the "net" area mortgaged, after deducting the area redeemed, is less than in 1896-97, and if cultivated area alone be considered, the difference (12·7 per cent.) is not inconsiderable. Indeed the figures are well below the average of the previous decade. The area transferred by sale is, however, larger than in any year since 1888-89. Of the total area sold, one-seventh belongs to the Mooltan District, and in regard to this district and to the returns for the Province generally, His Honor desires to repeat the inquiry made in the review of last year's report as to whether land sold by Government finds a place in the statement and to what extent such transfers account for the increase in alienations. It is to be noted that in the case of about one-eighth of the area sold and mortgaged the rights which have been transferred are not rights of actual ownership, but either occupancy rights or superior proprietary or *talukdári* rights. Such transfers, it is believed, are not from the political point of view of serious import. As regards transfers to "new agriculturists" there is a slight increase both in total and cultivated area, but the value of the statistics relating to transfers to money-lenders is impaired by the circumstance that there are no figures showing to what extent mortgages are set off by redemptions. The area permanently transferred by sale to "new agriculturists" was 5 per cent. less than in the preceding year, and amounted to 16·4 per cent. of the total area sold. The figures shown under the heading "other transfers" in Statement No. XA seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to call for some notice. This heading was first introduced in the report for 1890-91, being intended for exceptional cases such as occur when land is abandoned or absentees return to enter into possession. The entries under this heading have, however, gradually increased, and the area transferred in the year under report exceeds that shown under each of the other mutation heads, except "mortgages" and "inheritance." It is chiefly in the returns of the Deraját Division that "other transfers" are recorded, the figures for the Dera Ismail Khan District accounting for nearly one-fifth of the total of the Province. The Financial Commissioner should satisfy himself that the mutations under this head are properly classified.

5. The rise in the market value of land, so far as this can be gauged by recorded transactions of sales and mortgages, still continues, the price per acre having risen as compared with the previous year from Rs. 71 to Rs. 73. No doubt it would be erroneous to conclude that these figures represent the average values in the two years of land throughout the Province. Not only is the area sold a very small proportion of the total area, but its distribution between cultivated and uncultivated affects the comparative value of the figures. Nevertheless when in a series of years a uniform tendency towards higher prices exhibits itself and the mortgage value per acre shows a corresponding enhancement, we may, without attaching any importance to the average price per acre, accept the figures as indicating broadly the proportionate increase in land values. This increase as so estimated amounts to from 30 to 40 per cent. for sales and 50 per cent. for mortgages during the past decade. At a recent sale of 5,200 acres of Government land in the Chenab Colony the average price realised for the land in its waste aspect, and subject to all the usual demands for land revenue and water-rates, was Rs. 134 per acre, a price which greatly exceeded the expectations of the local officers. This land, however, was exceptionally favourably situated near Lyallpur. A further sale of 10,000 acres of land on the Gugera Branch has been sanctioned by the Government of India partly with a view to our arriving at a correct estimate of the competitive value of land in the Colony.

6. The figures on page 30 of the report bring out the somewhat notable fact that whereas ten years ago over three-fifths of the cultivated area of the Province was held by cultivating owners, the proportion so held is now only 48·7 per cent. Possibly the colonization in progress on the Chenab Canal is to a considerable extent responsible for this result, but it is not clear from Statement No. XII whether the Government tenants in the Jhang and Gujránwála Districts have been shown for the purposes of this statement as owners or tenants. Contrary to what might have been expected, the tendency of rents is towards kind rates. Where landlords have the command of the situation, as is specially the case in canal-irrigated tracts, the tendency towards produce rents is most marked, and, as remarked by the Financial Commissioner (page 31 of Report paragraph 8), the share of the produce exacted by landlords tends to rise. On the Bári Doáb Canal lands in Lahore, as noted on page 40 of the extracts, the landlord has been able to throw all land revenue and water-rate charges on to the tenant and to take one-fourth share of the produce as well. The area held by occupancy tenants is about 5 per cent. less than it was ten years ago. Notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the Tenancy Act, occupancy rights, judging from the figures in Statement XA, are freely bought, sold and mortgaged, and the value of the tenant right often reaches a high figure. In the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts the average price per acre was Rs. 128 and Rs. 118, respectively.

7. The total collections on account of fixed, fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue exhibit an increase of 39¼ lakhs, or 17·5 per cent. above the figures of the preceding year. This favourable result may roughly be ascribed to (1) remissions and suspensions in the previous year—20 lakhs; (2) collections of arrears during the present year—13 lakhs; and (3) improvement in the fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue—6¼ lakhs. The outstanding balance of fixed land revenue, which on 30th September 1897 had reached the record figure of 30 lakhs, had on 30th September 1898 been reduced to 16 lakhs. It is to be feared that there is little chance of further reduction of this outstanding balance during the current year. The fixed land revenue *demand* has increased but slowly during the past five years, and is only 3½ lakhs above the demand of 1893-94. During the same period fluctuating land revenue has increased by about 3¼ lakhs chiefly in consequence of the Chenab Canal. As regards miscellaneous land revenue, though the figures for the year under report are above those of the previous year, they are more than a lakh below those of 1895-96, and generally it is to be noted the tendency is towards a diminution in the amount of

revenue classified as "miscellaneous" consequent upon the reduction of the grazing or *tirni* paying area of the Province. Sales of Government lands, which considerably affect the figures of particular years, cannot be regarded as permanent sources of revenue.

In connection with the statement of increases in the fixed land revenue roll it is requested that in next year's report the amount of revenue added to the roll since settlement in consequence of the orders on the subject of the assessment of new cultivation on the Bári Doáb, Chenab, Shahpur and Swat River Canals may be specially noticed.

8. Remissions and suspensions of revenue were normal in amount, and as observed by the Financial Commissioner, the feature of the year was the large recoveries of outstanding arrears consequent upon two good harvests.

9. As might be expected, fluctuating revenue exhibits more markedly than fixed land revenue the effects of favourable seasons. Apart from the Chenab Canal, where a yearly increase in revenue for some time to come may be counted on as a certainty, there is a gratifying improvement in the realizations on the Sidhnai, Ferozepore, and Shahpur Canals. In the riverain tracts too which are subject to *sailáb* fluctuating rates the improvement has been most marked. It is a notable fact that for the first time for many years the effect of river action within the areas not subject to fluctuating assessment has been to increase the revenue, the alluvion enhancements being Rs. 8,310 in excess of the diluvion remissions. The destructive action of the Hoshiárpur *chos* seems to have been very much less than usual. The Bill designed to protect the lands in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts from the action of the *chos* has been referred by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for approval.

10. It is observed that the Financial Commissioner has recently issued orders with a view to more accurate and detailed information being obtained in regard to the area and income of Government lands. There is reason to believe that Statement No. XXII as at present prepared is not altogether reliable. Certainly there are wide discrepancies between its figures and those of Statement No. XI so far as they relate to the areas held on lease from Government. It is very desirable that we should have accurate information as to the extent to which the State occupies the position of landlord throughout the Province. As noted by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 32 (*a*) of the Report, the policy of leasing Government lands with a view to the lessee ultimately becoming proprietor has now given way to the plan of retaining the State proprietorship in all cases in which a right of purchase has not been conceded—a plan which has the advantage of preserving the land from alienation to non-agriculturists. The Financial Commissioner notices the reluctance of District Officers to assess the full competition rent in the case of Government leases. Where there are reasons calling for special consideration of the lessees, and obligations arising out of expectations previously created, the imposition of full rates will no doubt often be inadvisable. At the same time, as observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper, the principle, which has been deliberately adopted and been approved by the Government of India, is a sound one, and it should not be thrust aside merely because District Officers have been accustomed to the old practice of assessing málikána as a fraction, generally a small one, of the land revenue.

11. The expedient of letting out land on the Chenab Canal for temporary cultivation on payment of a share of the produce, pending permanent allotment to colonists, seems to have been financially profitable. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the results of this system of management should be collated and reviewed, as they will prove valuable in connection with any questions which may now or hereafter arise as to the outturn and rental value of land in the colony.

12. The table in paragraph 20 of the Report does not explain the increase (after allowing for lapses) of 151,394 acres in the area and Rs. 30,765 in the value of the revenue-free assignments throughout the Province. From Statement No. XXV it appears that, notwithstanding the lapse of a jágír, value Rs. 4,947, in the Umballa District, the assigned revenue in the Delhi Division has increased in amount by Rs. 14,364 and the area by 12,392 acres. There is also an unexplained increase of 174,609 acres and Rs. 34,774 revenue in the Deraját Division. The Lieutenant-Governor leaves it to the Financial Commissioner to make any inquiries which he may think these figures call for. Of the three important pending questions affecting jágírs alluded to in the review of last year's report, two—the question of securing these properties from sub-division, and the question of exempting them from attachment in execution of a decree—have been laid before the Government of India, with the result that arrangements are now in progress for effecting the desired objects by legislation. The third question as to the commutation of petty jágír shares is still under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

13. There is little to note in connection with settlement proceedings. On the completion of operations in Dera Gházi Khan during the year the district of Muzaffargarh was put under settlement. The officer selected for this charge, Sardár Bahádur Arjan Singh, died suddenly in July 1898. His death is a distinct loss to the Provincial Service. It is noticed (paragraph 17 (*a*)) that the income from fluctuating assessment in Dera Gházi Khan has failed to come up to the Settlement Officer's estimate in both years since settlement. This is a matter which should be carefully watched both in Dera Gházi Khan and Montgomery, where also the new assessment partakes largely of a fluctuating character. The Lieutenant-Governor has recommended to the Government of India that a re-settlement of the old Sirsa District be commenced in the cold weather of 1899.

14. The Tenancy question is not a burning one in the Punjab, nor is it likely to become so while colonization schemes afford a field for expansion of the surplus cultivating population. As observed by the Financial Commissioner, the tenancy litigation relates to an area minutely small as compared with the total tenant-held area of the Province. With reference to the suggestion in paragraph 27 (*b*) of the Report that mortgagors should be allowed a right of occupancy in their mortgaged land, it is to be observed that there is nothing to prevent such an arrangement being made by agreement between the parties. A legally compulsory arrangement of this sort would, however, practically amount to an entire prohibition of mortgages with possession, and the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether this measure of interference would be acceptable to any of those concerned. On the question of mortgagees ejecting mortgagors the Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to add to what was said in paragraph 14 of the review of last year's report.

15. The sections of the report coming under the heading "Northern India Canal and Drainage Act" deal only, it is explained, with those canals which are under the management of the Civil Department or on which colonization schemes are being carried out; but in view of the great and growing importance of canals in the revenue administration of the Province it seems desirable to give District Officers an opportunity of noticing and commenting on, from the Civil Officers' point of view, questions affecting canals of every description within their districts. Thus for instance the effect of the policy adopted of late years on some of the larger canals by the Government in the Irrigation Department of making the water go further by spreading it over a larger area while reducing the percentage of irrigation allowed to each tract should be carefully observed and the results noted. Matters such as that referred to by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore (paragraph 43 of extracts) may usefully be brought to notice, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if in this particular case the Financial Commissioner will address the Chief Engineer with a view to a remedy being applied if possible.

16. On the Chenab Canal the Colonization Officer was chiefly engaged during the year in locating settlers on the Jhang Branch. It would appear that of the area allotted to peasant colonists on this Branch as much as two-thirds has been given to residents of the Jhang and Gujránwála Districts, most of these belonging to the class of so-called Bár nomads. In view of what is said in paragraph 14 (4) of the Colonization Officer's report and of facts otherwise brought to notice, it is to be feared that the extensive migration of tenants from the Ravi and Chenab riverain tracts, so widely complained of, is not unconnected with this liberal recognition of the claims of Bár nomads. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that it will be advisable to take steps beforehand to guard against any similar difficulties arising in connection with the colonization of the Chaj Doáb, and he is prepared to consider proposals of the Financial Commissioner for the ascertainment and registration of the claims of the true graziers of the Kerána Bár. In fact it is not too early to take up generally in view of the Jhelum Canal colonization the various preliminary questions suggested by the experience gained on the Chenab Canal. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the Financial Commissioner's commendation of Captain Popham Young's work as Colonization Officer on the Chenab Canal. The Pesháwar Canals Regulation having been enacted, and various questions of principle decided in connection therewith, the Lieutenant-Governor is now in a position to proceed with the contemplated measure legislating on similar lines for the minor and private canals of the Province. It is hoped that a Bill will soon be introduced into the local Legislative Council.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts are on the whole promptly recovered. The outstandings under both Acts are largest in the Lahore District, but this seems to be due not so much to any lack of effort in effecting realizations, as to the injudicious manner in which advances were originally made. With reference to the Financial Commissioner's remark that no sums due under Act XII of 1884 have been remitted as irrecoverable, it is to be noted that a sum of Rs. 5,071 has been shown in entry No. 3 (*b*) of Statement No. XXVI against the Umballa District as written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.

18. The question of strengthening Tahsíl establishments to which the Officiating Financial Commissioner draws attention in paragraph 34 (*a*) of the report is not one in regard to which the Lieutenant-Governor on the facts before him is in a position to express an opinion. So far as land records work is concerned, it is understood that the arrangements for deputing extra Náib Tahsíldárs to assist in mutation work and the increases which are from time to time made in the Kanúngo establishments are sufficient to meet the requirements of this portion of the Tahsíldárs' duties. As regards Judicial work it is always open to the Financial Commissioner and controlling officers to make representations to Government if it is found that standing orders tend to throw an undue share of this on the Tahsíldár and his Náib. There remains the revenue-collecting establishment represented by the *Wásil Báki Navís* and the Sub-Treasury staff. The increase in their duties, in cases where fluctuating assessments have been introduced, is no doubt considerable. In other cases some explanation will doubtless be forthcoming as to the reasons for the increase in work, if additional establishment is proposed on this ground. The number of villages in a tahsíl, which it is believed is generally not much in excess of what it was 20 years ago, is not, His Honor thinks, in all cases the standard by which the pressure of work is to be measured. As to the "higher standard of accuracy and greater degree of minuteness" which is now demanded by controlling officers, it is to be presumed that with the spread of education the attainments of the Tahsíl officials have generally been correspondingly raised. Generally in dealing with any proposals for additional establishment the case of each tahsíl should be considered separately on its merits, following the plan adopted in the case of the arrangements for strengthening district head-quarters establishments.

19. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to offer his acknowledgments to the Financial Commissioner and to the Revenue Officers generally for another year's steady and excellent work, carried out fortunately under conditions more favourable than in the famine year which preceded it, also to the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper, Officiating Financial Commissioner, for the present interesting report.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

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No. 143.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, *the 28th February* 1899.

FROM

W. S. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1898. The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Thorburn held the office of Financial Commissioner throughout the year. This report has been written under the direction of the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S.I., who was appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner after the end of the year, on the 4th January 1899, when the Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Thorburn proceeded on privilege leave.

I have, &c.,

W. S. HAMILTON,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR, 1st OCTOBER 1897 to 30th SEPTEMBER 1898.

PART I.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. *Preliminary.*—Part I of this report has been furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Part II has been prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office as usual.

The reports were received from the districts on the dates noted below :—

Division.	District.	Date of receipt of fair copy.
DELHI	Hissár	22nd November 1898.
	Rohtak	22nd ditto.
	Gurgáon	22nd ditto,
	Delhi	22nd ditto.
	Karnál	29th ditto.
	Umballa	22nd ditto.
	Simla	22nd ditto.
JULLUNDUR	Kángra	2nd December 1898.
	Hoshiárpur	2nd ditto.
	Jullundur	2nd ditto.
	Ludhiána	2nd ditto.
	Ferozepore	2nd ditto.
LAHORE	Mooltán	2nd December 1898.
	Jhang	21st November 1898.
	Montgomery	21st ditto.
	Lahore	5th December 1898.
	Amritsar	11th November 1898.
	Gurdáspur	16th ditto.
RAWALPINDI	Siálkot	2nd December 1898.
	Gujrát	13th ditto.
	Gujránwála	14th ditto.
	Shahpur	12th ditto.
	Jhelum	12th ditto.
	Ráwalpindi	13th ditto.
PESHAWAR	Hazára	5th December 1898.
	Pesháwar	5th ditto.
	Kohát	5th ditto.
DERAJAT	Bannu	29th November 1898.
	Dera Ismail Khan	10th December 1898.
	Dera Gházi Khan	5th ditto.
	Muzaffargarh	29th November 1898.

2. *Rainfall and harvests.*—The harvests dealt with in this report are the autumn of 1897 and the spring of 1898. The year is memorable as it has been distinguished by the re-establishment of normal agricultural conditions. Its chief features have been the favourable and prolonged monsoon rainfall, the long drought in the winter months, the seasonable and widely distributed rain in February, the large areas sown, the generally successful yield of all crops and the small amount of injury caused by insect pests or blight.

Slight rain fell almost all over the Province in May 1897 but the records were below the normal in the large majority of the districts. Kharíf sowings however were begun on well and canal lands in Kángra, Mooltan, Jhang, Pesháwar and parts of Muzaffargarh. The North Punjab and adjacent hill districts received moderate showers in the opening days of June and then for three weeks there was a long spell of hot, dry weather broken by only occasional showers in a few scattered stations. There was some delay in the establishment of the monsoon currents, more especially the Bombay branch, but both advanced towards Upper India with exceptional rapidity and reached the East Punjab by the 22nd of June. They burst with less than their usual strength and the total fall during June was below the normal for the Punjab as a whole and was unevenly distributed. Sowings were pushed on in Karnál, Simla, Hoshiárpur, Kángra, Mooltán, Jhang, Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh, but more moisture was badly wanted and the scarcity of fodder began to tell heavily on the cattle. No rain was received over the greater part of the Province up to the 10th July but there was a fairly general fall from the 11th to the 16th. The only districts which received no share were Ferozepore, Montgomery, Lahore and Gujránwála. Little or no rain was received between the 17th and 21st except in the hill districts where the weather was showery throughout. Another wet period set in about the 22nd and from that date on till the end of August the rains were copious and well distributed. The fall in August was generally above the normal. The excess was greatest, relatively to the normal as well as in actual amount, in the northern and western tracts. The standing crops were much invigorated and large extensions of area were put under the plough. In September the Punjab received rain chiefly during three periods. The first burst occurred from the 1st to the 7th and was chiefly confined to the submontane and hill districts. During the second period, from the 13th to the 16th, the southern and south-eastern districts benefited most and the whole Province shared in the fall of the third period from the 25th to the 27th. This was the last burst of general rain. The south-west monsoon of 1897 as a whole was more generous than usual to the afflicted districts of the Delhi Division, but gave a slightly deficient rainfall to the rest of the Punjab with the exception of the Mooltán, Jhang, Gurdáspur, Shahpur, Jhelum and Peshawár districts. In 1896 no less than seven districts received a total of less than 5 inches of rain due to the monsoon but in 1897 only one district failed to reach this amount. The general result was to make the autumn harvest one of the best on record.

The area under matured crops in the kharíf exceeded that of the previous year by 39·9 per cent. and was larger than the decennial and quinquennial averages by 13·5 and 14 per cent., respectively. It is moreover the largest on record since 1887, with the exception of that returned for the exceptionally favourable harvest of 1892. This large increase occurred both on irrigated and unirrigated soils. The irrigated area was the highest on record and formed 30·8 per cent. of the total which matured crops. The area which failed to yield any crop was only 13·5 per cent. of the total. Last year the similar percentage was 35·1, and in 1895 it was 24·9. With the exception of Gurdáspur and Muzaffargarh every district shared in the increase both of area sown and area matured. By far the most striking increase, 391 per cent., was reported from Hissár which alone is responsible for nearly one-third of the total increase in the Province. Next to Hissár the districts showing the largest proportionate rise were Karnál, 147 per cent., and Ferozepore, 77 per cent.

The outturn all over the Delhi Division was good. Jullundur and Ludhiána were the only districts in the Jullundur Division which had a harvest below normal. The unirrigated crops suffered somewhat from deficient rain in Amritsar, Lahore and Gujrát but the yield on irrigated lands was good. In Siálkot owing to want of seasonable rain the harvest was distinctly below normal on all classes of soil, while Muzaffargarh on the other hand suffered from excessive flooding. Over the rest of the province the outturn was above the normal and as a whole the kharíf harvest of 1897 was decidedly above normal. Taking 100 as the standard of a normal harvest as regards both area and yield this harvest is represented by the figure 112.

Thanks to the late retreat of the monsoon currents the rabi sowings were carried out under favourable conditions in all but a few districts. These were Gurgáon, Simla, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Kohát. Slight damage caused by insect pests was reported from Hazára and Dera Ismail Khan during October. November was absolutely rainless. Early this month all sowings which it had been possible to undertake on unirrigated lands were completed and up to the end more and more land continued to be put under crops wherever artificial irrigation was available. Complaints were received from Jhelum as to the withering effects of the drought, insect pests appeared both in Siálkot and Hazára and at the end of the month it was evident that rain was badly wanted all over the province. December opened badly, the prolonged drought having seriously discounted the early promise of the harvest. There were two periods of rainfall during the month. During the first, from the 11th to the 13th, practically no rain fell in the southern districts. The fall in the centre of the province was light and in the north-west moderate. The second period extended from the 28th to the 30th when light showers were received in the four districts on the extreme north-west. In the few districts where the fall was good further sowings were made of wheat, barley and oilseeds and over the greater part of the province the standing crops received a great impetus. Eight districts received no rain at all in January and the showers which visited the others were inconsiderable. The rainfall was heaviest, but only very moderate in amount, in the hills and submontane tracts. The results of the unpropitious weather were apparent over most of the Punjab by the beginning of February but abundant rain fell everywhere early in the month and saved the situation. There were two periods of general and heavy rain. During the first the south-east and submontane districts were most favoured and during the second the northern and central. By the end of the month the prospects in every district were reported to be good. No rain fell over by far the greater part of the Punjab in March. Only seven districts in the north received showers of any importance. April was quite rainless and the damage done by hail or high winds was distinctly below the average. May opened well with a rapidly increasing temperature. Climatic conditions owing to the phenomenally small percentage of humidity in the atmosphere and the light winds were unusually favourable for harvest operations and threshing and winnowing were begun under the happiest auspices. But the thunderstorms which swept over so large a tract in the third week of May damaged the gathered crops lying on the threshing floors.

Compared with the area harvested in the preceding rabi, which was the poorest on record, there was an increase of more than four million acres. The total moreover was 10 per cent. above the quinquennial and 12 per cent. above the decennial average. The area of this harvest was the fourth largest of those recorded during the last 11 years. Although the area under crops which received artificial irrigation formed only 41 per cent. of the total, as compared with 48 per cent. in 1896 and 53 in 1897 both years of extraordinary drought, it is still the largest on record. At the same time only 4 per cent. of the irrigated area failed to mature a crop as compared with 6 per cent. in the rabi of 1897. The total area of failed crops was 14 per cent. of those which came to maturity against 19 per cent. in the previous year. Only seven districts—Hissár, Umballa, Jhang, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh—can be said to have had a harvest above the normal. Seven districts also—Rohtak, Karnál, Kángra, Lahore, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Kohát—had crops below the normal. In Simla the harvest was bad, and in the remaining seventeen districts normal.

The principal features of this rabi harvest were the abnormally large area sown, the comparatively poor yield of unirrigated crops owing to the long spells of dry weather, the successful outturn on irrigated lands and the poor yield of straw. If the winter rains had arrived at the usual time and had been average in their incidence and amount the harvest would have been a bumper one. As it was it may be put as normal for the province as a whole and may therefore be expressed by the figure 100.

Agriculture throughout the year was not subject to any calamity on a large scale. Locusts did some damage in both Gurgáon and Delhi. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,125 had to be made in the former district. In the latter

the damage was more serious. Half the revenue was remitted in 44 villages and half was suspended in 55. A description of the measures taken to restrict the ravages of these pests will be found in a printed extract in the appendices. In the Kaithal tahsíl of Karnál Rs. 3,803 were suspended on account of damage to crops from the same cause. Complaints were also received from Hissár, Rohtak and Gujrát but the harm done was slight.

The outbreak of bubonic plague in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur districts and the necessary measures taken to check its spread interfered not a little with agricultural operations in affected and suspected villages. The mango crop for instance was a good one this year in the Hoshiárpur district, but the usual outside tenders were not received and the sales fetched only one-third of the usual price. Rs. 41,882 were suspended in Gujrát owing to the damage resulting from drought. A hailstorm in Dera Ismail Khan killed a number of sheep and goats and caused some damage to grain on the threshing-floors. Five villagers and a number of cattle lost their lives in a fire which broke out in a village in the Thanesar tahsíl of Karnál. Insect pests were not anywhere so prominent as usual but complaints of injury done by them were received from five districts.

2 (*a*). *Rain-gauges.*—There were 201 rain-reporting stations on the 31st March 1897. During the succeeding twelve months one of these was abolished and eleven new ones were established so that the total number is now 211. The gauges are all properly maintained and have been much more frequently inspected than during the previous year. The results of these inspections were generally satisfactory during the year under report. Commissioners inspected 26 gauges as compared with 6 in 1896-97; Deputy Commissioners 56 against 43; Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners 29 against 31 and the Director of Land Records 34 against 37. The total inspections have thus increased by 35 per cent. from 107 to 145.

3. *Increase and decrease in cultivated areas.*—As has been described above the copious and well distributed monsoon rains of 1897, which followed the abnormally dry periods in 1895 and 1896, induced a considerable increase in the land brought under the plough, while the valuable object lessons in economy of artificial irrigation learned by the farmers in the two years of scarcity further helped to a considerable extension of irrigated areas. The land served by wells actually shrank chiefly owing to the large mortality among cattle in the famine, as not only were there fewer animals available to work the wheel or the lift but the people were careful to husband the resources of their stock to the utmost. A certain proportion of cultivated land was indeed lost by diluvion but the total was insignificant compared with the amount the favourable rainfall enabled the people to reclaim from waste. Fallows were considerably reduced, but the long drought of winter effectually checked tillage and prevented the double cropped area from increasing in anything like the same proportion with the total under cultivation. The latter is the largest on record in the last twelve years and amounted to 27,868,966 acres. This represents an increase of 4 per cent. on the return of the previous year and of 7 per cent. on the average (26,067,975 acres) of the preceding ten years. The following table compares the details of total cultivation, fallows and crops for every year since 1887-88:—

Statements Nos. III and V.

1 Year.	2 Cultivated.	3 Current fallows.	4 Balance cropped.	5 Area of crops by jinswár returns.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88	24,683,484	4,097,456	20,586,028	22,790,601
1888-89	24,893,368	4,172,673	20,720,695	23,469,994
1889-90	25,492,354	6,084,841	19,407,513	21,231,358
1890-91	25,871,157	5,017,065	20,854,092	23,536,126
1891-92	25,779,366	6,536,794	19,242,572	21,408,657
1892-93	26,816,035	3,028,350	23,787,685	26,732,864
1893-94	26,460,801	3,627,695	22,833,106	25,645,949
1894-95	27,037,972	5,261,070	21,776,902	24,479,892
1895-96	26,823,254	9,743,164	17,080,090	19,054,346
1896-97	26,821,955	10,621,867	16,200,088	18,515,957
1897-98	27,868,966	5,175,613	22,693,353	25,810,142

The term "current fallows" here includes not only land on which no crop was sown, but also land on which crops were actually sown but failed to germinate or mature. The area under current fallows this year is less than half of the alarming total of 1896-97 and shrank to 8·6 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Up to last year the decennial average under this heading was 5,334,012 acres but if last year's total is taken into account the average rises to 5,819,098. This year's total is 3 per cent. less than the former figure and 11 per cent. below the latter. "Balance cropped" signifies the areas on which crops were successfully raised after deducting fallow and failed areas and the total has risen from 16,200,088 acres last year and a decennial average of 20,248,877 acres to 22,693,353 acres in the year under revision, an increase of 40 per cent. and 12 per cent., respectively. The area of crops actually grown, including double crops, was 25,810,142 acres, an increase of 14 per cent. over the decennial average and of 39 per cent. over the total of 1896-97. The area of successfully raised crops during the year under review was the largest on record in the last decade with the exception of that returned in 1892-93.

The percentage of crops harvested to the area upon which they were grown is 113·7, so that the percentage of double cropping is 13·70 as compared with the similar figure of last year, 14·20, and the decennial average 12·03. The total area of the province has increased by about 4·8 square miles from 65,739,730 acres to 65,742,790 acres. The details are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Total cultivated area.
			Unappropriated Government waste.	Other.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896-97	4,338,408	12,075,646	5,804,180	16,699,541	26,821,955
1897-98	4,350,536	12,120,050	5,707,789	15,695,449	27,868,966
Increase or decrease + or —	+ 12,128	+ 44,404	— 96,391	—1,004,092	+1,047,011

The chief increase in the forest area has occurred in the Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Mooltán and Jhelum districts and has been caused by fresh demarcation and a more accurate survey. The marked rise in the area not available for cultivation has been occasioned by river action in the Dera Gházi Khan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Gujrát and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The large decrease of 6 per cent. in "other" land available for cultivation is due to the reclamation of old waste which was rendered possible by the favourable rains. The largest fluctuations are reported from Hissár, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore and the four southern frontier districts.

6·6 per cent. of the total area of the Province is under forests, 18·4 per cent. is unculturable waste not the property of Government, 8·7 per cent. is waste belonging to Government which is available for cultivation, 23·9 per cent. is private waste available for cultivation, and 42·4 per cent. or well over two-fifths is actually under cultivation.

3 (*a*). The only transfers between districts have been—(*a*) that of the whole Thanesar tahsíl with an area of 559 square miles, from Umballa to Karnál, (*b*) that of 1,000 acres from Muzaffargarh to Mooltan. Of the 358,731 acres transferred only 20,582 acres were cultivated.

3 (*b*). *Classification of cultivated area.*—The area and proportion of crops grown on the different classes of soil were as follows:—

Class of soil.	Total area cultivated.		Per cent. of cultivated area.	Uncropped.	Cropped.	Crops grown.	Per cent. of total area of crops.
	1896-97.	1897-98.					
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Well lands	4,535,585	4,812,882	17·3	629,562	4,183,320	4,455,917	17·3
Canal lands	4,263,428	4,718,697	16·9	607,900	4,110,797	4,818,502	18·7
Riverain land ...	1,668,555	1,731,436	6·2	235,927	1,495,509	1,687,265	6·0
Other wet land ...	702,937	739,299	2·7	226,038	513,261	541,333	2·1
Dry land	15,651,450	15,866,652	56·9	3,476,186	12,390,466	14,307,125	55·4
Total ...	26,821,955	27,868,966	100·0	5,175,613	22,693,353	25,810,142	100·0

Of every 100 acres of cultivation 81·4 were on the average put under crops, excluding fallows and failure and yielded 92·6 acres of harvested crops. These figures show a very marked rise when compared with the meagre statistics of last year, which were 60·3 and 68·2 acres, respectively. The averages of the harvested crops for the last ten years were 92, 94, 83, 91, 83, 99·7, 96·9, 91·3, 71 and 68·2, giving a mean of 87·01. On well lands 92·6 acres of crops were grown per 100 acres of cultivation and 102·1 acres on canal lands. The similar figures last year were 97·2 and 96·4. On "Other wet lands" the proportion of crops grown to the total area was 73·2 per cent., and on unirrigated lands 90·2 per cent. These figures show that each class of cultivation had its fair share of cropping in the year under review.

3 (*c*). *Irrigation wells.*—The total number of wells shown in use last year was 258,452. During the present year 2,477 wells are reported to have fallen in or become unfit for use, while 5,921 were newly made or brought into use, thus giving a net increase of 3,444, or 1·3 per cent. According to these figures the total number in use this year should be 261,896, whereas the number actually returned as in use is 262,358, an excess of 462. The increase is distributed over every district except Montgomery, Jhelum and Bannu.

The net increase, that is the difference as shown in this year's returns between the number of wells newly brought into working and the number gone out of working, exceeds 100 in Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, Mooltán, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar.

The number of *kacha* wells, *dhenklís* and *jhallárs* has fallen from 46,697 in 1896-97 to 39,288 in 1897-98, a decrease of 16 per cent. It is clear that in 1897-98 comparatively little progress was made in the construction of new masonry or unbricked wells, as owing to good rainfall there was very little need to supplement the ordinary facilities for irrigation. Under the order conveyed in paragraph 2 of the Punjab Government Review of the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1896-97 in view of the possible recurrence of famines an inquiry was to be made in each district as to the tracts in which unbricked wells might with advantage be sunk. This question has been discussed in the Revenue Reports of only four districts,—Hissár, Karnál, Umballa and Ludhiána. The inquiry in Karnál is not as yet complete and it is hoped that by next year the remaining districts will furnish the necessary information.

3 (*d*). *Area under fluctuating assessments.*—The total area under fluctuating assessments was 9,516,533 acres against 9,379,818 acres last year, an increase of 136,715 acres or 1·5 per cent. The cultivated area has also increased by 36·9 per cent. to 1,893,163 acres, while the area of crops was 1,830,269 acres, an increase of 484,743 acres, or 36 per cent.

Year.	AREA UNDER FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.																	
	Cultivated.												Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jins-wár returns.	Wells.		
	Cháhi.	Cháhi Nahri.	Nahri.	Nahri ábi.	Ábi.	Sailáb Nahri.	Dahri.	Cháhi sailáb.	Maira.	Sailáb.	Bárání.	Total.				Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
1896-97	174,971	39,701	174,061	304,065	5,944	6,089	6,041	...	125	530,277	141,317	1,382,591	153,188	1,229,403	1,345,526	16,375	3,751	20,126
1897-98	174,892	80,589	240,248	482,724	12,122	6,507	7,447	11,875	59	596,319	280,381	1,893,163	193,428	1,699,735	1,830,269	17,563	3,527	21,090
Difference + or −	−79	+40,888	+66,187	+178,659	+6,178	+418	+1,406	+11,875	−66	+66,042	+139,064	+510,572	+40,240	+470,332	+484,743	+1,188	−234	+964
Percentage + or −	−0·05	+103·0	+38·0	+58·8	+103·9	+68·6	+23·3	...	−52·8	+12·5	+98·4	+36·9	+26·3	+38·3	+36·0	+7·3	−6·0	+4·8

3 (*e*). *Irrigation.*—The total area of crops irrigated from all sources was 9,472,093 acres against 8,720,408 last year, 7,827,240 in 1895-96 and a normal area of 7,406,148 acres. There has thus been an increase of 751,685 acres, or 8·6 per cent., as compared with last year and of 2,065,945 acres, or 27·9 per cent., above the normal area. The normal proportion of irrigated to total crops is 32·6 per cent.—11·6 per cent. in the kharíf and 21·0 per cent. in the rabi. In 1895-96 the proportion was 41 per cent.: it rose last year to 47 per cent. and this year it has fallen to 36·7.

Statement VIII.

There has been an increase in the irrigated crops all over the province except in the Montgomery, Gurgáon, Hoshiárpur, Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Jullundur, Ludhiána, and Jhelum districts, the total decrease in which is 462,212 acres.

The following table shows the area of crops irrigated in each district for this and the previous year:—

Division.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated.		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference + or —
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi.	Hissár	180,204	196,406	+16,202
	Rohtak	182,968	186,605	+3,637
	Gurgáon	217,421	155,944	—61,477
	Delhi	178,782	155,664	—23,118
	Karnál	289,356	285,666	—3,690
	Ambála	83,149	42,336	—40,813
	Simla	1,214	1,323	+109
Jullundur.	Kángra	173,037	175,478	+2,441
	Hoshiárpur	79,950	67,992	—11,958
	Jullundur	398,815	394,418	—4,397
	Ludhiána	275,292	247,223	—28,069
	Ferozepore	756,401	818,520	+62,119
Lahore.	Mooltán	582,500	693,138	+110,638
	Jhang	563,507	783,162	+219,655
	Montgomery	318,225	408,632	+90,407
	Lahore	696,141	820,143	+124,002
	Amritsar	543,068	565,269	+22,201
	Gurdáspur	210,375	216,435	+6,060
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	504,363	546,184	+41,821
	Gujrát	184,128	208,342	+24,214
	Gujránwála	557,452	645,112	+87,660
	Shahpur	230,417	270,157	+39,740
	Jhelum	39,879	38,698	—1,181
	Ráwalpindi	58,111	63,238	+5,127
Peshawar.	Hazára	55,674	60,690	+5,016
	Pesháwar	405,290	429,376	+24,086
	Kohát	39,166	42,565	+3,399
Derajat.	Bannu	166,575	168,835	+2,260
	Dera Ismail Khan	159,849	171,868	+12,019
	Dera Gházi Khan	230,074	239,415	+9,341
	Muzaffargarh	359,025	373,259	+14,234
	Total	8,720,408	9,472,093	+751,685

The statement below gives details of the area of crops irrigated from various sources for this year and for 1896-97 :—

Year.	Total area of crops in column 41 of Form VI C irrigated and unirrigated.	Irrigated by						Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.				
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896-97	18,515,957	3,733,267	790,801	27,920	4,006,984	161,436	8,720,408	3,269,411	3,008,556	698,715	1,743,726
1897-98	25,810,142	4,395,453	910,295	33,015	3,970,518	162,812	9,472,039	3,675,734	3,366,644	618,875	1,810,840
Difference + or —	+7,294,185	+662,186	+119,494	+5,095	—36,466	+1,376	+751,685	+406,323	+358,088	—79,840	+67,114
Percentage of difference + or —	+39·4	+17·7	+15·1	+8·2	—0·9	+0·9	+8·6	+12·4	+11·9	—11·4	+3·8

Each of the two previous years was marked by a striking development of the irrigation from Government canals, the increase in the area served in this way last year being over 18 per cent. above even the record totals of 1895-96. The strenuous efforts made by the Irrigation Department to supplement the scanty rainfall and the careful use of the available water by the agriculturists themselves both combined to swell the total. It is interesting therefore to note that during the year under review when the rainfall was on the whole copious and seasonable there has been a still further rise of 662,186 acres, or 17½ per cent. The figures for the last seven years are compared below—

	Acres.
1891-92	2,605,773
1892-93	2,550,441
1893-94	2,523,378
1894-95	2,567,982
1895-96	3,161,008
1896-97	3,733,267
1897-98	4,395,453

The area served by Government canals has thus steadily risen since 1894-95. This development has been mainly due in late years to the opening of new branches from the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals in Karnál and Hissár and the realignment and improvement of existing distributaries, to the two new Ghaggar canals in Hissár, to new inundation canals in parts of Ferozpore, to the rapid extension of the Chenáb Colony in Gujránwála and Jhang, to the construction of new rájbahás on the Bári Doáb Canal and to extensions in the Pesháwar district. The districts in which an expansion of over 20,000 acres has occurred are as follows:—

	Acres.
Jhang	197,491
Mooltan	141,293
Montgomery	87,441
Lahore	75,644
Gujránwála	54,637
Amritsar	38,352

The only districts which show a decrease are Gurgáon (22,167 acres), Ludhiána (19,028 acres), Karnál (763 acres) and Hoshiárpur (214 acres). In the previous year Gurgáon, Ludhiána and Karnál each returned an increase of over 30,000 acres, and the marked decline in the two former districts during the year under review is entirely the result of good rains.

The area irrigated from private canals has also expanded, the increase being 119,494 acres, or 15½ per cent. During the year 910,295 acres were irrigated from this source. This total, as will be seen from the following table, is the highest but one in the last seven years:—

	Acres.
1891-92	900,620
1892-93	919,646
1893-94	892,235
1894-95	857,259
1895-96	758,744
1896-97	790,801
1897-98	910,295

The most striking rise has occurred in the Ferozpore and Gurdáspur districts. The only districts which show a distinct falling-off in area are Dera Gházi Khan and Hissár.

The area served by wells has declined by nearly 1 per cent. to 3,970,518 acres, and the average area of crops irrigated by each well comes to 11·3 acres as compared with a similar average of 15·6 acres last year. These figures show that on the whole there was no heavy strain on the wells during the year. The

only districts which have returned an appreciable increase in the well-irrigated area are—

	Acres.
Siálkot	40,231
Lahore	36,106
Gujránwála	32,768
Gujrát	24,214
Shahpur	19,303
Jhang	13,820

The increase in all these six districts was caused by the late arrival both of the monsoon and the winter rains. The decrease was most marked in the following :—

	Acres.
Umballa	34,522
Mooltan	30,958
Delhi	29,862
Gurgáon	21,916
Amritsar	16,507

It will be seen that if Amritsar, where the opening of new canal distributaries threw a large number of wells out of work, be left out of account, the expansion in well-irrigated area took place only in the central and submontane tracts, while the decrease was entirely confined to the southern and south-eastern districts where the monsoon current retained its strength for so long.

4. *Crops and produce.*—The total area of crops has already been compared with the past year's figures and the normal on page 4. The crop area of each harvest and of the two taken together are also graphically compared with those of the previous years in Diagram A, from which it will be seen that the total cropped area for 1897-98 was, excepting only that returned in 1892-93, the largest on record during the last ten years. As regards the figures for each harvest separately the area of the kharíf of 1897 was second only to that of kharíf 1892, while the area of the rabi of 1898 was surpassed during the last decade by those of 1893, 1894 and 1895. The kharíf area amounted to 11,399,624 acres, an increase of 40 per cent. on the returns of last year and of 15·7 on the normal. The rabi area was 14,410,518 acres, an increase of 38·9 per cent. on last year's figures and of 12·3 per cent. on the normal. The distribution of crops between the two harvests during the last five years is shown in the following table :—

Statements VI A, VI B and VI C.

Harvests.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Kharíf	45·3	39·4	41·0	45·0	44·0	44·2
Rabi	54·7	60·6	59·0	55·0	56·0	55·8

The rabi crop thus still forms the major part of the cultivation.

The distribution of crops was as follows :—

KHARIF.			RABI.		
Crops.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Crops.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Maize	7·4	6·2	Wheat	32·6	30·1
Bájra	6·4	9·8	Barley	6·2	6·5
Jowár	9·5	9·3	Gram	6·5	9·7
Other food crops	9·2	9·6	Other food crops	2·5	2·0
Til	1·1	0·7	Oilseeds	2·4	3·6
Sugarcane	2·1	1·4	Others	5·8	3·9
Cotton	5·5	3·9			
Others	2·8	3·3			
Total	44·0	44·2	Total	56·0	55·8

The area under maize increased from 1,372,892 acres in 1897 to 1,624,651 acres in 1898, an increase of 18·3 per cent.

The rice crop rose by 42·7 per cent. The increase in *bájra* and *jowár* has been 113·8 and 35·2 per cent., respectively. But the area under sesamum (*til*) showed a decrease of 4·5 per cent. and the falling-off in the area under sugarcane was 12·6 per cent. The area under cotton remained very much the same. There was a considerable increase in fodder-crops.

The area under wheat, 8,013,800 acres, shows a rise of no less than 21·7 per cent. when compared with that recorded last year and of 16·5 per cent. compared with the normal. The area in 1893-94 was the largest on record. The area this year is only 3 per cent. below that figure and stands third in the totals of the last ten years. The unirrigated area under this staple rose by 1,318,460 acres, or 47·5 per cent., and the irrigated area by 406,323 acres, or 12·4 per cent. The increase amounted to over 50,000 acres in Karnál, Ferozpore, Multán, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Gurdáspur, all the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan. The area under barley was 46 per cent. higher than that of last year and 4·4 per cent. above the normal. The area under gram was 2,497,253 acres, or 106·7 per cent. above last year's total and 2·6 per cent. above the decennial average.

The total area under food crops in both harvests was 21,498,673 acres against 14,894,715 acres last year, an increase of 6,595,958 acres, or 44·3 per cent. As compared with the decennial average the increase was 12·2 per cent. During the last ten years 0·91 of an acre of food grain has been raised per each head of the total population. In 1895-96 only 0·74 of an acre was so raised, last year 0·71, while this year the figure is 1·03.

4 (*a*). *Exports.*—The export trade in wheat recovered from the contraction noticed in 1896-97 to a considerable extent during the year under report, and was actually 54·5 per cent. above the standard of the decennial average as will appear from the figures below. The year dealt with is from 1st October to 30th September :—

Serial No.	Year.	Wheat exported.	Oilseed exported.
		Tons.	Tons.
1	1887-88	128,884	81,864
2	1888-89	307,529	77,639
3	1889-90	332,966	12,033
4	1890-91	501,794	17,672
5	1891-92	388,575	23,588
6	1892-93	144,780	136,921
7	1893-94	289,901	154,651
8	1894-95	527,120	118,485
9	1895-96	136,629	23,551
10	1896-97	114,134	27,939
11	Decennial average	287,231	67,434
12	1897-98	443,803	65,505

The amount exported last summer is nearly four times as much as was exported during 1897, and is the largest on record within the last eleven years with the exception of 1890-91 and 1894-95. The reasons for this large export were chiefly the great contraction of the area under wheat in Great Britain in 1897, the increasing dependence of the people of that country on foreign food stuffs owing to the steady rise in population and the high level of prices which obtained in Europe all through 1897. The official returns show that while wheat was selling at 26*s*. 6*d*. per Imperial quarter of 480 lbs in April 1897 the price had risen to 34*s*. 4*d*. by the close of the year.

The total value of the wheat exported obtained by multiplying the amount exported in each quarter of the year by the average price of that quarter was Rs. 3,19,24,176 as against Rs. 1,22,97,507 last year. This gives an average rate of Rs. 72 per ton, or 15 sérs per rupee, as compared with a

rate last year of Rs. 107-7-0 per ton, or 10 sérs per rupee. The average yield per acre assumed in the final forecast of the crop was $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, so that the produce of 1,603,079 acres, or exactly one-fifth of the total area on which wheat was successfully grown, actually left the province. The oilseeds export trade also made a rapid recovery from the depression of the two previous years: 65,505 tons were exported as compared with 28,526 tons last year and only 23,551 tons in 1895-96. The decennial average of oilseed exports is 67,434, so that the total this year was only 2·9 per cent. below the normal. The area under this crop during the year under review is 72 per cent. higher than that returned last year.

4 (*b*). *Irrigated and unirrigated crops.*—The distribution of the crops grown over irrigated and unirrigated lands was as follows:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
Kharíf ...	Irrigated	17·3	13·6
	Unirrigated	26·7	30·6
	Total	44·0	44·2
Rabi ...	Irrigated	29·7	23·1
	Unirrigated	26·3	32·7
	Total	56·0	55·8
Total ...	Irrigated	47·0	36·7
	Unirrigated	53·0	63·3
	Total	100·0	100·0

4 (*c*). *District figures.*—The area under kharíf crops decreased in two districts. Everywhere else there was an expansion, so that over the whole province there was a net increase of just under 40 per cent. The increase was most marked in Karnál, Ferozepore, Multán, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Gurdáspur, all the districts in the Ráwalpindi Division, Pesháwar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, each of which returned an excess of over 50,000 acres.

Statement VI C.

The area under cotton remained very much the same as that of last year, the increase being 0·10 per cent. Only 13 districts showed an excess, those with the largest being Hissár, Jhang and Ráwalpindi. A decline of over 10,000 acres occurred in Umballa, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

The area under *bájra* increased by 1,352,263 acres, or 113·8 per cent. on last year's figures. The increase is more or less distributed over all the province, the most marked increase of over 25,000 acres having occurred in the 12 districts of Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon, Karnál, Ferozepore, Gujrát, Shahpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan.

The area under maize rose by 251,759 acres, or 18·3 per cent., to 1,624,651 acres during the year under report. Expansions of over 20,000 acres occurred in Karnál, Kángra, Ferozepore, Hazára and Pesháwar. Umballa alone showed any appreciable contraction. The area under *jowár* increased by 621,809 acres, or 35·2 per cent., to 2,386,049 acres this year. An increase of more than 25,000 acres has been reported from Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon, Karnál, Jhang and Dera Gházi Khan.

The decrease under sugarcane amounted to 12·6 per cent., and occurred chiefly in Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Umballa, Jullundur and Ludhiána. The area under rabi crops rose from 10,371,181 acres in 1896-97 to 14,410,518 acres in 1897-98, an increase of 4,039,337, or 38·9 per cent. The increase under wheat has already been discussed. The areas under barley and gram show an excess of 47·5 per cent. and 106·7 per cent., respectively. Increases of over 20,000 acres in barley were reported from Hissár, Lahore, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Ráwalpindi. Increases of over 50,000 acres in gram occurred in Hissár, Rohtak, Karnál, Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore and Amritsar.

5. *Prices.*—Statement IX shows the average harvest prices prevailing at the trading marts of each district at the time when the trade in each staple is usually brisk, that is from the 1st June to the 15th July for rabi produce and from the 1st to the 31st December for all the kharíf articles except *gur*.

The prices for the last three years are compared in the following table:—

No.	Name of Articles.	Price per maund ruling in year			Difference between 1897 and 1898 + or —.
		1896.	1897.	1898.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Rice	4 3 7	5 12 6	4 15 7	—0 12 11
2	Wheat ...	2 10 5	3 10 1	2 8 11	—1 1 2
3	Barley ...	2 1 5	2 14 3	1 10 3	—1 4 0
4	Jowár	2 2 6	3 15 6	2 2 8	—1 12 10
5	Bájra	2 7 9	4 6 6	2 6 1	—2 0 5
6	Maize	2 3 0	3 13 7	2 1 6	—1 12 1
7	Gram	2 4 1	3 12 5	2 2 9	—1 9 8
8*a*	Moth	.....	.....	2 9 1	.....
8*b*	Múng	.....	.....	3 9 7	.....
8*c*	Másh	.....	.....	3 11 0	.....
9	Linseed ...	4 12 3	5 1 3	4 8 10	—0 8 5
10	Til (sesamum)	5 7 8	5 9 7	4 15 8	—0 9 11
11	Gur	4 0 2	4 2 5	4 7 7	+0 5 2
12	Cotton (cleaned)	13 11 11	13 9 4	13 0 8	—0 8 8
13	Ghi	31 14 2	30 8 6	33 2 1	+2 9 7
14	Grass	0 10 2	0 12 2	0 9 11	—0 2 3
15	Straw	0 9 4	0 11 11	0 8 7	—0 3 4
16	Fodder (Jowár and Bájra).	0 8 9	1 0 1	0 8 3	—0 7 10
17	Firewood ...	0 5 8	0 5 6	0 6 0	+0 0 6
18	Salt	3 0 2	3 1 4	3 2 3	+0 0 11
19	Iron	5 15 5	5 12 7	6 1 5	+0 4 10
20	Plough Bullock (each).	37 10 9	38 5 3	39 3 6	+0 14 3
21	Sheep	3 8 4	3 9 3	3 10 5	+0 1 2
22	Fish per sêr ...	0 2 1	0 2 0	0 2 4	+0 0 4

The figures opposite Nos. 1 to 18 represent wholesale prices and the remainder retail prices per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. *Moth*, *mung* and *másh* have been added to the statement this year. The prices of all food grains have appreciably fallen, the downward tendency the beginning of which was noted in last year's report having been steadily maintained during 1897. At the same

time the different grains have resumed their normal positions in the scale of prices. *Bájra* and *jowár* have fallen from the top of the scale and their place has been taken by wheat. The percentage of fall in the different grains is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Bájra by	46·0
Maize „	45·6
Jowár „	45·4
Barley „	43·2
Gram „	42·5
Wheat „	29·6

On the whole the prices of food stuffs are decidedly below those ruling in 1896 but have not yet reverted to the standards of 1895, so that the anticipation expressed last year that they would probably reach their normal level after the rabi of 1898 had been gathered cannot be said to have been fulfilled.

The prices of eight of the articles for which quotations are given have risen. The range of values in each case however has not been large during the year and the fluctuations in firewood, salt, fish, sheep and iron are too small to require comment. The price of plough bullocks has been maintained at a high average level all through the year owing to the general depletion of live-stock in the famine. It stood on the average 2·3 per cent. above the standard of 1897 and 4·1 per cent. above that of 1896. The only commodity which has steadily risen in value is *ghi*, which shows an increase of nearly 8 per cent. The different factors which have operated in bringing about this result are the mortality of milch cattle in 1896 and 1897, the dearness of fodder, the restriction of pasture owing to the steady extension of cultivation in large grazing tracts like the Bár of the Central Punjab and the large demand for sweets and confections caused by the removal early in the year of the long embargo which had been laid on Hindu marriages. The price of *gur*, which gradually fell throughout 1895, 1896 and the opening months of 1897, has again risen and the latest quotations are above the normal.

SECTION II—LAND REVENUE ACT.

6. *Patwáris and kánúngos' circles.*—The number of kánúngos' circles has been raised from 394 to 397, one new circle having been added to the Jhang, Montgomery and Gugera tahsils. Proposals for an increase to the kánúngo establishment in the Sutlej tahsils of the Montgomery district have been submitted to Government. The only other changes have been the reduction of three circles in Umballa and the addition of the same number in Karnál owing to the transfer of the Thanesar (Pípli) tahsil. The number of patwáris has risen by 38 to 8,350. Twenty-nine new circles have been created in Jhang owing to the expansion of the Chenáb colony and 11 in Montgomery consequent on a revision of the establishment at the close of settlement. The patwári staff in Peshawar has been reduced by two owing to the services of two extra hands employed in posting up the new bilingual note-books having been dispensed with. The establishment in Umballa has been reduced, and that in Karnál has been increased by 75 owing to the transfer of the Thanesar tahsil.

6 (*a*). *Number of fields.*—The number of fields has risen by 762,367, or 2·2 per cent., to 35,510,459. The total has fallen in five districts, but the only important decreases are in Umballa owing to the transfer of a whole tahsil, and in Ráwalpindi. The change in the latter district is mainly due to a large decline in the Gujar Khan tahsil, which is difficult to account for. Jhelum, Montgomery, Jhang, Mooltan and Karnál each show an increase of over 25,000 acres caused in the four first named districts by either new measurements or an extension of canal-irrigated area and in Karnál by the addition of the Thanesar villages. The average size of a field is now 1·85 acres against 1·84 acres last year, an increase of 1·6 *maríás* per field. The average number of fields in a kánúngo's circle is now 89,447 and in a

patwári's 4,253. The number of cultivated holdings has risen by 2 per cent. to 9,761,038. There is now an average of 24,587 holdings in a kánúngo's circle and of 1,169 in a patwári's.

6 (*b*). *Kánúngos.*—The number of kánúngos actually in charge of a circle who have not yet been certified as efficient by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is 8 as compared with 11 last year. Of these two are in Gurgáon, two in Kohát and one in each of the following districts:—Jhang, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh. Thirty-eight men were newly appointed during the year under review. The arrangements for the selection, training and examination of candidates are the same as before.

Over the province as a whole the appointments are fairly distributed in the proportion fixed in the rules between candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination and men selected from the ranks of the patwáris, but the proportion of recruits belonging to one or other of the agriculturist castes is still much too small. Now that the rule prescribing a Middle School Certificate as a condition for promotion to the rank of kánúngo has been relaxed district officers should find no difficulty in encouraging these castes by promoting capable men without impairing the general efficiency of the establishment. There is some improvement in the knowledge possessed by the kánúngos of the rules under the Land Revenue Acts and the instructions of the Revenue Circulars and the standard of their original work is slowly rising, but their supervision of the patwáris still leaves much to be desired. It is still not so systematic or accurate or impartial as it ought to be. Much could be effected in this direction if district officers were to see that the orders of the Financial Commissioner as to both field and office kánúngos being confined to the duties laid down in the rules are strictly observed, that kánúngos are not habitually made to accompany Tahsildars and other revenue officers in camp and that the inspecting officials of the district pay attention to the supervising work of the kánúngos as well as to the original work of the patwáris. The various district kánúngos have inspected tahsil offices with commendable regularity during the year, but with very few exceptions they are in the habit of devoting themselves entirely to checking original work, thus practically ignoring the existence of the field kánúngos altogether.

The services of the following field kánúngos were specially brought to the notice of Government for good work done in the plague:—Umráo Singh and Bansi Dhar of Gurgáon, Mustafa Ali and Mangat Rai of Karnál, Partáb Singh, Chandu Lál and Bahár Shah of Umballa, Imám Dín of Ferozepore, Ganda Mal, Bhág Mal and Nathu Rám of Amritsar, Gopál Singh of Lahore, Nazír Ahmed of Gurdáspur, Ghulám Ghous, Atma Rám, Hákim Ali and Mahomed Khan of Gujrát.

6 (*c*). *Patwáris.*—Out of a total of 8,350 patwáris 81, or 0·9 per cent., have not passed the prescribed examination. Last year there were only 71 unpassed men. Sixty-five, or 80 per cent. of the total, are employed on the new Chenáb colony where the practice is to appoint the new recruit on probation and to allow him to present himself for examination only when he has shown his fitness by holding independent charge of a circle for some months. *This practice was necessitated by the peculiar circumstances of the colony and has worked well. The other 16 men are distributed between Simla (1), Kángra (2), Mooltan (3), Lahore (2), Hazára (1), Kohát (3), Bannu (1), and Muzaffargarh (3).* The efforts made to raise the status of this important branch of the village record agency continue to produce fairly satisfactory results. The standard of work is undoubtedly rising and some officers have expressed their opinion that the *morale* of the men has also improved. This is not quite so evident, but the higher standard of educational qualifications combined with an improvement in pay and prospects must produce good results in time. A scheme for the provincialisation of the Patwári Fund is now under consideration, and when this comes into force the position of the men in a large number of districts will be materially bettered. Three hundred and eighty-four new appointments were made this year as compared with 347 in 1896-97. A patwári school was maintained during the past summer in eight districts. Three hundred and twenty-six men went through a course of instruction and 251 or barely three-fourths passed the exit examination. The hereditary

principle is now very rarely followed in the selection of new men but the claims of the zamíndár class to appointments are not yet adequately recognised in many districts. In a few districts there has been a tendency to allow one caste or class to monopolize the new appointments and these are the very districts where the claims of the zamíndárs are altogether passed over. In some districts naturally Middle-passed zamíndárs are hard to obtain, but such are the exception. The progress made with the experiment in Hoshiárpur of employing an itinerant teacher to give lessons to the boys of selected schools in the elementary principles of our systems of land records has unfortunately not been noted on in the district report this year. The Settlement Officer of Jhelum has made an interesting new departure in the procedure he has adopted to check litigation among the agriculturists of his district. An account of this is given in the extracts in the appendices. Properly worked by an officer who knows the people and the patwáris the system must produce good results.

6 (*d*). *Working of the village record agency.*—In connection with re-assessment operations the records of right of the Muzaffargarh district are undergoing revision. Measurements have been completed in 176 villages. During the year the entries dealing with revenue assignments in the recently compiled standing records of the Rájanpur tahsil were revised and corrected by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan. A detailed record for every village in the Dera Ismail Khan district was prepared this year as a preliminary to the new settlement operations which have just begun. The detailed records compiled for all the villages in the Sutlej tahsils of the Montgomery district will serve as the standing records of right. The standing records of the Jhelum district will be prepared during the approaching hot weather.

The total number of villages in the province has risen from 36,726 to 36,767 during the year. The total given in last year's report was incorrect and the net increase is only 41. The changes have occurred in the following tahsils :—

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
Tahsil Rúpar	1	Tahsil Garhshankar	2
„ Shujábád	40	„ Nakodar	2
„ Lodhrán	39	„ Muktsar	1
„ Jhang	141	„ Mooltan	41
„ Shorkot	12	„ Mailsi	113
„ Lyallpur	6	„ Kabírwála	41
„ Dipálpur	3	„ Chunián	1
„ Kasúr	3	„ Háfizabad	2
„ Phália	2	„ Muzaffargarh	1
		„ Sanáwán	1
		„ Alípur	1
Total	247	Total	206

These fluctuations have not been explained in the various district reports, but they are chiefly due to the transfers from one tahsil to another, the formation of new estates out of Government waste and the action of rivers.

Kharíf crop abstracts were filed by the proper date for 29,634 villages and those of the rabi for 26,791. As the corresponding figures last year were 29,524 and 26,573 there has been a slight improvement in punctuality this year. Seventeen thousand one hundred and twelve annual records were filed in time. No comparison is possible with the figures of previous years as this was the first year in which the order abolishing abbreviated *jamabandís* took effect. As Simla, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gujrát, Hazára, Bannu and Dera Gházi Khan all report that records for every, or almost every, village were filed by the 7th September it would appear that either the new rules regarding the preparation of *jamabandís* have not been fully grasped in these districts or the figures refer to the annual statements. The latter explanation is the more probable. No records were prepared either in Muzaffargarh or Pesháwar.

The abolition of the abbreviated records has lightened the work of the great majority of the subordinate revenue staff all over the province, but has actually increased the duties of patwáris and kánúngos the villages of whose circles are, either in whole or in part, subject to a fluctuating assessment. For

every such village what practically amounts to a detailed *jamabandi* has to be prepared every year. The Commissioner of Jullundur has called for a report on this subject which will be taken up during the current year.

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by the Deputy Commissioners or their Assistants has fallen from 7,625 last year to 6,946. In Simla no checking whatever was done and the work was decidedly under the mark in Gujrát, Karnál, Ráwalpindi and Muzaffargarh. The following are the fluctuations from last year's returns in all districts:—

Increase.			Decrease.		
District.	1896-97.	1897-98.	District.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Lahore	33	386	Gujrát	304	8
Jullundur	229	547	Gujránwála	672	377
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	258	Jhang	427	182
Pesháwar	0	183	Karnál	259	31
Dera Gházi Khan ...	76	248	Muzaffargarh	290	68
Shahpur	20	150	Ludhiána	313	116
Rohtak	195	302	Delhi	622	429
Kángra	31	103	Mooltan	258	98
Hissár	142	184	Umballa	470	315
Ráwalpindi	0	34	Gurdáspur	451	316
Bannu	427	460	Ferozepore	649	533
Montgomery	209	230	Hazára	196	103
Siálkot	106	121	Hoshiárpur	615	563
Gurgáon	137	145	Kohát	202	166
Jhelum	112	116	Amritsar	180	174
			Simla	0	0

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars has also declined owing partly to plague operations and partly to the employment of so many of these officers in collecting transport during the recent frontier troubles. The totals are 10,274 and 12,017 against 10,515 and 12,856 last year. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that the average number of days spent on tour by Tahsildars was 168 against 167 last year and by Naib-Tahsildars 186 against 179. The average number of days spent on tour by district kánúngos has fallen from 162 to 153. The following table shows the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars whose crop inspections either exceeded or fell short of last year's totals by more than 60 villages:—

INCREASE.				DECREASE.			
Tahsildars.		Naib-Tahsildars.		Tahsildars.		Naib-Tahsildars.	
Tahsil.	Number.	Tahsil.	Number.	Tahsil.	Number.	Tahsil.	Number.
Shakargarh ...	214	Jhang	194	Kasúr	114	Batála	231
Jagádhri	99	Ajnála	116	Phália	107	Gujar Khan ...	134
Naushera	71	Sharakpur ...	90	Gujar Khan ...	104	Amritsar... ...	123
		Shakargarh ...	87	Háfizabad ...	88	Garhshankar ...	110
		Moga	83	Gurdáspur ...	80	Daska	89
		Phillour ...	80	Jhang	68	Chiniot	73
		Jagádhri ...	73	Ludhiána ...	65	Lyallpur	72
		Gugera ...	64	Samrála ...	62	Zafarwál ...	72
		Ludhiána ...	63			Pákpattan ...	71
						Bhera	70
						Abbottabad ...	68

The touring of the Tahsildars was good in Montgomery, Chúnián, Pasrúr and Attock and of the Naib-Tahsildars in Rewári, Dera, Hoshiárpur Dasúya, Garhshankar, Ludhiána, Zíra, Muktsar, Shakargarh, Zafarwál, Gujrát, Mardán and Marwat. The following Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars spent less time in camp than they did last year:—Tahsildars of Dera, Nakodar, Ajñála, Pathánkot, Raya, Phália, Khusháb and Mánsehra and the Naib-Tahsildars of Jullundur, Lyallpur, Sharakpur, Ajnála, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Pasrúr. The Commissioner of Jullundur has remarked in his notes on the Hoshiárpur report on the want of care on the part of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in arranging their tours and has properly observed that with a little forethought and arrangement revenue officers should be able to visit every village in their charge at least once a year. The Deputy Commissioner of Karnál has noticed that the tours of these officers consist in many cases of a journey from and back to head-quarters in the same day. It is sometimes impossible for a Tahsildar either to plan a tour some days beforehand or to carry out a carefully arranged programme of village inspection to its conclusion, but much economy of time can be effected as a rule in the direction indicated by Mr. Anderson and any such tendency as Mr. Connolly complains of should be promptly checked.

The touring of all the district kánúngos, excluding those in districts under settlement, are shown in the following table with the number of days by which their tours exceeded or fell short of last year's total:—

INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
District.	Days.	District.	Days.
Pesháwar	91	Gujránwála	58
Amritsar	88	Gurdáspur	49
Hissár	82	Ráwalpindi	49
Kohát	67	Montgomery	42
Lahore	47	Umballa	41
Dera Ismail Khan	45	Gujrát	41
Shahpur	40	Bannu	38
Siálkot	31	Hoshiárpur	30
Delhi	24	Jhang	13
Ludhiána	14	Karnál	12
		Simla	10
		Ferozepore...	9
		Hazára	9
		Rohtak	5
		Jullundur	5
		Kángra	5

The number of tahsil offices inspected by district kánúngos was 231 against 208 last year. This is satisfactory, but the number of villages tested by them has fallen to 9,845, which is 6 per cent. below even the meagre total of last year. Detailed *jamabandís* were prepared in 9,809 villages this year as compared with 9,205 in 1896-97. This total is slightly more than one quarter of the total number of revenue-paying estates in the province.

6 (*e*). *Mutations.*—The number of villages in which no mutations were attested during the year was 4,742, a decrease of 9 per cent. from the total of last year. The districts showing the largest number are Jhang 527, Gujránwála 474, Hoshiárpur 336, Ferozepore 326, Mooltan 276, Karnál and Lahore each 239, Pesháwar 228, Gurdáspur 223 and Siálkot 205. The following table

shows the amount of mutation work done in each district during the year as compared with each of the preceding five years:—

Division.	Number.	District.	Number of mutations attested. 1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference between this and the previous year + or −
DELHI.	1	Hissár ...	15,388	13,416	12,817	14,870	14,870	18,373	+3,503
	2	Rohtak ..	7,977	7,036	10,013	11,314	12,554	12,164	−390
	3	Gurgáon ...	22,190	24,517	19,211	20,142	22,426	33,156	+10,730
	4	Delhi ...	9,653	11,074	9,243	9,648	9,054	9,870	+816
	5	Karnál ...	7,184	9,281	10,047	10,195	8,559	12,794	+4,235
	6	Umballa ...	24,671	23,455	25,975	31,522	34,342	27,092	−7,250
	7	Simla ...	804	562	607	796	1,100	959	−141
JULLUNDUR.	8	Kángra ...	34,797	34,880	32,779	37,851	37,252	35,792	−1,460
	9	Hoshiárpur ...	49,394	52,928	50,804	40,312	39,249	49,851	+10,602
	10	Jullundur ...	33,885	31,374	26,304	29,841	35,883	35,693	−190
	11	Ludhiána ...	24,962	24,333	25,320	27,380	29,234	30,519	+1,285
	12	Ferozepore ...	38,854	49,086	28,511	34,835	34,452	37,634	+3,182
LAHORE.	13	Mooltan ...	9,619	8,762	12,951	9,029	11,222	17,325	+6,103
	14	Jhang ...	7,898	5,404	4,683	4,257	6,254	6,589	+335
	15	Montgomery ...	2,619	1,431	820	1,057	1,617	1,963	+346
	16	Lahore ...	6,414	17,335	15,084	12,568	14,614	13,884	−730
	17	Amritsar ...	14,234	34,184	25,797	27,738	28,724	29,022	+298
	18	Gurdáspur ...	44,853	32,790	36,034	38,672	23,865	30,793	+6,928
RÁWALPINDI.	19	Siálkot ...	76,471	28,797	29,781	32,771	31,722	46,347	+14,625
	20	Gujrát ...	12,109	17,254	29,871	16,882	21,558	24,209	+2,651
	21	Gujránwála ...	13,466	6,499	9,372	6,222	7,679	7,487	−192
	22	Shahpur ...	9,911	7,521	8,143	9,295	8,513	10,848	+2,335
	23	Jhelum ...	14,528	12,822	14,386	31,309	38,077	30,314	−7,763
	24	Ráwalpindi ...	26,943	32,101	24,570	27,820	26,864	36,176	+9,312
PESHAWAR.	25	Hazára ...	18,582	18,664	21,423	21,308	25,972	23,693	−2,279
	26	Pesháwar ...	19,978	31,750	103,914	31,910	22,762	29,960	+7,198
	27	Kohát ...	10,479	8,046	8,108	10,428	9,077	12,200	+3,123
DERAJAT.	28	Bannu ...	19,914	31,013	28,637	23,884	31,936	35,764	+3,828
	29	D. I. Khan ...	17,644	18,539	21,032	19,428	24,362	37,321	+12,959
	30	D. G. Khan ...	39,112	18,441	70,188	57,793	20,469	19,692	−777
	31	Muzaffargarh ...	8,981	15,388	10,247	11,138	20,404	19,339	−1,065
		Total ...	643,514	628,683	726,672	662,212	654,666	736,823	+82,157

This year the number of attested mutations has risen by 82,157, or 11·2 per cent., to 736,823. This total is 11·1 per cent. above the average of the previous five years and is 1·4 per cent. above the total of 1894-95 which up till now has been the record year in this respect. The chief reason for this abnormal increase is the bringing to book of so many transfers by inheritance due to an increased mortality in the two scarce years, of so many alienations by needy zamíndárs who suffered from the famine and of so many redemptions in the more fortunate districts where the people were able to reap a large profit from the high prices which were a feature of the same calamity. Hoshiárpur again heads the list with the largest number of attestations, 49,851, the next highest figure, 46,347, being returned from Siálkot. The total exceeded 30,000 in ten other districts, *viz.*, Ferozepore, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kángra, Ráwalpindi, Jullundur, Gurgáon, Gurdáspur, Ludhiána and Jhelum. It fell short of 10,000 in Delhi, Simla, Jhang, Montgomery and Gujránwála. The greatest numerical increase was in Dera Ismail Khan owing to the thorough testing of the records previous to settlement and the greatest decrease was in Jhelum where settlement operations had been long enough in progress to bring to light the old mutations.

The total number of mutations written up by the patwárís but not attested during the year was 104,623, or nearly 14·2 per cent. of those duly attested. The similar percentage last year was 15·8, so that there has been a distinct improvement in mutation work in spite of the increased burden. Additional Naib-Tahsildars were again employed for varying periods in the more heavily worked districts and this extra agency has now become a practically permanent part of the administration.

7. *Transfers.*—The totals of transfers under each main head which have been attested during the last ten years are given below, divided into two periods of five years each—

Statements Nos. X A and X B.

Year.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206	...
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
Total ...	191,533	974,242	182,106	628,341	299,356	223,054	227,294
1893-94	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
1894-95	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895-96	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
1896-97	27,059	125,098	28,516	153,291	90,163	60,266	90,333
1897-98	25,967	130,878	28,375	191,156	133,903	65,645	88,128
Total ...	146,516	775,966	147,790	804,190	454,493	286,502	443,515
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	−4·0	+4·6	−0·5	+24·0	+48·5	+8·9	−2·4

The decrease in the number of holdings partitioned which was noted last year has continued. The causes vary in different districts but so far as the

figures demonstrate a check in the process of disintegration of village communities they are satisfactory. Last year there was a decrease in the number of transfers by inheritance and it was anticipated that this year would show an increase. This anticipation has been fulfilled, the totals having risen in most districts owing to the weakening effects on the very old and very young of the long scarcity and the exceptional prevalence of malaria during the closing months of 1897. These two causes will in all probability swell the totals of next year still further. The number of transfers by gift remain stationary and will show no tendency to rise until there is a succession of good harvests. Mortgages have gone up with a bound by 24 per cent. to the record total of 191,156 cases. The rise in redemptions of 48·5 per cent. has however been even more phenomenal and the total of cases, 133,903, is not likely to be surpassed for some years to come. Sales have substantially increased.

The actual increases and decreases in cases and area affected as compared with last year are:—

Increase per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	+24·0	+18·1	+17·6
Redemptions	+48·5	+27·5	+33·5
Sales	+8·9	+14·3	+9·9

The chief feature of the above statistics is the large percentage of cultivated area which has been redeemed. Last year the total area redeemed rose by 10·1 per cent. while the increase in the cultivated area was only 5·8 per cent. This year the latter class shows the higher proportion.

If the figures for redemptions are deducted from those dealing with mortgages it will be found that the net number of mortgages has fallen from 63,128 to 57,253, the net mortgaged area by 1·2 per cent. from 218,803 acres to 216,064 acres and the net cultivated area which has been mortgaged by 12·7 per cent. from 162,237 acres to 141,547 acres. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceeding ten years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres:—

1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	200
1893-94	199
1894-95	231
1895-96	195
1896-97	219
1897-98	216

The following table shows for the last ten years in two periods of five years each the area, revenue and consideration money of land affected by sale, mortgage and redemption:—

Year.	Mortgages.				Redemptions.				Sales.			
	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage money in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	712,859	486,598	4,94,090	1,71,40,127	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,294	437,753	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,454	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055	339,177	165,530	1,74,692	87,37,051
1890-91	430,809	300,872	3,63,889	1,33,40,930	220,123	164,501	2,27,091	51,18,068	240,636	117,180	1,41,478	71,51,363
1891-92	486,581	352,817	4,32,524	1,55,73,473	299,116	217,248	2,73,759	69,85,257	302,541	172,072	1,80,493	95,63,614
1892-93	548,678	364,354	3,95 969	1,66,74,652	348,227	226,549	2,62,408	71,57,626	371,038	171,446	1,64,708	1,00,56,967
Total ...	2,770,181	1,908,799	23,30,992	7,85,16,636	1,483,811	1,059,680	13,19,041	3,17,70,300	1,691,145	824,760	8,47,159	4,38,43,960
1893-94	660,165	465,410	5,27,050	2,33,57,603	461,053	317,453	3,57,239	1,07,76,294	382,150	218,703	2,13,406	1,22,17,971
1894-95	603,183	432,573	5,25,589	2,15,79,277	372,391	259,584	2,90,261	85,83,422	320,567	185,823	1,89,546	1,18,15,663
1895-96	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	93,54,800	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195
1896-97	672,723	471,809	5,26,429	2,51,48,411	453,920	309,572	3,30,133	1,19,46,816	371,258	199,160	2,16,803	1,40,46,594
1897-98	794,594	554,959	6,20,340	3,22,50,204	578,530	413,412	4,92,686	1,78,54,016	424,304	218,940	2,30,822	1,61,22,175
Total ...	3,337,515	2,378,412	27,17,247	12,52,99,351	2,278,189	1,592,526	17,66,127	5,85,15,348	1,849,832	1,026,095	10,64,601	6,62,29,598
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	+18·1	+17·6	+17·8	+28·2	+27·5	+33·5	+49·2	+49·4	+14·3	+9·9	+6·5	+14·8
Percentages of total of last five years compared with figures of preceding five years.	+20·5	+24·6	+16·6	+59·6	+53·5	+50·2	+33·9	+84·2	+9·4	+24·4	+25·7	+51·1

Of the area mortgaged during the year 69 per cent. was cultivated, of the area redeemed 73 per cent. and of the area sold 51 per cent. The excess of mortgage-money borrowed over mortgage-money paid off was Rs. 1,43,96,188, or nearly 12 lakhs above the similar figure of last year. The total sale money last year was the highest on record but has been exceeded this year by nearly 21 lakhs. The famine therefore has had the usual result, the rise in the alienation statistics being even more abnormal than that which followed the scarcity of 1877-78. These statistics bear out the conclusions drawn under this head last year that alienations in the distressed tracts were abnormally large and that the range of high prices in more favoured districts enabled zamindárs to dispose of their surplus produce at prices which put it in their power to get rid of a certain part of old-standing encumbrances.

7 *(a)*. *Area now under mortgage.*—The total area now under usufructuary mortgage according to Statement No. XI is now 5,270,907 acres, of which 3,357,046 are cultivated, or 8·0 per cent. of the gross, and 12·0 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Province. These figures are, however, up to date only for such estates as were specially attested during the year, *viz.*, 9,809 out of 36,767. In the remainder the figures given are those of the last special attestation from one to three years ago.

Statement No. XI.

7 *(b)*. *Transfers to new agriculturists and by order of Court.*—The following tables show separately the transfers under each of the above heads for the year under report, and the preceding five :—

Total area transferred by sale and mortgage to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of Revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	222,543	153,109	2,08,369	81,68,202	53	39
1893-94	280,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,33,218	1,04,41,348	60	45
1896-97	283,249	207,634	2,74,144	1,23,34,024	59	45
1897-98	285,388	212,775	2,80,002	1,43,30,455	67	51

This year's statistics again form the record, the chief feature being the increase of nearly 12 per cent. in the consideration money.

Total area transferred by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of Revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	18,138	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894-95	24,144	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895-96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51
1896-97	40,159	26,840	28,914	13,27,247	49	46
1897-98	42,779	29,101	28,611	14,46,817	50	50

The area transferred by order of Court has risen by 6 per cent. in the total area, by 8 per cent. in the cultivated area and by 9 per cent. in the consideration money. As the total revenue involved is Rs. 103 less than that of last year it is clear that the land which changed hands is of less value than that similarly affected last year while the indebtedness of the owners was greater. The districts in which our Courts decreed the sale or mortgage of the largest totals of cultivated area are—Hissár, 7,321 acres, Ferozepore, 5,302 acres and Hoshiárpur, 2,153 acres. Last year the largest figure, 1,318 acres, was returned from Hoshiárpur so that this year's figures do not support the popular idea that money-lenders are discouraged by our courts.

7 (*c*). *Price of land.*—The average prices for land mortgaged, redeemed and sold are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of year's purchases of revenue represented by consideration money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57
1894-95	50	33	64	41	29	62
1895-96	51	32	59	44	32	56
1896-97	53	39	71	48	36	65
1897-98	58	43	73	52	36	70

Deductions from these figures must be made with caution, as they are by no means a guide to either the competition price or letting value of land. The average mortgage-money has risen from Rs. 53 last year and Rs. 47, the average price of the last eight years, to Rs. 58. The price of the cultivated area redeemed has risen in a similar ratio but the number of year's purchase of the revenue as represented by the consideration money has remained the same. The abnormally high average price of land sold last year, Rs. 71, per cultivated acre has been exceeded this year, which stands at 24 per cent. above the average.

7 (*d*). *New and old transfers.*—The figures given in the preceding paragraphs represent all transactions which were attested between the 16th June 1897 and the 15th June 1898 without any regard being paid to the actual date on which each transfer actually took place. Several of these happened before the beginning of the year under review, but were late in coming to light. For statistical purposes all cases in which possession really passed before the 1st February 1896 are described as old transfers. Details regarding these, arranged by districts, are given in the appendices in a statement supplementary to Nos. XA and XB. By deducting the totals from those shown in Statement No. XA the particulars can be obtained of all transactions which occurred during the period which practically coincides with that covered by the two harvests which have been discussed in this report. The subordinate revenue staff have not everywhere fully grasped the principle of this distinction, but this statement is becoming more reliable every year. The following table shows the statistics for (*a*) all transfers, (*b*) old transfers and (*c*) new transfers by mortgage, redemption and sale during this year and last :—

		Mortgages.					Redemptions.					Sales.				
		Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage-money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration money.
		No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1897	All transfers	153,291	672,723	471,809	5,26,429	2,51,48,411	90,163	453,920	309,572	3,30,133	1,19,46,816	60,266	371,258	199,160	2,16,803	1,40,46,594
	Old „	48,890	250,039	164,805	1,83,972	83,88,953	23,242	149,513	98,416	91,241	29,46,477	19,439	156,049	75,871	68,237	45,15,167
	New „	104,401	422,684	307,004	3,42,457	1,67,59,458	66,921	304,407	211,156	2,38,892	90,00,339	40,827	215,209	123,289	1,48,566	95,31,427
1898	All transfers	191,156	794,594	554,959	6,20,340	3,22,50,204	133,903	578,530	413,412	4,92,686	1,78,54,016	65,645	424,304	218,940	2,30,822	1,61,22,175
	Old „	60,233	321,026	201,690	2,07,406	1,02,91,268	34,603	227,804	141,616	1,42,649	49,77,973	23,048	180,006	82,614	81,633	54,64,291
	New „	130,923	473,568	353,269	4,12,934	2,19,58,936	99,300	350,726	271,796	3,50,037	1,28,76,043	42,597	244,298	136,326	1,49,189	1,06,57,884

Up to 1896-97 this return has shown a steadily diminishing proportion of " old " cases under each of the three heads. But this year the total has risen in every class. The only causes which can be said to have operated to this end are the press of other work in the famine and the extreme difficulty experienced in procuring the attendance of the parties in so many cases of transfer notified by the Registration Department. In 1895-96 the proportion of " old " cases was 39 per cent. under mortgages, 30 per cent. under redemptions and 35 per cent. under sales. Last year the percentages were, respectively, 31, 25 and 32 and this year they are 31, 26 and 35.

By comparing the statistics of the new transfers it appears that the area mortgaged this year has risen by 25 per cent. and the mortgage-money by 31 per cent. The area redeemed was increased by 15 per cent and the consideration money by 43 per cent. The same curious feature has re-appeared this year that while area mortgaged has increased in a much greater ratio than the area redeemed the percentage of rise in the consideration money is very much less in the case of mortgages. If the areas released in both years are deducted it appears that this year a net area of 122,842 acres was alienated against 118,277 acres in 1896-97, an increase of under 4 per cent. this year against 50 per cent. last year. The area sold on the other hand has increased by 13 per cent., while the sale money has risen by only 11 per cent. It represents 71 times the revenue assessment while last year it came to 64 and the year before to 33 times.

7 (*e*). *District figures.*—The following table shows the cultivated area mortgaged, redeemed and sold in each district and division and the percentage of the cultivated area now under mortgage :—

Division.	Number.	District.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Balance.	Sold.	Total.	Total cultivated area.	Percentage.	Cultivated area under mortgage (Statement No. XI).	Percentage of cultivated proprietary area.
Delhi.	1	Hissár	39,887	14,054	25,833	27,442	53,275	2,636,105	2·0	98,714	3·7
	2	Rohtak	19,279	7,669	11,610	2,659	14,269	960,869	1·5	77,020	8·0
	3	Gurgáon	26,354	30,244	—3,890	2,106	—1,784	980,591	0·2	139,325	14·3
	4	Delhi	8,683	5,180	3,503	1,816	5,319	536,238	1·0	58,675	10·9
	5	Karnál	11,454	4,536	6,918	5,123	12,041	1,122,295	1·1	74,250	6·6
	6	Umballa	15,376	10,714	4,662	5,314	9,976	757,772	1·3	107,814	14·2
	7	Simla	105	47	58	75	133	10,432	1·3	970	9·3
		Total ...	121,138	72,444	48,694	44,585	93,229	7,004,302	1·3	556,768	7·9
Jullundur.	8	Kángra	11,284	8,185	3,099	4,638	7,737	593,673	1·3	92,755	15·6
	9	Hoshiárpur ...	13,230	11,705	1,525	3,095	4,620	720,397	0 6	99,582	13·8
	10	Jullundur	12,355	11,938	417	4,244	4,661	691,870	0·7	86,513	12·5
	11	Ludhiána	17,176	17,318	—142	3,284	3,142	760,819	0·4	97,841	12·9
	12	Ferozepore ...	43,385	21,464	21,921	15,716	37,637	2,140,205	1·8	197,383	9·2
		Total ...	97,430	70,610	26,820	30,977	57,797	4,906,964	1·2	574,024	11·7
Lahore.	13	Mooltan	13,984	10,345	3,639	23,807	27,446	978,871	2·8	101,010	10·3
	14	Jhang	7,598	6,515	1,083	2,499	3,582	811,456	0·4	70,629	8·7
	15	Montgomery ...	3,846	1,932	1,914	1,426	3,340	518,895	0·6	53,660	10·3
	16	Lahore	23,429	18,783	4,646	8,498	13,144	1,267,615	1·0	160,727	12·7
	17	Amritsar	18,651	15,356	3,295	2,330	5,625	782,099	0·7	125,913	16·1
	18	Gurdáspur	25,380	14,702	10,678	3,586	14,264	833,950	1·7	155,687	18·4
		Total ...	92,888	67,633	25,255	42,146	67,401	5,192,886	1·3	667,626	12·9
Rawalpindi.	19	Siálkot	28,665	21,583	7,082	5,097	12,179	933,030	1·3	214,217	23·0
	20	Gujrát	17,485	9,732	7,753	5,625	13,378	827,337	1·6	121,424	14·7
	21	Gujránwála ...	12,133	8,425	3,708	8,033	11,741	987,393	1·2	98,312	10·0
	22	Shahpur	11,659	9,845	1,814	3,865	5,679	749,573	0·8	111,522	14·8
	23	Jhelum	16,935	11,388	5,547	10,266	15,813	1,050,138	1·5	74,425	7·1
	24	Ráwalpindi ...	14,226	10,470	3,756	12,842	16,598	1,307,979	1·3	164,798	12·6
		Total ...	101,103	71,443	29,660	45,728	75,388	5,855,450	1·3	784,698	13·4
Peshawar.	25	Hazára	9,642	7,234	2,408	3,585	5,993	430,807	1·4	46,387	10·8
	26	Pesháwar	13,409	12,083	1,326	9,876	11,202	899,702	1·2	90,909	10·1
	27	Kohát	13,655	14,919	—1,264	3,856	2,592	322,172	0·8	64,032	19·9
		Total ...	36,706	34,236	2,470	17,317	19,787	1,652,681	1·2	201,328	12·2
Derajat.	28	Bannu	42,672	46,838	—4,166	6,395	2,229	883,327	0·3	173,442	19·6
	29	Dera Ismail Khan	30,341	24,973	5,368	16,389	21,757	846,117	2·6	135,538	16·0
	30	Dera Gházi Khan	27,884	21,121	6,763	12,315	19,078	1,061,977	1·8	196,783	18·5
	31	Muzaffargarh ...	4,797	4,114	683	3,138	3,821	465,262	0·8	66,839	14·4
		Total ...	105,694	97,046	8,648	38,237	46,885	3,256,683	1·4	572,602	17·5
		Grand total ...	554,959	413,412	141,547	218,940	360,487	27,868,966	1·3	3,357,046	12·0

In Hissár there was an increase both in the area mortgaged and in the area redeemed but the area sold was nearly double of last year's total. The proportion of the total cultivation transferred rose from 1·3 to 2 0 per cent. but the district will not for some years to come lose the distinction of having less of its area transferred than any other. There is a slight decline in Rohtak and a corresponding rise in Karnál in the case of all transactions. Gurgáon is the only district which shows a larger area redeemed than the total of the areas mortgaged and sold. The figures for Delhi are satisfactory. Redemptions have increased in Umballa, while both mortgages and sales have declined.

In Kángra the mortgage, redemption and sale figures have all risen slightly. Both mortgages and sales have increased in Hoshiárpur, but the area

redeemed has more than doubled. Jullundur and Ludhiána show satisfactory results on the whole and there is a marked improvement in Ferozepore.

The cultivated area transferred has risen under all three heads in Mooltan and in Jhang also, though not to the same extent. The main feature in Montgomery is the large proportionate fall in redemptions. The check to the process of alienation noticed in Lahore last year has disappeared and all transactions show a marked increase. In Amritsar on the other hand while the area mortgaged and sold has fallen off appreciably that redeemed has increased by 36 per cent. In Gurdáspur although the redeemed area has risen from 7,653 to 14,702 acres the rise in that mortgaged and sold is also great.

The effects of the high prices have at least appeared in Siálkot as the mortgaged and sold areas, chiefly belonging to petty landholders, have increased by 85 and 82 per cent., respectively, while the redeemed area, to a considerable extent belonging to men with comparatively large holdings, has also risen by as much as 142 per cent. In Jhelum, Gujrát and Gujránwála there has been a slight but appreciable rise in all classes of transferred areas. There has been a rise also in all classes in Ráwalpindi but the rise has been excessive in the area mortgaged.

The figures for the two years are much the same in Hazára. The decline in all classes of transactions has been nowhere marked so plainly as in Pesháwar. In Kohát the area mortgaged and the area redeemed have both been nearly doubled while the area sold has changed very little.

For the first time in the history of Bannu the area redeemed exceeds that mortgaged and there is a satisfactory decrease of 28 per cent. in the total sold. In Dera Ismail Khan there was again an increase in all classes, most marked in the case of redemptions. Dera Gházi Khan returns the most startling fluctuations of any district which are discussed in the extracts from the Commisssioner's and Deputy Commissioner's reports in the appendices.

The area mortgaged is said to have increased by 185 per cent., the area redeemed by 252 per cent. and the area sold by 156 per cent. Last year the decrease in all classes in this district was also phenomenal. In Muzaffargarh the decrease in all classes is very striking and is probably due in large measure to the fact that no detailed records were prepared for that district during the past year so that the figures are misleading.

The districts in which the greatest aud least proportions of the total cultivated area have been mortgaged are as follow :—

Greatest.		Least.	
District.	Percentage of total cultivated area mortgaged.	District.	Percentage of total cultivated area mortgaged.
Siálkot	23·0	Hissár	3·7
Kohát	19·9	Karnál	6 6
Bannu	19·6	Jhelum	7·1
Dera Gházi Khan	18·5	Rohtak	8·0
Gurdáspur...	18·4	Jhang	8·7
Amritsar...	16·1	Ferozepore	9·2
Dera Ismail Khan	16·0	Simla	9·3
Kángra	15·6		

8. *Cultivating Occupancy*—The total area shown in this statement as cultivated by owners and tenants is 27,057,450 acres. The following table is interesting as showing the proportions of cultivated area respectively held by owners and tenants during the last eleven years':—

Statement No. XII.

Year.	Proportion held by owners.	Proportion held by tenants		
		Free of rent.	Paying rent	Total.
1887-88	61·0	1·0	38·0	39·0
1888-89	59·0	1·0	40·0	41·0
1889-90	57·0	1·0	42·0	43·0
1890-91	54·4	0·9	44·7	45·6
1891-92	53·7	1·0	45·3	46·3
1892-93	52·6	1·1	46·3	47·4
1893-94	51·3	1·0	47·7	48·7
1894-95	51·0	1·0	48·0	49·0
1895-96	50·7	1·0	48·3	49·3
1896-97	50·0	1·0	49·0	50·0
1897-98	48·7	1·0	50·3	51·3

The proportion cultivated by owners has been steadily declining from year to year without a check and that cultivated by tenants has been as surely rising. In 1887-88 owners held three-fifths of the land while tenants cultivated the remaining two-fifths. This year the tenants have somewhat over half the land. This process is one of the inevitable results of the acquisition of land by "new agriculturists," although of recent years it has been accelerated by the large grants to capitalists and pensioners on the Chenáb Canal. The proportion held by tenants free of all rent is inconsiderable and is remarkably free from fluctuations.

The areas held by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will on different kinds and rates of rent during the same period are compared below :—

Year.	Total area held by all tenants paying rent.	Percentage of area held by		Percentage of area held by occupancy tenants paying at			Percentage of area held by tenants-at-will paying at		
		Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.
1887-88	10,532,194	26·7	73·3	31·1	19·3	49·6	62·5	29·7	7·8
1888-89	10,926,210	25·4	74·6	29·1	19·9	51·0	63·4	28·7	7·9
1889-90	11,111,563	24·4	75·6	29·2	20·2	50·6	63·5	28·4	8·1
1890-91	11,460,318	23·2	26·8	27·0	20·8	52·2	63·4	28·6	8·0
1891-92	11,676,664	22·7	77·3	26·8	19·8	53·4	64·1	28·1	7·8
1892-93	12,197,933	21·8	78·2	26·7	19·9	53·4	65·4	27·1	7·5
1893-94	12,561,151	21·0	79·0	26·2	20·1	53·7	65·0	26·8	8·2
1894-95	12,812,454	20·5	79·5	25·7	20·4	53·9	66·3	26·3	7·4
1895-96	12,953,737	20·4	79·6	25·7	20·5	53·8	66·2	26·1	7·7
1896-97	13,043,895	20·1	79·9	25·0	20·4	54·6	66·5	25·6	7·9
1897-98	13,626,454	19·5	80·5	25·3	20·2	54·5	67·4	24·6	8·0

These figures show clearly that the percentage of the area held in occupancy right is steadily decreasing but this falling off is entirely confined to the area paying kind rents. The proportion of the land held by this class on a lump cash rent shows very little tendency to fluctuate, while that held on a rent bearing a fixed relation to the Government assessment is slowly rising owing to two facts: first that all new creations of occupancy right are almost without exception arranged on this principle, and second that tenants holding under a kind rent generally take advantage of a re-settlement to convert their dues into cash. Quite the opposite tendency is at work on the lands cultivated by tenants-at-will. The area paying rents in kind is gradually extending at the cost of that paying at lump cash rates. The two sets of figures for land held by both classes of tenants thus clearly bring out the higher value of a kind rent in the eyes of a landlord and its disadvantages when compared with a cash rent in those of a tenant.

Over the greater part of the Punjab it cannot be said that the rents as yet show any sign of stability but the following percentages are brought together for the purpose of showing the directions in which changes are taking place. The table shows the percentage of both irrigated and unirrigated areas cultivated by tenants paying at the various kind rates which obtain in the province:—

Year.	Zabti rents.		Half produce or more.		Two-fifths and less than half.		One-third and less than two-fifths.		Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1887-88	0·6	1·1	32·5	36·3	8·9	10·7	26·7	26·6	27·6	24·3	3·7	1·0
1888-89	0·5	0·7	31·3	36·4	9·8	13·9	20·9	24·3	32·1	22·8	5·4	1·9
1889-90	0·4	0·7	32·9	35·4	7·2	12·8	23·3	22·8	30·5	26·9	5·7	1·4
1890-91	0·6	1·6	33·2	35·3	8·0	24·1	21·8	10·4	30·3	27·3	6·1	1·3
1891-92	0·5	1·0	34·3	38·0	7·3	9·9	21·3	24·3	29·7	25·4	6·9	1·4
1892-93	0·4	0·8	34·8	40·2	6·4	9·3	22·5	23·9	29·7	24·5	6·2	1·3
1893-94	0·4	0·7	34·2	41·3	6·6	9·8	28·5	25·0	23·5	21·8	6·8	1·4
1894-95	0·4	0·8	33·8	42·0	6·3	9·4	27·7	25·5	25·4	21·0	6·4	1·3
1895-96	0·3	0·7	33·1	42·6	6·2	9·2	28.3	27·1	26·0	19·3	6·1	1·1
1896-97	0·3	0·7	33·3	43·3	5·5	8·9	23·4	27·0	31·5	19·0	6·0	1·1
1897-98	0·4	0·7	34·8	43·7	5·7	9·6	22·9	26·8	30·5	18 2	5·7	1·0

The area under *zabti* rents is inconsiderable and is gradually contracting. The irrigated area paying half the share of the produce or more is increasing very slowly in importance, but the unirrigated area held on the same terms is larger than that paying at any other rate and has steadily increased with barely a check during the past eleven years. In 1887-88 unirrigated lands paying at half the produce or more as rent formed just over one-third of the total area held on a kind rent. They now form over two-fifths of that total. Both irrigated and unirrigated areas paying two-fifths of the produce have steadily contracted. The fluctuations in the proportions of both classes of soil paying one-third of the produce, of both paying a fixed amount of produce, and of the irrigated lands paying less than one-third have been too capricious to allow of any deductions being made from them. The figures as a whole reveal a tendency for the rate of kind rent to rise. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujrát has noticed that the practice of exacting a fixed amount of grain as rent is on the increase but from the provincial statistics it would not appear that this tendency is general. The directions contained in paragraph 7 of the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on last year's reports have not been followed in any district except Ferozepore, Gujránwála and Gujrát.

9. *Agricultural Stock.*—This is a quadrennial statement prepared every year in one-fourth of the villages in the province and is therefore from one to three years out of date for the other three-fourths. Other causes have combined to render this statament less accurate than it might be such as the enumeration of the cattle in different parts on different days and the want of system in treating the returns of cattle belonging to one or other of the departments of Government. Taken as they stand however the statistics show the following fluctuations in the different districts since last year:—

Statement No. XIV.

Division.	No.	District.	Total of agricultural stock for 1897.	Total of agricultural stock for 1898.	
Delhi.	1	Hissár	506,809	458,924	−47,885
	2	Rohtak	442,116	417,503	−24,613
	3	Gurgáon	535,652	531,355	−4,297
	4	Delhi	329,187	330,497	+1,310
	5	Karnál	550,449	658,692	+108,243
	6	Umballa	642,500	486,170	−156,330
	7	Simla	19,036	18,185	−851
		Total	3,025,749	2,901,326	−124,423
Jullundur.	8	Kángra	705,864	718,375	+12,511
	9	Hoshiárpur	539,076	561,560	+22,484
	10	Jullundur	428,267	439,463	+11,196
	11	Ludhiána	354,581	363,457	+8,876
	12	Ferozepore	568,363	452,809	−115,554
		Total	2,596,151	2,535,664	−60,487
Lahore.	13	Mooltan	529,175	529,828	+653
	14	Jhang	393,836	479,444	+85,608
	15	Montgomery	403,818	400,506	−3,312
	16	Lahore	612,915	607,112	−5,803
	17	Amritsar	485,798	481,336	−4,462
	18	Gurdáspur	559,036	608,869	+49,833
		Total	2,984,578	3,107,095	+122,517
Rawalpindi.	19	Siálkot	597,158	592,304	−4,854
	20	Gujrát	404,122	419,921	+15,799
	21	Gujránwála	496,183	533,080	+36,897
	22	Shahpur	329,520	363,529	+34,009
	23	Jhelum	344,620	348,734	+4,114
	24	Ráwalpindi	493,544	499,840	+6,296
		Total	2,665,147	2,757,408	+92,261
Peshawar.	25	Hazára	341,322	342,016	+694
	26	Pesháwar	343,571	343,571	...
	27	Kohát	121,026	121,830	+804
		Total	805,919	807,417	+1,498
Derajat.	28	Bannu	220,635	226,815	+6,180
	29	Dera Ismail Khan	295,134	281,197	−13,937
	30	Dera Gházi Khan	289,236	288,163	−1,073
	31	Muzaffargarh	340,636	340,636	...
		Total	1,145,641	1,136,811	−8,830
		Grand Total	13,223,185	13,245,721	+22,536

The total of the province has increased by 22,536 or 0·17 per cent. This figure is certainly open to question. Nineteen districts return an increase during the year. Any detailed discussion of the above figures is unnecessary seeing that under the recent orders of the Government of India a universal cattle census will be held once in every five years. The first census took place during the first week of February 1898 and the results will be given in next year's report. These will, it is hoped, be reliable and will certainly be much more accurate than the statistics compiled hitherto.

10. *Patwári Fund.*—At the close of last year the balance in the Patwári Fund was Rs. 7,74,090-9-10 and the outstanding liabilities were Rs. 2,55,595-10-10, so that the effective balance was Rs. 5,18,494-15-0. The income of the year under review amounted to Rs. 14,50,730-8-11, an increase of Rs. 1,51,586-15-8, or 11·6 per cent. over last year's receipts. This large rise was due to the favourable harvests which enabled the people to pay not only the revenue demand but part of the sums which had been suspended during the famine. The year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,16,247-1-3. The closing balance was Rs. 8,78,915-1-0, but of this a sum of Rs. 2,98,921-12-8 was due on account of outstanding liabilities, so that the effective balance was only Rs. 5,79,993-4-4, which is nearly 12 per cent. above the similar figure of last year, and the check anticipated last year has occurred. The sum spent on the pay of the patwáris was Rs. 11,19,664-0-9, which averages Rs. 10-12-5 per man per month against the exceptionally high average of Rs. 11-13-1 last year which was caused by the extra compensation allowances. Rupees 4,958-12-10 were spent in gratuities to patwáris retired on account of age. The district funds of Lahore and Montgomery are unable to meet all their liabilities, but their deficiencies will be met when the new provincialisation scheme is sanctioned. Under Section 29 (*i*) of Act XVII of 1896 it has been proposed to impose a uniform cess all over the province to meet the requirements of the Fund. The scheme was prepared by the Director of Land Records and has been recently submitted for sanction. It contemplates raising the pay of the three grades of Patwáris to Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 wherever the existing rates are below these figures and the imposition of uniform cess, amounting to Rs. 5-7-1, to meet the estimated expenditure. These proposals also involve the transfer of the audit of the Fund's accounts to the Accountant-General.

Statement No. XVII.

11. *Other matters.*—The condition of tri-junction pillars is generally reported to be satisfactory but a serious instance of neglect is reported from Shahpur. Arrangements were made for the erection of masonry pillars and rates were fixed accordingly. But in the contract the word "*kachha*" was substituted while the original rates were allowed to stand. The result was that few of the pillars lasted for any length of time.

The advisability of distinguishing in registration proceedings between tenants under Sections 40 and 41 of Act XVI of 1887 was pointed out in paragraph 14 of the Lieutenant-Governor's review of last year's report. It is a question whether revenue officers should not make the same distinction in passing orders on mutation cases.

12. *Fuel and fodder reserves.*—No further progress has been made in the formation of fuel and fodder reserves during the past year.

12 (*a*). The subjects of cattle disease, cattle, horse and mule breeding are now dealt with in other reports and remarks on agricultural experiments appear in the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

12 (*b*). *Concluding remarks.*—The agricultural year 1897-98 was one of prosperity, and offers a pleasing contrast to the two bad years which preceded it. The autumn harvest of 1897 was one of the best on record. The spring harvest of 1898 was a normal one. No widespread agricultural calamity occurred; although in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur districts husbandry doubtless suffered from the prevalence of plague. A remarkable feature of the year is the increase of irrigation notwithstanding the favourable rains—an increase mainly due to the improvement of existing canals and the spread of the Chenáb Colony.

With the return of prosperity the export trade in wheat and oilseeds revived. The wheat export was quadrupled and the oilseed export nearly reached the decennial average. Amid the general fall of prices of food stuffs the rise in the price of *ghi* is interesting. It is due, as has been shown above, partly to temporary causes connected, on the one hand, with the famine, and, on the other hand, with a greater demand owing to more numerous marriages, and partly to permanent causes which tend to restrict pasture.

The scheme for the provincialization of the Patwári Fund has been considered by the Officiating Financial Commissioner. It will greatly improve the position of many patwáris, and should considerably facilitate the working of the Land Revenue Agency in other ways.

The duties of the subordinate revenue staff were naturally lightened by the abolition of the abbreviated *jamabandis* which took effect during the year. With reference to the increase of work in villages under a fluctuating assessment, the expansion of the area so assessed should not pass unnoticed. It is probable that as more and more care is bestowed on revenue matters the area under fluctuating assessment, which means very careful and laborious revenue management, will gradually expand. This is not to be regretted; but in time it will lead to an increase of subordinate staff.

As was to be expected, the number of mutations was extremely high. The famine of 1896-97 and the fevers of the rains of 1897 led to many transfers by inheritance. Amongst the poorer zamíndárs the pressure of want threw their lands into the market: while the richer men, who could tide over the evil time and had surplus produce to dispose of over and above what they required for mere subsistence, profited much by high prices and were often able to redeem their lands.

No further remark need be made here on the general question of the transfer of agricultural land, as that subject is under the consideration of Government.

PART II.

SECTION III.—FISCAL.

13. *Fixed land revenue.*—The following table gives the most important statistics of demand and collections for the last four years :—

Statement No. XVIII A.

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total Collections.	Balance.		
					Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	2,19,43,485	2,16,54,719	42,418	2,16,97,137	2,88,766	2,04,661	4,93,427
1895-96	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
1896-97	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	23,06,587	6,98,765	30,05,352
1897-98	2,21,71,821	2,18,62,803	14,30,016	2,32,92,819	3,09,018	12,91,390	16,00,408
Increase or decrease	—88,737	+19,08,832	+12,96,740	+32,05,572	—19,97,569	+5,92,625	—14,04,944

The collections were 98·6 of the demand as against 89·6 last year, and 98·6 and 96·7 in 1894-95 and 1895-96, respectively. The collections were lowest in the following districts :—

	Per cent.
Rohtak	97·8
Delhi	96
Montgomery	87
Lahore	97·7
Gujrát	93·6
Shahpur	93·6
Dera Ismail Khan	94

The causes of short collections will be noticed in the following paragraphs.

14. *Causes of increases and decreases in the fixed land revenue roll.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 88,737 in the demand of the year as compared with the demand of 1896-97.

Statement No. XIX.

This decrease is the difference between increases amounting to Rs. 2,58,511 and decreases amounting to Rs. 3,47,248, excluding Rs. 1,63,477, which appears both on the increase and decrease side because of the transfer of the Thánesar tahsil from the Umballa to the Karnál district. The chief heads in which increases occurred are :—

	Rs.
Lapses and resumption of assignments	21,844
Revision of assessment	31,133
Alluvion	29,678
Progressive jamás	10,817

There is an increase of Rs 19,264 under the head revision of assessments in Montgomery due to the revenue of the Bet circles of the Rávi tahsils having been brought on to the fixed land revenue roll. There is also a decrease of Rs. 27,810 due to the same cause, increases and decreases being separately totalled by villages. In the Lahore district there is an increase of Rs. 7,289 made up of Rs. 2,718 *nahri parta* assessed on lands newly irrigated from the Bári Doáb

Canal, Rs. 1,556 assessment on wells in Sharakpur and Rs. 2,719 assessment on *rakhs* sold in 1896. In Shahpur Rs. 1,118 have been added on account of the assessment of lands newly irrigated from canals; and Rs. 3,283 in Dera Gházi Khan owing to the revision of settlement.

The increase of Rs. 29,678 on account of alluvion is more than balanced by a decrease of Rs. 44,946 from diluvion. These figures relate to the effects of river action in 1896-97 described in paragraph 19 of last year's report.

The chief decreases are :—

	Rs.
Deduction owing to settlement operations	1,09,751
Grant of land revenue free	11,210
Other reductions of assessment	10,543
Diluvion	44,946

The settlement operations in Dera Gházi Khan by substituting fluctuating for fixed assessments in the riverain tract caused a reduction in the fixed demand of Rs. 81,596. The reduction of Rs. 27,810 in Montgomery has already been explained. The only other item that requires particular notice is Rs. 6,673 reduced in the Palwal Khadir of Gurgáon where, as noticed in last year's report, the assessment has been revised owing to the falling-off of cultivation.

15. *Suspensions and remissions.*—The amount of suspensions and remissions sanctioned in each of the last four years is as under.—

		On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Remissions ...	1894-95	70,822	20,183
	1895-96	27,416	8,797
	1896-97	17,128	23,494
	1897-98	13,287	7,181
Suspensions ...	1894-95	43,152	153
	1895-96	3,83,925	8,736
	1896-97	19,95,226	6,857
	1897-98	1,56,323	8,843

As described in Part I of the Report both the kharíf and rabi harvests were good. Accordingly this year suspensions have been given not because of any general or widespread failure of crops but because they were required in special villages or special tracts. In the three districts of the Delhi Division—Hissár Rohtak and Delhi—Rs. 65,564 and in Gujrát Rs. 41,915 were suspended, so that the suspensions in the whole of the rest of the Province amounted only to Rs. 48,844. Even this sum seems large when the character of the seasons is considered, but no doubt in many districts great tenderness was required as the zamíndárs had been sorely tried by the famine and would feel even a slight failure of the crops more severely than in ordinary years. Doubtless too, knowing how ready Government had been to suspend for them in the preceding years, their cries for suspension were louder than usual, and possibly the ear of the Deputy Commissioner was readier to listen than it was in the years before the famine. The amount suspended in the Dera Ismail Khan Thal gets less year by year, so that the tract is probably improving. The total outstandings there now amount to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakh of rupees. The remissions on account of the year under report include Rs. 11,257 remitted in Delhi on account of damage done by locusts. The rest of the remissions were on account of damage done by hail or by locusts in Gurgáon, Lahore, Shahpur and Jhelum.

Rupees 6,826 due on account of arrears of former years were remitted in Mauza Bursat in the Karnál district, which has suffered much from spill from the Jumna but has not hitherto been dealt with under the di-alluvion rules. These rules have now been made applicable, and any future relief that may be required will be given under them.

The chief interest in the suspension figures this year attaches not to the figures for suspensions made but to the figures for suspended revenue recovered. At the beginning of the year under report Rs. 24,61,696 were under suspension: Rs. 1,56,323 were suspended during the year, making a total under suspension of Rs. 26,18,019 Out of this Rs. 12,32,322, or nearly half, have been recovered. The largest recoveries have been made in Hissár Rs. 2,62,539, Rohtak Rs. 2,49,875, Delhi Rs. 54,509, Karnál Rs. 91,200, Ferozepore Rs. 71,652, Jhelum Rs. 55,336, and Ráwalpindi Rs. 62,091 ; but generally speaking it may be said that roughly half the suspended revenue or more has been recovered in each district. The only two districts in which the recoveries are a small fraction of the total amount suspended are Gujrát and Montgomery, where Rs. 6,716 out of Rs. 2,96,078 and Rs. 12,786 out of Rs. 51,770, respectively, were collected. Why the collections in Montgomery were not larger is not apparent as both harvests were good. In Gujrát the state of the revenue collections has not yet been properly explained; and it seems probable that the recoveries were small because the management was inefficient. A special report regarding revenue collections in this district has been promised.

But it may be said that what is required is not an explanation of the small recoveries made in a few districts, but an apology for the large collections made in most districts after the lapse of so short a time for recovery, and what has now happened in Hissár, Rohtak and Gurgáon might be used to point the moral. In these districts very large collections were made, the past kharíf has failed, and immense suspensions have again been granted. It might then be said that the suspended revenue was recovered in these districts too quickly. The Financial Commissioner does not think that this is so. Take the case of Hissár, the amount to be recovered on all accounts—current land revenue, *takávi*, and revenue arrears—was considered with great care, and eventually pitched at Re. 1 the acre harvested. The result, it is true, was that the total demand of the year was almost double the normal land revenue demand, but the recoveries were made without difficulty, as is natural in a district so lightly assessed. The people could pay without borrowing, and were no whit the worse by reason of the payments made. Even if the failure of the kharíf harvest could have been anticipated the Financial Commissioner still thinks the right policy would have been to recover when we could, and suspend again when fresh necessity arose. Of course the case would be different if recoveries had been demanded which the people could not easily pay, as seems to have happened in Lahore: *vide* extract on page 33. The Financial Commissioner thinks there can be little doubt that in some cases, as Mr. Douie says, " we collect balances of suspended revenue with little judgment." But collections should be made as soon as the people have a surplus to dispose of, which would otherwise go to the *baniás*. Everything depends upon the Deputy Commissioner, and the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner can exercise little effective check over the recoveries.

A number of interesting extracts regarding the application of the principle of differentiation in the making of suspensions are printed below. This principle has been applied in almost all districts, and has generally been reported as working well where the suspensions are not so large as to preclude an investigation into the circumstances of each owner.

The chief objection raised against the principle—apart from the complaint as to the trouble it involves—is that it deprives tenants of the protection of Section 30 of the Punjab Tenancy Act. Where rents are kind rents this objection has little force, for, in the first place, the division of the crop takes place before the order of suspension or the order under Section 30 can be passed, and the landlord gets his share whether revenue is suspended or not; and, in the second place, where there is no crop the landlord can get no share, and therefore

he cannot demand rent even if his revenue is collected. [See extracts from Ludhiána and Ferozepore reports.] Where rents are paid in cash the tenants are no doubt deprived of the protection of Section 30, but the penalty imposed in Section 30 (5) is so slight that it must in any case usually be ineffective. If the landlord sues the tenant for his rent the Court can adopt the plan followed by Captain Dunlop Smith in Hissár, and give a decree for payment at a future date.

16. *Balances of fixed land revenue.*—The total amount of the demand of the year under report which remained uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 3,09,018.

Statement No. XVIII A.

The statement below shows the heads under which this balance falls :—

	Rs.
Remitted on account of calamity of season	13,287
Irrecoverable	53,259
Undetermined	26,213
Recoverable ... { Under suspension	1,23,233
Recoverable ... { Not under suspension	93,026

The reasons for the remissions have already been noticed. The irrecoverable balance is made up of sums remitted on account of diluvion, &c. The largest irrecoverable balances are Rs. 6,848 in Mooltan, including Rs. 2,854, remission of canal assessments under the Settlement Rules, and Rs. 3,180 *málikána* on Sidhnái leases, the proprietary rights in which have been purchased, Rs. 4,494 in Jhang, Rs. 4,567 in Gujrát and Rs. 3,819 in Shahpur mostly on account of diluvion, and Rs. 6,245 in Pesháwar on various accounts. The largest undetermined balance is Rs. 20,374 in Montgomery due to the revision of the assessment of the Dipálpur tahsil and of the Deg Circle of the Gugera tahsil.

The balances under suspension have already been considered. The largest recoverable balances not under suspension occur in the following districts :—

	Rs.
Montgomery	10,656
Lahore	16,247
Gujrát	3,078
Gujránwála	7, 74
Shahpur	28,165
Pesháwar	3,582
Dera Gházi Khan	3,631

Of the recoverable balance in Montgomery Rs. 4,796 have been collected since the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes the delay in Dipálpur to the fact that owing to the introduction of the new assessments from the rabi harvest the *báchh* papers were not ready till August, and in Pákpattan to the low prices of grain which led the zamíndárs to hold up their surplus stocks as long as possible. The balances in Lahore are due to the failure of the Tahsildars of Chúnián and Sharakpur to understand that revenue should either be regularly suspended or promptly collected. Most of the Gujrát balance was due from the Khárián tahsil, and is said to have been since collected; but the Financial Commissioner doubts whether the actual facts relating to the Gujrát balances have yet been brought to light. The Gujránwála balance is chiefly in the Sadr tahsil, where the people had some difficulty in paying, and the Tahsildar was apparently over-lenient. The Shahpur arrears are in the Bár and Chenáb circles of the Bhera tahsil. The pitch of the assessment in the Chenáb Circle, where *sailáb* has lately failed frequently, is being considered separately. A large part of the balances in Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan has been collected since the close of the year.

16 (*a*). *Balances of preceding years.*—The total balance outstanding at the end of last year was Rs. 30,05,265, of which Rs. 25,63,974 were classified as recoverable. Of the total balance Rs. 14,30,016 have been collected, Rs. 2,83,859 have been struck off as irrecoverable, and only Rs. 7,181 have been remitted. The recoverable balance is now Rs. 11,83,064. Of the recoverable balance Rs. 28,273 are not under suspension.

The districts with the largest recoverable balances not under suspension are as follows:—

	Rs.
Ferozepore	2,533
Montgomery	3,842
Lahore	3,898
Gujranwála	3,061
Shahpur	6,940
Jhelum	1,257
Dera Ghazi Khan	4,057

As regards the districts named in this and the next preceding paragraph as showing balances of this description the Financial Commissioner considers that the existence of these balances, whether of the current year or of former years, raises a strong presumption that there is something wrong in the revenue management. Probably the Tahsíldárs are over-sanguine of tolerably early collections or dislike the trouble which an application for suspensions entails. Dilatoriness of this kind should be strongly resisted by District Officers. When an arrear occurs there should be a speedy and businesslike decision either to grant a suspension or recover the amount. It is discreditable to all concerned if arrears are allowed to accumulate, in the vague hope that somehow or other they will disappear, and without any distinct order as to what is to be done in respect of them. No doubt it will sometimes happen that a distinct order for suspension or collection cannot be obtained within the year. But when balances of this eminently unsatisfactory description are more than a year old, there is obviously remissness somewhere; and the Financial Commissioner hopes that Commissioners will see that this remissness is minimized.

17. *Fluctuating land revenue.*—The following table shows the collections on account of fluctuating land revenue under the main heads for the last three years, *viz*:—

Statements Nos. XX and XX A.

1	2	3	4	5
Details.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	28,073	33,846	20,710	—13,136
Re-assessments	1,97,353	29,874	23,278	—6,596
Alluvial assessments	20,669	24,593	43,244	+18,651
Estates under direct management ...	32,076	48,232	38,651	—9,581
Fluctuating assessments. (*a*) Canal tracts ...	4,55,167	6,85,527	8,14,236	+1,28,709
Fluctuating assessments. (*b*) Other tracts ...	7,01,497	7,33,378	9,80,465	+2,47,087
Other items and rents from waste lands	22,305	8,091	9,435	+1,344
Total ...	14,57,140	15,63,541	19,30,019	+3,66,478

The total collections were thus Rs. 19,30,019, and exceeded the collections of 1896-97 by Rs. 3,66,478, or by 23 per cent. The largest decreases in collections on account of lapsed assignments occurred in Umballa, Siálkot and Pesháwar. Last year the Umballa figures were swelled by one unusually large item. The chief amounts on account of revision of assessments and progressive *jamás* are Rs. 8,642 in Montgomery, Rs. 6,403 in Pesháwar, and Rs. 4,970 in Lahore. The Pesháwar figures represent sums that were collected as fluctuating land revenue pending correction of the Comparative Demand statement, and the Lahore figures show the amount assessed as *nahri parta* on new cultivation on the Bári Doáb Canal. The Montgomery figures are not explained in the district report. Estates are held in direct management only in Dera Ismáil Khan. The decrease in the income there is due to the fall of prices and not to any shortness in the outturn, which was very good. There is a balance of Rs. 6,138 due under this head. The Government share of the rabi crop was sold late. The purchaser was given 3 months' grace within which to pay the price, and this period had

not elapsed at the close of the year. Alluvial assessments are dealt with in paragraph 19 below.

17 (*a*). *Fluctuating assessments of canal-irrigated lands*.—The districts from which revenue classified under this head is derived, and the realizations during the year under report and in previous years, are shown below :—

Districts.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur	11,771	15,071	15,439
Ferozepore	12,601	19,027	52,989
Mooltan	48,522	49,631	73,968
Montgomery	1,07,738	1,39,104	1,24,512
Lahore	17,603	23,432	29,687
Shahpur	34,259	30,842	45,150
Dera Gházi Khan	...	87,055	94,513
Muzaffargarh	6,174	6,421	6,920
Chenáb Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	2,16,499	3,07,292	3,71,058
Total	4,55,167	6,77,875	8,14,236

The year was thus an exceptionally good one for the canals, which flowed well and seasonably. Every district except Montgomery shows an increase. The decrease in Montgomery is not explained in the district report. The receipts in Ferozepore have almost trebled, as the canals began to run early, and in some cases ran well on into October. There is still a large balance outstanding on account of canal dues in that district, but it is less than it was last year, and the Deputy Commissioner is taking measures to secure prompter collection. The increase on the Chenáb Canal is only what might be expected. In Dera Gházi Khan, this year as last, the income from the fluctuating assessment does not come up to Mr. Diack's estimate. The large balance noticed in last year's report has been collected in addition to the demand of the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner has taken great care that the rules should be properly worked in order that the new system may not be unpopular.

17 (*b*). *Fluctuating assessments on other lands*.—The figures for the last three years are as follows :—

1	2	3	4
District.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár	20,180	15,410	23,705
Rohtak	5,673	4,750	10,304
Gurgáon	451	1,248	3,504
Delhi	1,059	150	1,591
Karnál	4,929	4,376	10,007
Ferozepore	10,073	10,286	13,993
Mooltan	1,04,011	91,989	1,10,236
Jhang	45,083	44,898	55,066
Montgomery	36,475	31,835	1,29,009
Lahore	6,699	1,849	3,527
Gurdáspur	2,142	2,460	3,452
Bannu	71,102	76,291	86,034
Dera Ismail Khan	2,21,976	2,18,294	2,70,835
Dera Gházi Khan	...	60,435	75,930
Muzaffargarh	1,71,605	1,76,748	1,83,219
Total	7,01,458	7,41,019	9,80,412

Thus in every single district there is an increase as compared with 1896-97, and in every district, except Lahore, as compared with 1895-96. In Hissár the Ghaggar floods were favourable. Moreover, the figures under this head include the assessments on lands irrigated from the Ghaggar Canals, which are not separate from the assessments of flooded lands. The total area irrigated from the canals in 1897-98 was 14,850 acres. As the average assessment from settlement till 1896-97 is Rs. 28,556 and the total assessment of 1897-98 is only Rs. 27,647, it would seem that the canals have not done much so far to increase the cultivation or to supplement the river floods. Probably, however, a good deal of the canal-irrigation is in the high land not reached by the floods and not under fluctuating assessment. In Delhi, and to some extent in Gurgáon, the lands under fluctuating assessment depend upon the maintenance of the Najafgarh Jhíl drain. The increase in the assessments of the present year is due to the seasonableness of the rains. A proposal to transfer the management of the drain to the Deputy Commissioner and to improve its working is now under consideration. In Gurgáon Chak Jhíl Kotla got rain when it was wanted. In Karnál another *naili* village (Bodha) was brought under fluctuating assessment in accordance with the rules framed at settlement. The figures of this district have also been swelled by the transfer of the Thanesar tahsil from Umballa. The increase in Jhang is due to the introduction of a fluctuating system of assessment in certain old villages of the Jhang district to which irrigation from the Chenáb Canal has been extended, *vide* paragraph 17 (*c*) of last year's Report. In Montgomery the great increase is accounted for by the fact that last year's figures were for the Rávi tahsils only, whilst this year's figures are for the newly settled Dipálpur tahsil as well. In Deìra Gházi Khan more careful supervision of the new system has combined with better rainfall to swell the assessments. In the other districts better floods and more seasonable rainfall have led to more successful cultivation.

17 (*c*). *Systems of fluctuating assessments.*—The district reports do not contain much of interest regarding the various systems of fluctuating assessment. The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore says the system in force in the *hithár* of Fázilka is most unpopular owing to the frequent interference of the Patwáris. Nothing is said, however, in any other district report regarding the unpopularity of fluctuating systems of assessment. On the other hand, in Karnál the zamíndárs of *naili* villages have in some cases applied to be put under fluctuation. As mentioned above the fluctuating system has been extended to one *naili* village during the year under report, and since the close of the year its extension to 6 more villages has been sanctioned. The Dipálpur Bet in the Montgomery district has been put under a fluctuating system, which has also been extended to the Pákpattan Bet. In the Rávi tahsils of Montgomery the mixed system of fixed and fluctuating assessment has broken down owing to a succession of years in which *sailáb* has failed and owing also to the drain of tenants to the Chenáb Colony, and the sanction of Government has been accorded to the introduction of a purely fluctuating system of assessment in any village in which the zamíndárs desire the change. The gradual increase in the number of localities or estates to which the system of fluctuating assessment is extended is a noticeable feature in Punjab revenue management. The system gives the field agency more work and demands from the Revenue Assistants and District Officers very close supervision. It is undoubtedly beneficial in many places, but carries with it the danger of leaving too much power in the hands of the Patwáris—a danger whch can be counteracted only by unremitting care on the part of their superiors.

18. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The income from Miscellaneous Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 10,91,871, as against Rs. 7,34,969 in 1896-97,

and Rs. 12,03,432 in 1895-96. The figures under the main heads are as follows for the past three years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Detail.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference between Columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale of Government estates	44,285	80,187	32,348	—47,839
2	Sale proceeds of waste lands	6,54,795	1,84,961	5,54,108	+3,69,147
3	Receipts from quarries and mines	12,904	13,247	12,852	—395
4	Fines and forfeitures	17,616	16,718	32,017	+15,299
5	Sale proceeds of wood and grass	60,711	42,596	39,003	—3,593
6	Recoveries on account of canal surveys and demarcation.	2,808	30,144	51,212	+21,068
7	Tirni	2,90,504	2,26,184	2,01,266	—24,918
8	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year	37,281	80,126	86,361	+6,235
9	Sajji	9,967	6,299	5,078	—1,221

The whole of the decrease under the head "Sale of Government estates" occurs in the Jhang district, where the income was Rs. 12,598 as against Rs. 75,121 in 1896-97. The figures represent the proceeds of sales of town sites in the Chenáb Colony. The reason of the falling off is that the distribution of land in Lyallpur for building sites is coming to an end. There is an increase of Rs. 9,458 in Gujránwála under this head, which has not been explained. In Lahore the figures have risen from Rs. 5,008 to Rs. 10,292. The explanation given by the Deputy Commissioner is that the Kasúr crown lands sold during the year fetched four times the estimated price.

Under the head "Sale proceeds of waste lands" Rs. 4,15,554 were realized from the Chenáb Canal lands as compared with Rs. 70,759 in 1896-97. The reason of the large total is, partly, that the first instalments of *nazrána* on the capitalist and yeoman grants on the Jhang Branch fell due during the year under report, and partly that the second instalments of *nazrána* due from yeoman grantees on the Rakh Branch are now being paid in. In Mooltan the receipts from *nazrána* on the Sidhnái Canal have fallen from over a lakh to Rs. 93,000 as fewer purchases of proprietary rights have been made. In Shahpur an item of Rs. 36,520 is shown as the first instalment paid for proprietary rights in the lands now under long leases.

The figures for receipts from quarries and mines call for no remarks. The receipts on account of fines and forfeitures must always vary much. This year they have been almost doubled, the increase being spread over most of the districts of the Province. The figures for Karnál are remarkable. In that district (*vide* extract on page 36) *pachotra* was confiscated in the case of a number of lambardárs who were old offenders against the rule of punctuality in revenue collections. The Financial Commissioner like the Commissioner doubts the wisdom of wholesale fines of this sort, unless the offenders have ample warning. Unpunctuality in collections is more often due to the slackness of a Tahsildar who does not insist on punctuality than to any preference of the lambardars for paying after the proper date. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissár again discusses the hardship of confiscating lambardárs' *pachotras* for non-collection of canal dues (*vide* extract page 35). Prompt issue of process as soon as the demand on the cultivator or owner has been made by the lambardár and payment has not been made seems the proper course to follow. The matter is, however, under separate consideration.

The figures of sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c., do not call for any special remarks.

Most of the recoveries on account of canal survey and demarcation were made in the Chenáb Colony. In Lahore Rs. 7,119 were recovered from the colonists in the Chunian rakhs.

The balances unrealized are even larger than they were last year, Rs. 1,86,952 as against Rs. 1,82,823. If, however, the *tirni* balances in Montgomery and Mooltan, which amount to Rs. 94,780 and are noticed below, are deducted, the collections seem to the Financial Commissioner to be satisfactory. The chief items in balance are noticed under the heads to which they belong. Of the balance shown against Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 5,225 are nominal, being the difference between estimates and collections. The balance in Lahore is on account of water advantage rate, river spill assessment and alluvion and is almost all due in the Chunian tahsil. The balance in Gurdáspur is on account of resumed *muáfis*. That in Gujránwála is not explained. There seems to be no sufficient reason for these sums remaining in arrears, and prompt measures should be taken for their collection.

18 (*a*). *Tirni*.—The following statement compares the collections of *tirni* in the chief grazing districts with the collections of previous years :—

1	2	3	4
District.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	55,047	53,301	47,959
Jhang	76,190	58,423	58,107
Montgomery	61,439	26,938	11,149
Shahpur	17,956	8,406	*Nil.*
Kohát	743	670	3,947
Bannu	5,687	6,330	6,650
Dera Ismail Khan	43,771	39,748	39,864
Dera Gházi Khan	7,942	8,108	9,202
Muzaffargarh	16,260	17,842	18,740

Altogether the receipts from *tirni* fell from Rs. 2,26,184 to Rs. 2,01,266. The demand in Mooltan was practically the same as in 1896-97, but the balance uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 9,186 as compared with only Rs. 3,839 outstanding at the end of the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner has reported that speedy realization of the balance is anticipated as the defaulters are returning to the district. In Montgomery the demand for the year was Rs. 96,743, of which only Rs. 11,149 were collected, leaving Rs. 85,594 in balance. Large sums are also under suspension on account of previous years. The state of the grazing interest in Montgomery is explained in the extract on page 36. Shortly put, the case is that the last few years have been disastrous for graziers owing to the short rainfall. Besides that the Sandal Bár is being brought under colonization, and the graziers have been deprived of their best grazing ground. The result is that the *tirni* demand which was assessed in 1891 for 5 years, but has not yet been revised, can no longer be paid, and remissions must be given or the system revised. Orders have been issued for the immediate revision of the present demand, and the question of the revision of the whole *tirni* system is being taken up in the Settlement Department. The former measure will give such immediate relief as the graziers need, and the latter measure will, it is hoped, put the *tirni* payments on a fairer and securer basis than they are at present. The Shahpur forests have been transferred to the Forest Department, so *tirni* has

ceased to be paid there. In Kohát the increase is due to a much larger influx of Ghilzai graziers during the winter of 1897-98. The Amír of Kábul is said to have removed certain restrictions to which they have hitherto been subjected. Moreover, it is reported that during the preceding two years the Ghilzais discontinued their visits in hopes that they would thereby induce Government to reduce the lately enhanced grazing rates. Having discovered their mistake and being hard pressed for fodder they have renewed their visits to Kohát. The Dera Ismail Khan figures are made up of Rs. 19,773 *tirni* on Powinda cattle, and Rs. 20,086 proceeds of rakh leases. There is a small decrease in the receipts from the Powindas owing to the fact that some of the *tirni* fees were with the sanction of Government realized by the Zhob authorities. There is a small counterbalancing increase in the sums realized from leases. The figures for Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh call for no remark, except that it may be noticed that the revision of the system in force in Dera Gházi Khan is now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

18 (*b*). *Kásht bárání leases.*—The total receipts from these leases increased from Rs. 80,126 to Rs. 86,361. There was a general improvement all round owing to the more favourable character of the year, which calls for no special remarks. The only district in which the increase was at all large was Mooltan, where Rs. 8,050 were realized as compared with Rs. 3,672 in 1896-97.

In Jhang temporary cultivation was allowed on lands which were not yet ready for allotment. The receipts therefrom amount to Rs. 53,334. The advisability of allowing this temporary cultivation is discussed in Captain Popham Young's report in Appendix D. The Financial Commissioner thinks that this temporary cultivation has been most beneficial in providing employment for *janglís* and in relieving distressed riverain villages, besides bringing in revenue to Government and furnishing a supply of labour in the Colony.

18 (*c*). *Sajji.*—The income of the year fell to Rs. 5,078 owing to the transfer of the Shahpur rakhs to the Forest Department, to which the receipts from *sajji* in that district are now credited. There is a balance of Rs. 2,753 shown against Mooltan, but this sum is not yet due.

19. *Alluvion and diluvion.*—For the first time for many years the effect of river action has been to increase the revenue demand and not to diminish it. The area newly assessed is, it is true, less by 1,623 acres than the area removed from assessment, but the area re-assessed at enhanced rates exceeds the area re-assessed at reduced rates by 37,828 acres. The total area changed for the better is 130,591 acres, whilst the total area changed for the worse is 94,386 acres. Altogether the net result is an increase of Rs. 8,310 in the rent roll. The explanation of these good results is that the floods of 1897 were sufficient to benefit and render culturable the alluvial lands that had been thrown up in preceding years, whilst they were not heavy enough seriously to damage much land already under cultivation. The effect of river action in the Punjab must always be, on the whole, destructive, and the more confined that action is the less destruction will it cause. This is clearly shown by a comparison of this year's figures with those of 1894, 1895 and 1896. The area of land that was affected by river action in 1897 only slightly exceeded that affected in the rainless season of 1896, whilst it was little more than half that affected in 1894 and 1895. The result is an increase instead of a loss of revenue. At the same time the increase is not general, for 14 districts show a loss as against 11 that show a gain. The gains in Ferozepore (Rs. 2,294), Lahore (Rs. 7,421), Gurdáspur (Rs. 5,226) and Siálkot (Rs. 1,695) were, however, exceptionally large, and served to bring out a balance of advantage. The chief losses were in Jullundur (Rs. 1,605), Ludhiána (Rs. 1,713), Jhang (Rs. 1,885) and Shahpur (Rs. 1,507). After a number of bad years Hoshiárpur shows a gain, the *chos* being responsible for an increase of Rs. 983. This was, of course, due partly to the short rainfall which was not sufficient to do damage, but also partly, no doubt, to the relief given by the large reductions of revenue in the preceding year. In Montgomery a system of fluctuating assessment on *sailáb* lands has been sanctioned for the Sutlej tahsils, and there will be no di-alluvion there in future.

Statement No. XXIII.

The rules in force in the various districts are apparently working well except in Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner of which says, as he has said in the last two reports, that the revision of the rules is "under consideration," and in Hazára where the custom of ignoring small changes seems to be neither profitable nor popular.

20. *Land Revenue assignments.*—The total amount of land revenue now assigned in the Province is Rs. 30,80,715 assessed on an area of 65,74,473 acres. The assessed revenue has increased by Rs. 30,765, and the area by 151,394 during the year.

Statement No. XXV.

The most important lapses and new grants are shown below :—

District.	Name of jágírdár.	Amount of assignment.
LAPSES.		Rs.
Umballa	Sheo Naráin Singh of Purkháli...	4,947
Ludhiána	Surmukh Singh and Dasunah Singh of Bersol.	524
Gúrdáspur	Bhái Guláb Singh of the Akál Bunga, Amritsar.	913
Shahpur	Malik Alam Sher Khan, Tiwána	2,081
GRANTS.		
Ráwalpindi	Subadár Kartár Singh	450
Do	Subadár Rám Dás	450
Kohát	Sardár Sultán Ján, C.I.E. ...	1,000

On the death of Sheo Narain Singh of Purkháli an attempt was made to foist off a supposititious child as heir to the *jágír*, but the attempt was frustrated. Frontier remissions to the extent of Rs. 660 were resumed in Kohát owing to the failure of the holders to render assistance during the late frontier disturbances. The final form of the new statement showing the total land revenue assigned or alienated by Government (for the preparation of which directions were given in Government of India letter No. 2—369, dated 16th July 1898) has not yet been decided, but it is expected that the statement will find a place in next year's report.

21. *General re-assessments.*—The districts under settlement throughout the year were Mooltan, Montgomery, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh. Operations were concluded in Dera Gházi Khan and begun in the Agror Valley of the Hazára district.

Statements Nos. XXXIII A., XXXIII B. and XXXIV.

The final settlement reports of the Kángra district, of the Kúlu subdivision of that district, of the Teri Tahsil of the Kohát district and of the Pesháwar district have been submitted to Government.

As noticed in last year's report the Dera Gházi Khan settlement was practically finished, and the establishment transferred to Muzaffargarh before the close of 1896-97. Mr. Diack remained on with a small establishment till March. The Final Settlement Report is now before the Financial Commissioner, and will be submitted to Government very shortly. The estimated increase in the Government demand was Rs. 1,11,919 and the total cost of the settlement was Rs. 3,70,407. The settlement of Dera Ismail Khan has been begun since the close of the year under report. It is proposed to take up the settlement of Kohát and of Sirsa-Fázilka in October 1899, and the forecast reports have been submitted to Government. The present settlements of both these districts expire in Rabi 1901.

21. (*a*). *Mooltán.*—Settlement operations have been in progress here for two years, about two-thirds of the total area have been surveyed, and it is hoped that the survey of the remainder will be completed during 1898-99. The Settlement Officer has reported on the abolition of *chher* labour on the Inundation Canals, and on the system of canal assessments which he proposes to introduce,

and his report has been referred to Government. The Assessment Report of the Kabírwála tahsil is at present before the Settlement Commissioner. The expenditure incurred so far amounts to Rs. 1,94,924.

21 (*b*). *Montgomery.*—Survey operations were completed early in the year. Orders were passed in summer on the Pákpattan tahsil assessment report, and the new assessments have been introduced both in Dipálpur and in Pákpattan. Most of the settlement establishment has been transferred to Dera Ismail Khan, but Mr. Fagan remains behind to distribute the assessment of the Sohág-Pára Colony, as to which Government orders were passed since the close of the year under report, and of the Probynabad Horse Farm as to which orders have not yet been passed. He has also to introduce new *patwári* and *zaildári* arrangements, and to revise the *tirni* system and the rents of Government leased lands.

The estimated increase in the demand from the Dipálpur and Pákpattan tahsils is Rs. 1,15,911. The cost of the settlement operations up to the end of 1897-98 was Rs. 1,50,560.

21 (*c*). *Jhelum.*—This district has been under settlement for 3 years. Rather less than half the total area had been measured by the end of the year. The work is more difficult here than in other districts at present under settlement owing to the hilly or undulating nature of the country. It is hoped that all the measurements will be completed during 1899. The revised assessment of the Pind Dádan Khan tahsil was sanctioned during the year, but has not yet been announced owing to a doubt as to the interpretation of the orders of Government. The assessment report of the Chakwál and Talagang tahsils is at present under the consideration of the Settlement Commissioner. The expenditure up to September 1898 on settlement operations was Rs. 2,47,616.

21 (*d*). *Agror Valley, Hazára.*—This small tract was put under settlement at the close of the year under report. The Settlement Officer is Muhammad Sarfaráz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who is working under the executive control of the Deputy Commissioner. It is hoped that the settlement will be completed during 1899. The operations are being carried out under the Agror Valley Regulation of 1891, not under the Land Revenue Act, and their cost is to be charged to the estate of the Khán of Agror.

21 (*e*). *Muzaffargarh*—Settlement work has been in progress for a year. The Settlement Officer, Sardár Bahádur Arjan Singh, died suddenly in July 1898. He was a promising officer, the first of the Provincial Service to obtain independent charge of a settlement otherwise than as a temporary arrangement. His death is much to be regretted. He has been succeeded by Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, also of the Provincial Service. Survey operations are now being vigorously pushed on. The expenditure up to 30th September 1898 was Rs. 46,653.

21 (*f*). Cases of failure to realize the enhancements entered in the forecast of increases of revenue have to be noticed here. Rs. 694 were not realized in Lahore owing to the postponement of the deferred assessments in the Sharakpur tahsil. In Gujránwála an increase of Rs. 621 was estimated for, but none took place, as diluvion and the acquisition of land for public purposes necessitated abatement. In Shahpur deferred assessments amounting to Rs. 8,269 were not imposed owing to bad harvests.

In the districts under settlement no differences between estimated and actual changes occur except in Dera Gházi Khan, where a decrease of Rs. 42,084 was estimated for. The explanation given is that in the statement submitted in 1897-98 the figures for the demand of 1896-97 were based partly on the old and partly on the new demand, and hence an estimated decrease of Rs. 42,084 was shown in column 4 of that statement. As this estimated decrease was not a deferred assessment, but simply an estimate of alterations in the demand owing to the introduction of, and change of form in, the new assessment it has been shown in the statement for the present year as part of the ordinary demand. The difference thus is nominal.

As the figures given in the forecast are for the financial year 1897-98, they will not agree with those given in column 5 of Statement No. XX.

22. *Surveys and boundary demarcations.*—Several small boundary disputes between British villages and Native States have been settled. Three such cases of disputed boundaries between villages of the Umballa district and villages of the Patiála State were decided by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the maps of the Regular Settlement. The Sehun Majra-Gurdiálpura case referred to in last year's report was also disposed of. A river boundary dispute between the villages of Budha Theh, Mehtáb Kot and Wazír Bhullar of the Amritsar district and the Kapurthala State, which had been pending since 1892 was settled by Mr. W. P. Barton, Assistant Commissioner, who was deputed for this purpose. The line proposed by him was approved by Government and accepted by the Kapurthala authorities, and the land will be properly surveyed, and the line demarcated during the present cold weather. This line will be the permanent river boundary between the villages in British territory and the villages in Kapurthala territory. Several other small boundary disputes, to which it is unnecessary to refer in detail, have also been settled.

Owing to the continual encroachments made on Government lands in Simla and the constant resulting litigation, it has been decided to have a record of rights prepared for Government lands in Simla, which will have a presumption of correctness under the Land Revenue Act. Some preliminary matters are still under consideration.

A Bill for the ascertainment and determination of the boundaries of riverain estates has been introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council, and will shortly become law. This Bill permits of a permanent boundary line being laid down between any two British districts and estates, the boundary between which has hitherto been the deep stream of a river. Constant disputes and the annual difficulty of determining where the deep stream is will, it is hoped, be avoided by the fixation of permanent boundaries along all the great rivers of the Punjab.

An account of the operations of the Himalaya Survey Party No. 18 will be found in Appendix B. Since the close of the year a professional Survey Party has been deputed to lay down base lines in the Dera Ismail Khan district, which is now under settlement. The further employment of the Himalaya Survey Party in the plains instead of in the hills is still under consideration.

23. *Processes for collection of land revenue.*—The following table shows the number of writs and warrants issued in the year under report as compared with the numbers issued in the two preceding years. After land revenue the largest number of processes were issued for the recovery of canal rates, *takávi* and income-tax :—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of Talbana	
			Paid to peons.	Surplus credited to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	27,949	13,775	8,719	22,400
1896-97	27,218	13,619	10,398	20,237
1897-98	27,329	18,034	8,239	29,008

The figures for writs have thus remained practically stationary, whilst there has been a large increase in the number of warrants. In fact in every division more warrants have been issued this year than last.

The figures for the last two years in the Delhi Division are as follows :—

Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	5,700	2,558
1897-98	6,524	3,756

The largest number of processes were issued in Karnál, where the total was 2,625 as compared with 1,509 in 1896-97. The increase is partly due to the transfer of the Thánesar tahsil to Karnál, but partly also to a real increase in processes. The revenue administration of this district seems to have been almost over-energetic (see paragraph 18). In Gurgáon, too, there was a considerable increase—from 503 to 1,020 ; but in Hissár the increase was very small notwithstanding the large amounts of *takávi* and suspended revenue collected.

For the Jullundur Division the figures are—

Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	4,098	1,338
1897-98	3,112	2,066

The total number of processes has fallen, but warrants have come into favour in place of writs. The figures for all the districts of the Division are small, except Ferozepore, where 2,630 processes—1,531 writs and 1,099 warrants—were issued. The extract on page 36 shows that revenue in Ferozepore was not easily collected, and processes were issued with great promptness. As the Commissioner suggests, perhaps, more use might have been made of the zaildárs.

In Lahore, as in Jullundur, warrants have increased, whilst writs have decreased. The figures are—

Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	9,725	7,208
1897-98	7,087	8,436

More than half the writs and nearly half the warrants—8,097 processes in all—were issued in Mooltan. The Commissioner thinks that unpunctuality has been allowed to become habitual here. It is also suggested that the people purposely do not pay without pressure in order to deceive the Settlement Officer, and make him think they are over-assessed.

In Lahore, Montgomery, Amritsar and Gurdáspur the number of processes exceeded 2,000. In both Lahore and Amritsar the number of warrants exceeded the number of writs.

The Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar figures do not call for any special remark, except that prompter measures have been taken in Gujrát, where 921 processes were issued as against 169 in 1896-97.

The Divisional figures are—

	Rawalpindi.		Peshawar.	
Processes issued in	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*	*Writs.*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	2,226	733	1,024	251
1897-98	3,412	1,069	1,065	333

In the Deraját there has been a considerable rise in the figures—

Processes issued in	*Writs*	*Warrants.*
1896-97	4,503	1,533
1897-98	6,129	2,374

In Dera Ismail Khan 2,943 processes issued and both Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh exceeded 2,000. In Dera Ismail Khan much suspended revenue was collected, and an increase in the number of writs is natural. The extract on page 37 explains why so many processes were required in Dera Gházi Khan. The Collector should certainly see that the lambardár is able to ascertain at one time the whole demand due from each revenue-payer, so that he need not go again and again to the same person. The difficulty about recovering occupiers' rates from temporary tenants will be removed if owners are made liable for occupiers' rates, as has been proposed to the Government of India, and Government revenue will thus be made more secure.

The general reasons for the increase of processes seem to be—(1), that a large amount of suspended revenue and *takávi* had to be collected, and to get this in strong measures were required as people are loth to pay up arrears even when they have the power to do so; and (2) the people had to be taught that the leniency shown in the preceding two years was not to continue in years of plenty.

Both in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan the establishment employed seems excessive. In Mooltan 654 men were employed to serve 8,097 processes.

24. *Revenue record-room.*—Arrears of files to be cleared off are heaviest at Ferozepore, Siálkot and Lahore, but in each of these offices a considerable advance has been made, arrears having been reduced by over a lakh in Ferozepore and Lahore. Jullundur, Ludhiána and Gujránwála have, next to the districts mentioned above, the largest number of files in hand. The work in the remaining offices is up to date. It is noted that in Karnál papers of the English Office dating as far back as 1820 are now being weeded out.

No work on a large scale for the better accommodation of records has been undertaken during the year, but it is hoped that funds have at length been provided for the improvement of the Hoshiárpur, Mooltan, Jhelum, Siálkot, and Pesháwar record-rooms. The new record-room at Montgomery still awaits provision of funds, and the substitution of iron for wooden racks at Umballa (where special measures have to be taken against the white ants) is under consideration. Minor improvements have been effected in a considerable number of districts, in particular Kohát, Gurgáon, Rohtak, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Miánwáli. A room for the inspection of records has been constructed out of the balance to the credit of the Copying Agency fund at Ludhiána, and the records have been re-arranged topographically at Montgomery. Relief has been given to the Umballa record-room by the transfer of the Pípli records to Karnál.

Simla and Hazára are now the only districts of the Punjab in which no copying agency exists, agencies having been founded during the year at Lahore and Gujránwála. Receipts at the latter agency have not so far more than balanced expenditure, but the Commissioner anticipates final success from the scheme. It has been decided to continue the agency at Bannu, in spite of the fact that so far it has not been financially successful.

The revision of Revenue Circular No. 42, dealing with the management of record-rooms, is now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

25. *Other matters.*—The references in the district reports to the payment of revenue by Money Order show as usual that this practice has not become popular except for the payment of small sums. As to the payment of land revenue without pre-audit the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan suggests that the Patwáris should prepare the *dákhilás* for the lambardárs, and that the lambardárs should present these *dákhilás* at the treasury and so avoid having to go to the *wásil-báki navís* at all.

It has been decided that all Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar candidates, who are deputed for settlement training, should be given subsistence allowances while on training.

The Land Revenue Rules have been amended so as to define more exactly the methods in which zaildárs and inámdárs may receive their emoluments. The liability of assignees for contribution to zaildárs' emoluments has also been asserted by an amendment of the rules.

26. *Enhancement of rent.*—Suits for enhancement and reduction of rents were instituted in the same districts as last year, except that there were none this year in Ferozepore and Jhelum, in which there were 12 and 13 suits, respectively, last year, and there was one suit in Kohát, which is a district that did not figure in the returns last year. Enhancement was asked for in 511 cases as against 779 cases last year, and granted in 401 as against 612 cases. Almost the whole of the decrease is in the Siálkot district where the number of cases fell from 386 to 183. No reason is assigned by the Deputy Commissioner, but the reason probably is that the unsettling effects of settlement are passing away. It might at first

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seem that there was some general cause at work in the Province leading to a decrease in these suits, as there has been an almost unbroken shrinkage in the figures since 1893 which are as follows :—

	Cases.	*Decrease for enhancement.*
1892-93	3,788	3,153
1893-94	1,255	1,043
1894-95	686	542
1895 96	870	749
1896-97	779	612
1897-98	511	401

A closer examination of the figures shows, however, that the improvement in the figures is due simply to the passing away of the litigation following after the settlements of Gujrát, Amritsar and Siálkot, and to the fact that the subsequent settlements of Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and Kángra have been in districts where the landlord and tenant question is not important.

In most districts rents of occupancy tenants are still customary rents, and the landlords do not sue for enhancements except at time of settlement. Moreover, owners are, no doubt, often deterred from suing, because they know they will have to pay a large sum for improvements, and this they cannot afford.

In districts other than Siálkot the variations from the normal are small, and call for no remark. It may, however, be noticed that in the extract from the Report of the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur, given on page 39, the decrease in the number of enhancement suits is said to be due to the fall in the price of grain. As remarked by the Commissioner the explanation is doubtful as rents do not usually follow prices so accurately. None of the suits seem to have been test cases.

During the year there were only four suits for reduction of rent, of which two were successful.

As desired in paragraph 7 of Government Review of last year's report a number of Deputy Commissioners have made remarks on the rise and fall of rents in their districts, and on the migration of tenants. The interesting extract from the Report of the Deputy Commissioner of Hissár, printed at page 39, shows that in that district cash rents are very general, and have risen greatly since settlement. The pitch of rents is uniform throughout the district, and there is no migration or immigration of tenants. The Rohtak Report (*vide* extract) shows that in that district too rents rose considerably after settlement, but the rise seems now to have stopped. So also in Lahore rents have risen since settlement in the Kasúr and Chúnián tahsils, or, if the nominal rents have not risen, the landlord has transferred to the tenant all payments on account of revenue and canal rates. In the Lahore tahsil there has been no change in rents; whilst in Sharakpur rents are falling owing to the difficulty of finding tenants. In Gujránwála since the opening of the Chenáb Canal cash rents paid by tenants-at-will have nearly doubled on canal lands whilst, owing to the migrations to the Colony, they have fallen on well lands. Rents are said to have fallen in the Chenáb villages of Shahpur but no reason is given. In Jhelum and in Bannu rents have not changed much since settlement, and are generally customary, not competitive, kind rents. In Dera Gházi Khan rents are being raised amicably and without recourse to the Courts (*vide* extract). The substitution of kind rents for cash rents noticed by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, (page 40,) is curious as being at variance with the usual course of things, and, as the Commissioner says, should be watched.

Generally speaking, the migrations of tenants in the Province except from the districts adjacent to the Chenáb Canal to the Colony are small. These migrations to the Chenáb Canal have created a difficulty in Lahore, Gujránwála, Jhang and Montgomery, in all of which districts either lands are lying waste because tenants cannot be had, or, if it is not as bad as that, rents have fallen. In the Montgomery and Gugera tahsils of the Montgomery district matters have become so bad that, as noticed elsewhere, it has been found necessary to give the people the option of a purely fluctuating system of assessment. The fact

is that the prohibition against the employment in the Colony of tenants from Jhang, Montgomery and Gujránwála has been found unworkable, and the drain of tenants from these districts is large.

27 *(a)*. *Ejectment of occupancy tenants.*—There were 23 cases of ejectment under Section 39, as against two such cases last year, and 15 in 1895-96. The whole of these cases belong to the Hissár district.

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Under Sections 43 and 42 *(a)*, 44 applications for ejectment, resulting in 109 notices, were made as against 49 applications and 112 notices in the previous year. These figures are practically the same as last year. The number of ejectments ordered has, however, slightly fallen from 35 to 26. The area from which tenants were actually ejected under these proceedings was very small.

27 *(b)*. *Ejectment of non-occupancy tenants.*—The following table gives for the past four years the chief figures relating to ejectment proceedings against tenants-at-will :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1) of ejectment on tenants-at-will.	Number of ejectments. Decreed under Section 40.	Number of ejectments. Decreed under Section 45 (5) of tenants holding for fixed term, who have contested their ejectment.	Number of ejectments. Ordered under Section 45 (5) of tenants-at-will who have not contested their ejectment.	Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court. Number of cases.	Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court. Area in acres.	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1894-95	16,115	55	1,535	4,718	4,518	54,190	1,015
1895-96	20,546	140	1,680	5,626	5,573	56,896	1,378
1896-97	23,292	36	1,380	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043
1897-98	23,544	142	1,730	7,146	6,813	72,851	1,054

The table shows that there was an increase in the number of notices issued, in the number of ejectments ordered and decreed, and also in the number of ejectments actually carried out. As remarked last year, the figures are so small and relate to such a small proportion of the tenants cultivating in the Punjab that no general conclusions can be drawn from slight increases or decreases. It is necessary to look to the special circumstances of each district in order to explain the figures of that district. Over 2,000 notices were issued in Hissár. Most of these were in Sirsa. They show that people are preparing for the coming settlement by ejectment of such tenants as might claim occupancy tenants. The same cause is working in the Fázilka tahsil of the Ferozepore district, and has resulted in an increase of ejectment notices there too. Probably many of the tenants ejected were re-instated by the landlords. In the rest of the Hissár district most of the notices were issued by large proprietors, such as the Skinners, who periodically change their tenants. In Rohtak and Umballa the increase of notices is said to be due to the fact of the landlords having found it difficult owing to the scarcity to collect their rents. They, therefore, issued notices for ejectment as the easiest way to compel payment. In Gurgáon the figures both for notices and for ejectments are the highest on record. The reasons given are, firstly, a rise in rent and, secondly, disputes between the landlords and tenants in certain villages. In Jhang and Montgomery ejectments are naturally few, as the difficulty is to get tenants, not to get rid of them. A similar explanation is given of the large decrease of notices in Gujrát. In Dera Ismail Khan the settlement has brought an increase of notices with it. The Nawáb of Tank has issued notices of ejectment wholesale against his tenants.

Thus it is evident that such decrease in notices as may have occurred is explained differently in each district, and is not due to any general improvement

of feeling between landlord and tenant. Similarly it would be futile to try and explain the varying proportions between the figures for successful and for unsuccessful suits to contest notices of ejectment.

There is one matter connected with the ejectment of tenants to which the Deputy Commissioners of Umballa and Ludhiána call attention to, and which may be noticed here. They say that many notices have to be cancelled on technical grounds owing to the form of the notice being defective. As notice forms are drawn up and lithographed by the district authorities it is distinctly unfair on landlords that these notices should be set aside because of defects in the wording of them. The Financial Commissioner, therefore, proposes to have a form prepared for general use. As usual, several Deputy Commissioners—Umballa, Gujránwála and Shahpur—notice that mortgagees are active in ejecting mortgagors. The suggestion, given in one of the printed extracts, that mortgagors should be allowed a right of occupancy in their mortgaged lands is deserving of consideration.

27 *(c)*. *Other matters.*—The figures for suits to set aside transfer of occupancy rights (XXVIII B) are not of much interest. There were 465 such cases as against 507 in 1896-97. Of the total number 98 belonged to Hoshiárpur, 95 to Ferozepore, 39 to Jhelum and 45 to Hazára. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in the extract printed on page 43 suggests that there should be some easier way for the landlord to exercise his option of declaring these transfers void than by a regular suit. In this connection an important question is now under consideration. The question is whether such transfers should be sanctioned in the Register of Mutations, when the landlord's consent has not been obtained, or not. The authorities are divided. If it can be held that in the absence of the landlord's consent such transfers are void and should not therefore be sanctioned in the Register of Mutations, no such transfer will appear in future in the Record of Rights, and instead of the landlord having to sue to set such transfers aside, he will be able to sit still and wait for the transferee to sue him. The result will be that transfers of this sort will become few and litigation concerning them diminish. However, the matter is still undecided.

The Financial Commissioner has noticed in suits for arrears of rent payable in kind that decrees are often given on meagre or unreliable evidence. This subject has been taken up, and since the close of the year under report a Circular (No. 2 of 1899) has been issued requiring Revenue Courts to give full information in their decrees in such cases, as to outturn of produce, prices, and the share to which the landlord is entitled. It is hoped that decrees for arrears of rent will in future be passed on more solid grounds than at present.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála (page 42) brings to notice a difficulty connected with the abolition of detailed *jamabandís*. He shows that for three years entries in the *khasra girdáwari* have to be relied upon, and that the Patwári can with ease make unauthorized alterations as to rent, &c., therein. The result is that tenants are placed at the mercy of the Patwári. Careful inspection of entries made in the *khasra girdáwari* will minimize the evil. The authority for any alterations in the *khasra* can also be usefully checked from the Patwári's diary.

28. *Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.*—The statistics of irrigation are noticed elsewhere in the report. In the following paragraphs it is necessary to deal only with those canals which are under the management of the Civil Department, or on which colonization schemes are being carried out. There are, however, one or two matters connected with general canal administration which may also be noticed here. The administrative inconvenience of having one tahsil divided between two canal divisions, noted by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore in the extract on page 43 could probably easily be remedied. Apparently severer punishments for breaching canal banks are needed in Ferozepore. The Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan *(vide* extract on page 44) notices that complaints as to the working of the *chher* system are general. As it is proposed to abolish the *chher* system in Mooltan the question of its working need not be discussed. In the meantime all that is required is that the existing rules should be observed.

The Pesháwar Canals Regulation has become law, and the management of the District Canals thereby legalized.

28 *(a)*. *Chenáb Canal.*—Captain Popham Young's Annual Report will be found in Appendix D. The report is of peculiar interest this year, as it is the last which Captain Young will write, is more detailed than usual, and is in some respects a summary of the experience of six years' work. The area of land allotted during the year on the various branches was as follows:—

Rakh Branch	2,298 acres.
Jhang Branch	205,457 „

Of the Jhang Branch lands 22,258 acres were allotted to capitalists, 27,472 acres to yeomen and 149,224 acres to peasants. Nearly half the peasant grantees were Bár graziers. The next largest classes of grantees were Hitháris (riverain folk) of Jhang, Aráins of Hoshiárpur, Muhammadan Jats of Siálkot and Gujránwála, and Kambohs of Amritsar.

The area irrigated and matured and the assessment of the last two years were as below:—

	Matured nahri area.				Assessment (including water-rates, land revenue, cesses and malikana).	
	Rakh Branch.		Jhang Branch.		Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.
	Kharíf. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.	Kharíf. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	161,789	249,044	12,678	42,325	17,62,736	1,114
1897-98	148,675	230,656	87,460	138,202	20,14,236	1,17,867

The total irrigated area that matured was, therefore, 604,993 acres as compared with 465,836 acres in 1896-97, whilst the total receipts rose from Rs. 17,63,850 to Rs. 21,32,103.

The scheme for the colonization of the Gugera Branch, which commands some 700,000 acres, was sanctioned during the year and all the preliminaries to the actual allotment of land were completed. Allotment has been begun since the close of the year. The rush for land has been greater than ever, as the land on the Gugera Branch is reported to be of excellent quality.

Paragraph 14 of Captain Young's report contains many suggestions which should be of value for guidance in any future colonization work. The chief of them are that it should be ascertained before aligning the main canal distributaries that the land which will be irrigated is culturable; that roads should be aligned systematically before bridges are built and so arranged as to provide a perfect net-work with a minimum of crossing of water-courses; that Bár *janglís* should be settled before outsiders are brought in, and that it should be determined before colonization begins who are *janglís* in order that fictitious claims may be avoided as much as possible; that the amendment of *thána* and district boundaries should be carried out, and the necessary buildings should be provided without delay, as the administrative needs of the colony require.

As this is the last report which will be submitted by Captain Popham Young, the Officiating Financial Commissioner wishes to bring the services of that officer to the special notice of Government. Captain Popham Young has contributed more than any one else to the success of the colony. He has earned a very remarkable reputation in this Province, and has shown energy, firmness, sagacity, patience and sympathy with the people of his charge—qualities which largely compose what is meant by real administrative ability. The Officiating Financial Commissioner considers that Captain Popham Young deserves the special thanks of Government for his work in the colony, and hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will see fit to accord them in the review of this report. Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khan, the Assistant Colonization

Officer, also merits high commendation, and the services of Lála Pindi Dás and Lála Gobind Lál deserve praise.

28 *(b)*. *Sidhnái Canal.*—The area irrigated in the year under report was 158,530 acres as compared with 126,202 in the preceding year. Colonization of the Rawán extension of the canal will be begun in the current year. The area of Government land irrigated from this extension is 24,000 acres. Eleven villages have been formed, and the land except in one village will be allotted in peasant grants of 56 acres. The grants in the original Sidhnái Colony were of 90 acres. One village has been set apart for military grantees. New rules for the grant of *kharába* allowances on failed crops have been sanctioned. Complaints as to shortness of water-supply and insufficient *kharába* allowances are not infrequently received from colonists on this canal. Possibly the extent of land irrigated in the last two years has been more than should have been attempted with such small supplies of water in the Rávi. The real reason, however, why crops fail is that the colonists will not construct a sufficient number of wells. A special condition as to the construction of wells has been inserted in the new Sidhnái leases. The proprietary rights in 31,082 acres were sold to lessees during the year. The re-assessment of the Sidhnái Colony lands is being taken up in connection with the Mooltan settlement.

28 *(c)*. *Sohág-Pára Canal.*—The area irrigated rose from 46,768 acres in 1896-97 to 99,449 acres in the year under report. The canals opened earlier and closed later than in the preceding year. The re-assessment of the Sohág-Pára Colony lands has been carried out. The terms of the leases under which the colonists hold will shortly be altered in those cases in which proprietary rights have not been purchased. An extension of this canal is under consideration.

28*(d)*. *Shah Nahr Canal.*—The irrigated area decreased from 10,801 acres last year to 10,557 acres in the year under report, but only 167 acres of crops failed as against 640 acres in 1896-97. The Government share of the income was Rs. 23,092, or practically the same as last year. The repairs and establishment charges came to Rs. 4,865 as against 5,651 last year. The net income thus increased notwithstanding a decrease in the irrigated area. The papers regarding a proposed new branch of the canal are still under consideration.

28 *(e)*. *Ferozepore Inundation Canals.*—The area irrigated in each of the last four years, as shown in the Annual Reports of the officer in charge of the canals, has been as given below :—

	Acres.
1894	124,638
1895	56,091
1896	84,175
1897	161,788

The figures for the year under report are almost double those for the preceding year. The increase is marked in all the canals, but most especially in the Aghawáh, the Doulatwáh and the Bachherwáh, the first and third of which more than trebled the irrigation of last year, whilst the second quintupled its work. There are two general reasons for the increase in irrigation. Firstly, as noted in last year's report, the irrigators now eagerly apply for water, having learned that, by means of the improvements effected in the canals, the authorities have complete control of the water-supply, and "involuntary irrigation" can no longer be relied upon. Secondly, the floods of the year were unusually favourable, and little silt was deposited in the canals. These favourable circumstances occurring immediately after a year of famine naturally led to an increase of irrigation. The increase on the Aghawáh Canal was due to the extensions referred to in last year's report, by which 14,050 acres of new land were brought under command. Owing to the increase of irrigation the establishment rate, which is distributed among the *ábnoshes* (irrigators), shows a decrease from 4 annas to 3½ annas per *ghumao*. The expenditure on silt clearances and improvements, which is also paid by the *ábnoshes*, fell at rates varying on the different canals from 8 annas to 12 annas per *ghumao* irrigated.

28 (*f*). *The Barkat Ali Khan Canal* in Mooltan did slightly better than in 1896-97, as 314 acres were irrigated as against 41. Government however, sanctioned the abandonment of the canal in July last, as it could not be worked at a profit, or improved with any hope of success.

28 (*g*). *Kábul River Canal.*—The canal worked admirably throughout the year. The area irrigated was 28,230 acres as compared with 27,030 acres in 1896-97. There was an increase of irrigation in the kharíf, but the rabi irrigated area declined from 15,850 acres to 13,301 acres, partly because timely rainfall rendered irrigation in some villages unnecessary, and partly because rabi irrigation had to be given up in a few villages owing to swamping. The Deputy Commissioner's figures for income and expenditure are not quite correct, as some of them are for the financial and some for the agricultural year. The income of the year, taking the figures given, was Rs. 1,12,732 and the expenditure Rs. 20,573, leaving a net profit of Rs. 92,159, or 20·6 per cent. on the capital expenditure. The necessity of making masonry outlets to the watercourses taking off from the main channel of the canal has become apparent, and this improvement will probably be carried out in the current year.

The maintenance of the canal and the regulation of the supply of water to the distributaries have been made over to the Irrigation Department with effect from April 1st, 1898. The revenue management remains in the hands of Khan Bahádur Sher Muhammad, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Michni-Dallázak Canal irrigated 2,870 acres, and yielded a net profit of Rs. 4,254, representing 18 per cent. on the capital outlay. Some improvements were carried out during the year with a view to escape cross drainage channels which deposit large amounts of silt, shingle and boulders. The Doába Feeder Canal worked well, but continues to give trouble by silting up badly. The new Shabkadr Branch irrigated 266 acres, yielding a profit of Rs. 350 or 6·2 per cent. on the capital expenditure. It is not yet fully developed, and no doubt better results may be expected in future years.

28 (*h*). The colonization of the Chunián rakhs on the Vahu and Handal rájbahás of the Bári Doáb Canal, which was referred to in last year's report, was carried out in the cold weather of 1897-98. The land was allotted in peasant grants usually of one square (22·26 acres) to zamíndárs of the Lahore district. One-fifth of the land was left unallotted to allow for exchange where necessary. This one-fifth will probably shortly be allotted. Mr. Abbott went on leave before the colony was in proper working order. It was understood that he would return to complete the work, and write a full report on it. This was, however, found to be impracticable, and the work remains unfinished. The Assistant Commissioner at Kasúr will do what he can to complete it, and report for orders all matters not yet disposed of.

29. *Land Acquisition Act.*—During the year under report a total area of 4,141 acres of land was permanently acquired by Government at a cost of Rs. 1,57,842, being an average of Rs. 38 an acre. Of the total area taken up 1,789 acres, costing Rs. 73,072, were acquired for canals, and 675 acres, costing Rs. 38,275, for railways. The largest amount taken up in any one district was in Pesháwar, where, among other details, an area of 1,000 acres was acquired for a cavalry grass rakh at Nowshera. An area of 390 acres was acquired temporarily, of which 164 acres were for the use of canals and 155 acres for buildings and miscellaneous works. The compensation paid was Rs. 2,549, or about Rs. 7 per acre.

Statement No. XXIV.

References to the Court, under Section 18 of the Act, were made in Delhi and Simla, and two of these cases were carried up on appeal to the Chief Court.

The pending case, dated 1892, at Dera Gházi Khan, and the cases dated 1895, at Dera Ismail Khan, Ráwalpindi and Gurgáon, referred to in last year's report, have now been decided, but the pending case of 1895, noted in last year's report against Mooltan, is still undecided. Cases instituted in 1896 are still pending at Hissár, Karnál and Ráwalpindi, and cases of 1897 at Rohtak, Gujránwála and Muzaffargarh. The district registers of Railway

lands have been checked and the discrepancies reconciled; Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi are the only districts in which serious discrepancies now exist. The Financial Commissioner has called for early action in the case of Ráwalpindi.

The revision of Revenue Circular No. 54 is now in its final stages, and it is expected that the consolidated Circular will be submitted to Government at an early date.

30. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts (XIX of* 1883 *and XII of* 1884).—The total sum available for allotment by the Financial Commissioner under these heads during the agricultural year under report was as follows :—

Statement Nos. XXVI and XXVII.

	Rs.
(*a*).—Unallotted balance on 1st October 1897	1,74,000
(*b*).—Grant placed at Financial Commissioner's disposal from 1st April 1898	7,50,000
	9,24,000

These sums were allotted as follows :—

(*a*).—Balance—

	Rs.	
October 1897, to Deraját Division	21,000	Act XII of 1884.
January 1898, to Colonization Officer ...	1,50,000	„ XIX „ 1883.
	1,71,000	

The remaining Rs. 3,000 lapsed at the end of the financial year.

(*b*).—New grant—

	Rs.	
April 1898, Delhi Division	57,000	under both Acts.
„ Jullundur Division	84,000	Do.
„ Lahore do.	1,00,000	Do.
„ Ráwalpindi do.	79,000	Do.
„ Pesháwar do.	17,000	Do.
„ Deraját do.	66,000	Do.
Total allotted to Commissioners ...	4,03,000	Do.
Colonization Officer	3,00,000	
Financial Commissioner's Reserve ...	47,000	
Total ...	7,50,000	

The advances made by Deputy Commissioners during the agricultural year under report are shown by Statement No. XXVI to have been as follows:—

	Rs.
Act XIX of 1883	2,29,334
Act XII of 1884	5,42,011
Total	7,71,345

As shown, however, in paragraph 31 (*b*) this sum includes over three lakhs of rupees, which were actually advanced in Hissár during the preceding year.

The figures relating to recoveries are dealt with under the separate heads below. The accounts submitted by Deputy Commissioners are being compared with those of the Accountant-General.

31 (*a*). *Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of* 1883).—It was noted in last year's report that loans for land improvements (other than those made in tracts in which relief was required) were temporarily suspended by the orders of the Government of India contained in Circular No. $\frac{11}{27-1}$ F., dated 8th February 1897. Those orders continued in force until April 1898, when loans under this head again became available. (Punjab Government letter No. 151, dated

23rd April 1898). For the first half of the agricultural year, therefore, the only loans made were, with a few exceptions, the paper advances given to settlers on the Chenáb Canal to enable them to meet the cost of surveys and water-courses. This class of loans amounted during the entire year to Rs. 1,93,880. Land improvement loans proper, made (as shown above) for the most part in the second half of the agricultural year, amounted to the small sum of Rs. 35,454 only. The largest advances were in Jullundur (Rs. 9,660), Mooltan (Rs. 9,850) and Gurdáspur (Rs. 3,960).

The total number of new wells constructed from *takávi* advances during the year under report was 135 as against 281 last year. Of these the greater number were in Ferozepore (28), Muzaffargarh (24), Siálkot (22) and Mooltan (17). The number of new wells constructed at private expense was 3,625 as against 2,526 last year. There is some reason to suspect, however, that these figures (taken from column 5 of Statement XXVII) are not altogether complete, as they indicate that no new well was constructed at all—whether by private expense or from *takávi* loan—in Hissár, Delhi, Karnál, Kángra, Ludhiána, Jhang, Gujránwála, and the districts of the Peshawar Division. The total number of old wells repaired from *takávi* advances was 14 as against 50 last year, while 577 are said to have been repaired at private expense as against 1,437 last year.

The number of protective *pattás* granted in the year amounted to 1,476. Nearly the whole of these seem to have been granted in the course of settlement operations at Montgomery and Jhelum. In the extract printed in the Appendix, the Commissioner of Jullundur has called attention to the small extent to which cultivators avail themselves of the rules relating to protective leases.

Turning to the figures of recoveries, it will be seen that of the Rs. 24,801 entered as arrears in Statement XXVI of last year's report, the sum of Rs. 21,921 has been collected. With reference to the remark in paragraph 16 of the Review of the last year's report on the subject of the writing off of irrecoverable arrears, it will be seen that in the year under report the sum of Rs. 2,061 only was written off. Of this sum Rs. 1,843 was outstanding against settlers on the Chenáb Canal as a nominal advance for the cost of surveys, and was written off in consequence of their holdings being transferred.

Of the instalments falling due in the present year (Rs. 3,87,281) the sum of Rs. 33,494 remains uncollected. The largest sums are outstanding in—

	Rs.
Lahore	11,622
Gujrát	4,439
Ferozepore	2,762

The circumstances connected with the Lahore arrears are explained in the extract in the appendix.

31 (*b*). *Agriculturist Loans Act (XII of* 1884).—As already shown the loans entered as having been advanced under this head during the agricultural year amount to Rs. 5,42,011. Of this sum, however, Rs. 3,52,365 were (as mentioned in paragraph 31 *(b)* of last year's report) actually advanced in Hissár during the agricultural year 1896-97, and only fall into the present year owing to the adjustment of the district accounts. Properly speaking, therefore, the total advances made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,89,646 only. The average advances of the four years preceding the abnormal year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 1,43,853. The districts in which the chief advances were actually made (excluding Hissár) are—

	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	35,990
Lahore	32,770
Bannu	15,375
Ferozepore	14,598
Gurdáspur	13,270
Ráwalpindi	13,078
Montgomery	12,260

No advance was made at Rohtak, Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Gujrát or Pesháwar. In Hissár only Rs. 40 were actually advanced during the year. Generally speaking, the large advances of the preceding year, and also the distribution of funds placed at the disposal of certain officers by the Charitable Relief Fund, diminished the demand for loans during the year under report.

Of Rs. 54,462 due on account of previous periods at the beginning of the agricultural year Rs. 49,683 have been collected. Of the instalments falling due during the year itself (Rs. 9,04,424) the sum of Rs. 7,73,062 was collected—a result which under the circumstances is satisfactory.

The largest arrears now outstanding are in—

	Rs.
Lahore	45,034
Jhelum	21,244
Gujrát	15,977
Ferozepore	7,256
Montgomery	6,094
Hissár	5,394

The small amount of outstandings in Hissár is worthy of note.

In connection with the remarks contained in paragraph 16 of the Review of last year's report, it will be noticed that no sums have been remitted as irrecoverable. District officers have been directed to notice particularly the collection of loans granted without interest. In most cases Deputy Commissioners have recorded their opinions as to the amount of seed required per acre and the allotments to be made for bullocks per well or plough. These opinions will be separately dealt with by the Financial Commissioner. It will be seen from the extracts appended that opinions differ as to the question whether advances should be made in cash or in kind, and it is apparently a matter which must be left to the discretion of district officers under the orders of Commissioners.

During the year under report the rules relating to the grant of loans have been amended. They now allow, when necessary, of advances of small amounts being sanctioned by selected Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars specially empowered by name.

32. *Indian Forests Act (VII of* 1878).—Final orders have been passed on all the Forest Settlement reports of the Shahpur district. Mr. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, has been put on special duty in the district in order to carry out the orders passed in the forest settlement cases and in regard to the long leases of Government land.

Owing to want of establishment it has been found impossible to prevent illicit grazing in Shahpur, and almost all the grazing grounds have been leased out.

Forest fires continue to give trouble. In Hazara fires occurred in 15,811 acres as against 12,547 acres, and 18,485 acres in the two preceding years. It has been decided to open some of the reserved areas near villages to grazing, and also to permit of grazing in the months of April, May and June. It is hoped that these measures will remove some of the temptation to forest incendiarism, and that the cattle which graze in April, May and June will trample down the old grass and pine needles, so that the new grass may be able to spring up in the rains.

The measures to be taken in the Ráwalpindi district are now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

The proposed Pakka Mari forest reserve in the Chenáb Colony area near Lyallpur has been abandoned. Part of the land has been sold by auction since the close of the year, and the remainder will be allotted to colonists or used for a cavalry horse run.

32 (*a*). *Government lands not under the Forest Department.*—For some ten years an experiment has been carried on in certain *bírs* of the Hissár, Rohtak and Karnál districts under the system known as the Haidar Beg system:

the land has been let out to tenants for cultivation on condition that they should give up the land when broken for tree-planting, or on condition that they should themselves plant trees on part of the leased area. It has now been conclusively proved that the agency of cultivating tenants cannot conveniently or profitably be used as an aid to arboriculture. This experiment will, therefore, be given up and the *birs* used for cultivation or for grazing. Another experiment that has come to an end is the combined cattle-breeding establishment and Christian settlement kept up by the Rev. Mr. Carleton, on the Government estate of Santokh Májra in Karnál district. Mr. Carleton has now died and the lease has been cancelled. The cattle-breeding was not unsuccessful, but the intention to form a Christian settlement was never properly carried out. As the land can now be irrigated from the canal, there is no reason for keeping it for grazing, and it will be leased on ordinary cultivating terms. In the Lahore district a number of leases which lapsed with last settlement have been renewed. In Dera Gházi Khan and Montgomery proposals have been made for the renewal or cancellation of the leases of Government in land determining with the last settlement, but from neither district were the proposals complete, and further information is required. The present policy of Government is (1) to allow lessees to purchase the proprietary rights in the leased lands only when Government is bound under the terms of the lease to do so, and (2) when leases are renewed to fix the rate of *málikána* at something approaching the standard of 4 per cent. on the market value of the land in its waste condition as laid down in the waste land lease rules. The first principle has, however, to be modified in cases where the lessee had real grounds for expecting that he would be allowed to purchase the proprietary rights, even though there was no condition in his lease to that effect. As to the second principle there is undoubtedly no reason why Government should not in leasing its lands—when the lease is not a reward or mark of favour—demand the full competition rent obtainable. Deputy Commissioners are, however, much averse, as a rule, to taking full rents from tenants of Government lands, and their proposals seldom come up to the necessary standard.

Statement Nos. XXVIII A, B, and C.

33. *Business returns.*—The number of cases disposed of by Revenue Officers during the last three years was as follows :—

Year.	Civil and criminal cases.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.	Total.
1895-96	141,484	37,819	152,467	328,576
1896-97	147,511	37,004	174,257	358,772
1897-98	140,856	37,486	164,865	343,207

There was thus a considerable decrease in revenue case work. The districts showing decreases of over 1,000 cases as compared with 1896-97 are Delhi, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Kohát, Bannu and Dera Gházi Khan, and those showing an increase of more than 1,000 cases in the roll of institutions are Hissár, Karnál, Ludhiána, Mooltan and Lahore. Almost the whole of the variations occur in the figures for Revenue Officers' cases. Except in Hoshiárpur, where litigation was temporarily suspended owing to the plague, most of the decreases are due to the absence from the file of the numerous *takávi* cases that swelled the total for 1896-97. In Hissár, Ludhiána and Lahore the increases too are curiously in *takávi* cases. In the case of Hissár this is explained by the fact of the *takávi* cases of 1896-97 not having been brought to account till 1897-98; in Ludhiána the lavish distribution of the preceding year is said to have led people to present many applications during the year under report. This explanation is at least doubtful. No explanation of the increase of *takávi* case figures is given in the Lahore Report. The increases in Karnál and Mooltan are almost entirely under the heads "Collection process by writ of demand and by arrest." The addition of the Thanesar tahsíl to Karnál also caused an

increase in the figures of that district; and waste land lease cases figure largely in Mooltan

Taking the Province as a whole the following table shows the chief variations between the figures of the last two years :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
14.	Suits under Section 14 of Land Revenue Act ...	13,881	12,981
16.	Suits for arrears of land revenue	2,340	3,336
27.	Patwáris and Kánúngos' cases	7,678	9,205
30.	Suspensions of land revenue	6,309	2,791
33.	Alluvion and diluvion	6,183	3,294
34.	Collection process by writ	19,698	26,920
35.	Ditto arrest	6,893	10,299
43.	Execution of orders of Civil and Criminal Courts ...	13,491	11,172
49.	Sales and leases of waste lands	2,781	4,618
50 & 51.	Takávi	28,040	11,866

Most of these variations have been discussed in the previous paragraphs of the report, and it is unnecessary to repeat here what has already been said.

33 (*a*). *Appellate work.*—The appellate work disposed of by Collectors in the year under report and the two preceding years is compared below :—

Year.	Revenue judicial appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1895-96	3,117	1,503	4,620
1896-97	3,235	1,529	4,764
1897-98	3,051	1,611	4,662

These figures are normal. The average number of Revenue judicial appeals is 98 per district; but the variations from the average are great. The greatest number of decided appeals was in Ferozepore (305), Siálkot (216), and Jhelum (218), and the districts in which fewest appeals were made were Simla (7), Mooltan (33), Montgomery (29), Dera Gházi Khan (18) and Muzaffargarh (17). The total number of cases for decision were 3,407, of which 351 remained pending at the end of the year. The largest pending files were in Siálkot, Gujrát and Ráwalpindi. The appellant was successful in 689 cases as against 2,177, in which the respondent was victorious. That is to say, about 23 per cent. of the appeals were successful.

The average number of Revenue executive appeals is 52 per district. The highest figures are 103 in Jullundur, 106 in Mooltan, 136 in Jhelum and 135 in Ráwalpindi; and the lowest are 23 in Hissár and Gurgáon, 19 in Simla, 22 in Montgomery, 12 in Hazára, 3 in Kohát and 18 in Dera Gházi Khan. Out of 1,849 cases for disposal 1,611 were decided and 211 left pending. The largest pending files were in Shahpur, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The appellant has an excellent chance of success in these appeals, as in 35 per cent. of the cases he was given a decree. Fifty per cent. or more of the appeals were successful in Hissár, Gurgáon, Ludhiána, Gujránwála, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan.

The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows :—

Year.	Revenue Court appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1895-96	462	2,874	3,336
1896-97	597	2,609	3,206
1897-98	521	3,041	3,562

The largest numbers both of Revenue Court and of Revenue Officers' appeals were in the Jullundur and Ráwalpindi Divisions. Thirty-three per cent. of the judicial appeals were successful as against 31 per cent. last year, and 24 per cent. of the executive appeals as against 24 per cent. last year. The Settlement Commissioner decided 195 Revenue case appeals, of which he accepted only 14.

The statement below gives figures relating to the appellate work of the Financial Commissioner for the last three years:—

Year.	Revenue Court Cases.		Revenue Officers' Cases.	
	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
1895-96	22	575	90	306
1896-97	21	560	71	317
1897-98	21	433	95	282

Eight judicial appeals and 3 executive appeals were successful: of the Revenue Court revisions 9 per cent. and of the executive revision cases 7 per cent. were successful.

34. *Local rate.*—In last year's report a balance of Rs. 3,51,890 was shown as due on account of 1896-97 and previous years. This balance is shown in the present report as Rs. 3,60,074. Nearly the whole of the difference occurs in the figures for Dera Gházi Khan. The figures reported from this district last year were misleading and required correction, as they were submitted before the comparative demand statements had been sanctioned. Of the demand of Rs. 3,60,074 Rs. 1,95,933 have been collected and Rs. 11,164 have been remitted, leaving Rs. 1,52,977, of which Rs. 1,50,040 are recoverable, still in balance. The largest balances are in Hissár, Rohtak, Lahore, Gujrát and Dera Ismail Khan. In the first four districts the shadow of the famine still remains, and the land revenue then suspended has not yet been realized: in Dera Ismail Khan the large suspensions in the Thal account for the large balance of local rate.

The demand for 1897-98 was Rs. 30,73,426 as against Rs. 29,95,758 in the previous year, and the collections were Rs. 30,16,909 as against Rs. 27,19,386. The balance remaining unrealized out of the year's demand was Rs. 56,442 as compared with Rs. 2,74,712 last year. The demand was thus a full one, and the collections on account of it were good.

34 *(a)*. *Overwork in tahsils.*—During the past year the Financial Commissioner's attention has been forcibly called to the constant condition of overwork which exists in many tahsils in the Province Something has been done during late years to relieve the pressure of work in Sadr offices by the increase of establishment, but the strength of tahsil staffs still remains in most cases just what it was 20 years ago, whilst the work has increased enormously. The strictly revenue work of tahsils has been increased chiefly by the spread of fluctuating assessments, by the development of mutation work and by the growing intricacy of *muáfi* and *jágír* cases. The Tahsildar, besides being a revenue officer, has also much judicial work, both civil and criminal. Above all almost every executive order is carried out through him. It is the numerous miscellaneous bits of work that are classed as *támíli* and *intizámi* that take up the Tahsildar's time, especially at large and important centres, and make him the over-driven official that he too often is. Little of this work is shown in official returns, and so it is apt to be forgotten. Again, concurrently with the increase of actual work, a higher standard of accuracy and a greater degree of minuteness is constantly being demanded by the controlling offices. Assertions must be supported by statistics and proposals by estimates. The result is that the Tahsildar's reports and proceedings in every branch of his work have to be fuller than formerly; and this too means increase of work.

This is not the place to propose measures for the relief of Tahsildars, but some of the possible palliatives may be referred to. Relief has hitherto been given by the appointment of temporary Naib Tahsildars to clear off mutation work, and in a few cases permanent Extra Naib Tahsildars have been appointed to tahsils. But the appointment of Extra Naib Tahsildars to all overworked tahsils would cost much, and is not a reform that is likely to be speedily adopted. On the other hand, the appointment of an extra Muharrir or two to the tahsil establishment would be comparatively cheap, and would be a valuable improvement. In most tahsils the greatest necessity is felt for a Muharrir for the Naib Tahsildar. This officer has now to do much judicial work, but as a rule has no Judicial Muharrir, and the work has to be done by a literate or half-literate chaprási, or by an unpaid apprentice who finds the pickings of the appointment sufficient to remunerate him. Again the *wásil-báki-nawís* is in almost every tahsil burdened with far more work than he can do. The results are that the danger of mistake and of fraud is great, and that the complicated machinery of registers and accounts, which has been devised for working our revenue system, is rendered in a large degree futile owing to the impossibility of finding time either to make correct entries or check them properly, or otherwise examine the results shown. Instances might be multiplied, but enough has been said to show the urgent need of increases in tahsil establishments. Having regard to the rules for village inspection and for checking detailed *jamabándis*, it may be said broadly that revenue work cannot be done as it is intended to be done with the present usual staff in a tahsil where there are more than 400 villages, and there are 27 such tahsils in the Province of which a list is annexed.

List of heavily worked tahsils.

	Tahsils.	*Villages.*
1.	Pipli	429
2.	Hoshiárpur	503
3.	Dasúya	649
4.	Garhshankar	497
5.	Una	531
6.	Jullundur	426
7.	Ludhiána	453
8.	Mailsi	507
9.	Jhang	442
10.	Dipálpur	485
11.	Chunián	423
12.	Sharakpur	401
13.	Gurdáspur	700
14.	Batála	495
15.	Shakárgarh	747
16.	Pathánkot	423
17.	Siálkot	680
18.	Pasrúr	474
19.	Zafarwál	535
20.	Ráya	492
21.	Gujrát	542
22.	Khárián	543
23.	Gujránwála	455
24.	Háfizabád	410
25.	Jhelum	446
26.	Ráwalpindi	448
27.	Muzaffargarh	420

35. *Government litigation.*—Under the orders conveyed in Government letter No. 1425 of 30th September 1898, the entire operations of the Law Department will now be reviewed in one report drawn up for the Financial year, and separately submitted to Government. Statements Nos. XXXVI, XXXVII and XXXVIII are, therefore, not printed in this report, and for the same reason the report contains nothing corresponding to the matter printed as Appendix A last year.

36. *Tours of Commissioners.*—Mr. R. Clarke held charge of the Delhi Division throughout the year. He was on tour for 189 days, including the time spent at Simla (109 days), and visited all the districts in the Division.

Mr. Gordon Walker officiated as Commissioner of Jullundur from October 1st to October 11th, 1897, and spent seven days on tour. Colonel Massy was in charge from October 12th, 1897, to April 20th, 1898, and was on tour for 83 days. He frequently visited the plague areas, and was in camp in Ferozepore, Ludhiána and Jullundur districts. He also visited the Kapurthala State. Mr. Silcock officiated as Commissioner for the rest of the year, and spent 63 days in camp in Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Kángra and Ferozepore districts and in the plague areas. He also visited the Native States of Mandi, Suket and Faridkot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson was Commissioner of Lahore from the beginning of the year to April 25th, and again from July 16th to August 29th. Mr. Douie officiated during the rest of the year. Colonel Hutchinson was on tour for 58 days and Mr. Douie for four days. All head-quarters offices, except Lahore, and 12 tahsils were inspected.

Mr. Thorburn held charge of Ráwalpindi Division for 11 days, Mr. Wilson for 71 days, Mr. Cunningham for 142 days, and Mr. Tupper for 141 days in the order named. Mr. Wilson was on tour for 20 days, and visited the Jhelum, Shahpur, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Siálkot districts. Mr. Cunningham was on tour for 40 days.

Sir R. Udny was in charge of the Pesháwar Division, except from 8th October 1897 to 16th April 1898, when Mr. Merk officiated, and again from 14th June 1898 to 7th September 1898, when Mr. Cunningham acted. Including 172 days spent at Nathiagali the Commissioner was on tour for 231 days, and visited all the districts of the Division.

Mr. H. A. Anderson was Commissioner of the Deraját, except from September 9th to September 30th 1898, when Mr. Merk acted. The head-quarters offices of Dera Gházi Khán, Bannu and Muzaffargarh were inspected, and Tochi was visited. One hundred and twelve days were spent on tour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery was Settlement Commissioner throughout the year. He was on tour for 139 days. He was in camp in all the districts under settlement, and also visited the Chenáb Canal Colony, and Hissár, Ferozepore and Hazára, where settlements will shortly begin, and Kángra, Pesháwar and Kohát in connection with the Final Settlement reports.

37. The Officiating Financial Commissioner does not think it necessary to submit any of the District Reports to Government, as most of the passages of interest have been printed among the extracts below. The Hissár Report, prepared by Mr. Agnew, the Hoshiárpur Report by Mr. Donald, the Mooltan Report by Captain Egerton and the Lahore Report by Mr. G. C. Walker are amongst the best.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT COLLECTORS' REPORTS.

PART I.

RAINFALL AND HARVEST.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(A. LANGLEY Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

This year the rains set in about the 13th of June 1897. The fall was heavy in Kaithal and Karnál, moderate in Pánipat and Guhla and insufficient at Rajaundh. These rains were beneficial to the extra rabi of last year and kharíf sowings were started. A fortnight's interval without rain however ensued, then came some isolated showers during the first week in July. The fall in Kaithal and Guhla was fair, in other places very slight. In Rajaundh there was none at all.

The monsoon proper cannot be said to have burst till the middle of July when good rain fell throughout the district. The scarcity in fodder practically vanished and kharíf sowings were vigorously pushed on. As a matter of fact the greater portion of the kharíf sowings in this district took place in July. People of the tract where rice is generally widely sown were still in want of rain. In the second fortnight of July however there were fair showers everywhere which were of great benefit to the kharíf, the young crops being reported to be in excellent condition. Still further rain was looked for. This was received and August was generally a rainy month. Unfortunately the rains were ill-distributed, for instance Guhla received but three showers, only one of which measured nearly 2 inches and the other two giving half an inch or below, while Pánipat in the whole month received 7·98 inches in 12 showers. Summing up the rainfall of this month Pánipat received nearly 8 inches, Karnál and Guhla more than 2½ inches, Rajaundh slightly less, and Kaithal only 1·25. The critical month of September (Bhádon) on which the fate of kharíf almost entirely depends was most favourable for Karnál (6·20), Kaithal (4·27), and Guhla (3·60) respectively. The falls at Rajaundh (2·36) and Pánipat (2·20) were fair. Fortunately no part of the district was without rain. These September rains improved the prospects of the kharíf considerably. In some places gram sowing was started. The last rains for kharíf were received on 26th and 27th September 1897.

The rains for the rabi were disappointing inasmuch as the months of October and November were both rainless and in December and January only slight showers were registered, *viz.* :—

	December 1897.	*January* 1898.
Karnál	...	0·05
Pánipat	0·03	...
Rajaundh	0·05	...
Kaithal	...	...
Guhla	0·10	...
Thánesar	0·04	...

This state of things considerably contracted rabi sowings on *bárani* lands, the rabi crops sown thereon during the September rains being in January 1898 in a precarious condition and in some tracts beyond hope. The rain that fell during the second week of February though very late was very beneficial, especially to those crops which were sown late, but at least half the gram had perished before the rain came. The rainfall of February was as follows:—

Pánipat	3·07
Karnál	5·94
Rajaundh	1·52
Guhla	3·52
Kaithal	2·14
Thánesar	6·77

The months of March and April 1898 were again rainless. High winds in parts of the Kaithal tahsil affected the barley, wheat and gram injuriously stunting the growth of these crops. In May a few showers fell but they were of little or no value.

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LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LEROSSIGNOL ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The rainfall during the three periods of the year under report as compared with the figures for the previous year is shown below—

	Samrála.		Ludhiána.		Jagráon.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.
From June to September	14·57	19·73	17·43	13·33	12·59	8·61
From October to December	·15	·84	·02	·82	·20	1·09
From January to May	4·61	2·82	4·27	3·05	4·88	2·37
Total	19·33	23·39	21·72	17·20	17·67	12·07

The copious and continuous rainfall of the summer months, which was well distributed over the three tahsils, not only rendered possible the sowings of a very large area for both the autumn and spring crops but also caused an increase of 18 per cent. under "total of all crops" and a decrease of 62 per cent. in the area of crops failed in Kharíf 1897 as compared with the figures for Kharíf 1896. The outturn of that crop was to some extent damaged by locusts. But for that misfortune it would have been very good, as things turned out it was slightly short of a full crop all over the district. The rain was as usual very slight during the intermediate period, but the heavy fall in February proved of great advantage to the rabi crop, the *kharába* of which decreased by 46 per cent. as compared with that of the previous rabi.

The outturn of the rabi crops was good but the gram crop was somewhat injured by the strong winds of March. Taken as a whole, the harvest in the district was good and the great lack of fodder experienced in previous years was removed.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

There was much anxiety generally as to the fate of the rabi. The rains were fairly late and went on into September. This not merely improved the kharíf but allowed the rabi to be sown. These late rains were sufficient to carry the crops through the Christmas period without rain and even up to February. But the anxiety must have been great.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The agricultural year 1897-98 opened badly for the Ferozepore district. No general rain was received in June and the outlook was very black indeed for the zamíndárs who had only unirrigated land to depend on. About the middle of July however general rain was received throughout the district which revived the withering shoots and induced some very late sowings. The improvement was maintained for the rain in August was fairly general and was received where it was wanted most, *i.e.*, in the unirrigated tracts of Tahsils Muktsar and Fázilka. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of this August rain which benefited not only the autumn crops but moistened the land for the winter crops as well. Its result was immediately felt for the famine relief works which till then were still resorted to had to be closed for want of workers; every man who had an acre of land rushing off to get his fields ploughed before the moisture evaporated.

The autumn was normal but as the winter wore on and no general rain was received people once more began to look anxious until in February the long deferred winter rains fell abundantly throughout the district. Again the dry tracts were most favoured but unfortunately in some cases the rain came too late, for owing to the previous drought land had been allowed to remain fallow.

Although therefore the rainfall for the year was below the average and in some cases less even than it was in the previous year the rain fell at opportuned moments and every drop of it was valuable.

As a result the harvests on unirrigated land were well up to the average and in the lighter soils above the average while on the irrigated lands the harvests were distinctly good, the rape-seed (*sarson,*) harvest being splendid. Gram looked exceedingly promising but high winds in March and April destroyed the flowers and the outturn was not nearly as good as was expected. The wheat harvest may be classed as good on all kinds of irrigated land but only an average outturn was received from dry lands.

These three are the revenue paying harvests of this district. The other crops which are not generally exported (*e.g., jowár* and *moth* in kharíf and barley in rabi) were up to the average and in the case of irrigated lands above the average.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(H. P. TOLLINTON Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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Compared with 1896-97 the rainfall in 1897-98 was in excess in all five tahsils but on a comparison with the figures given for 1895-96 and 1894-95 there is a general decrease. It was owing to the insufficient rainfall in winter that the revenue in 13 villages was suspended in the Kálar and Darp circles to the amount of Rs. 1,098 for the kharíf harvest. The crops in the 13 villages had been below average in the two previous years and the zamíndárs were in very reduced circumstances. On the other hand the outturn in the other tracts having been generally good Rs. 22,749 were realized in part of the revenue which was under suspension from the previous year.

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JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT Esquire, *Settlement Collector.*)

The rainfall of the year is compared below with that of the year preceding—

Tahsil.	June to September 1897.	October to December 1897.	January to May 1898.	Total.	Total of 1896-97.
Jhelum	16·44	1·67	6·81	24·92	21·34
Pind Dádan Khán	11·46	1·63	5·11	18·20	12·98
Chakwál	14·54	1·71	5·26	21·51	21·14
Talagang	14·25	1·39	5·12	20·76	15·31

The rainfall was therefore, except in one tahsil, far heavier than in the previous year and somewhat above the normal. It was however not very timely, both monsoon and winter rains ceasing very early to the injury of promising harvests. The crops were of course a vast improvement on those of 1896-97 but still left a good deal to be desired, particularly in the Jhelum tahsil.

(Remarks by Hon'ble C. L. TUPPER, c.s.i., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.)*

The rainfall of the year was better than in the preceding year, but apparently fitful again and alternate periods of draught and moisture did some damage. The area sown, however, shows a very large increase in both harvests and was for the whole district for the year 46 per cent. larger than that of 1896-97, while the area left uncultivated, *i.e.,* fallow, fell off by 278,000 acres, or 53 per cent. The harvest outturn was on the whole good, but in places disappointing. With the large increase in area sown however though the percentage of yield may not have been all that could be desired it is impossible to suppose that the condition of the district was not a vast improvement on that of 1896-97 and 1895-96.

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BANNU DISTRICT.

(A. H. GRANT ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The Indus was sufficiently high during the flood season to allow of most of the *sailába* lands being brought under cultivation and consequently there was a net increase of Rs. 6,808 in the fluctuating land revenue derivable by Government from these *kachi* lands. On the whole the supply of water both from rains and irrigation canals has been good and well distributed in both harvests.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*)

The rainfall throughout the district was excellent and good harvests have been the result.

CALAMITIES OF SEASON.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREYS ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The district was fortunately free of calamities of a serious nature but the unusual prevalence of locusts caused anxiety every now and then and but for prompt and continuous measures being taken to drive them off or effect their destruction they might have done serious damage. Not a single tahsil was free almost throughout the year from these pests which made their incursions from over the Alwar border in large and ever recurring swarms. The standing crops suffered to a small extent in the south and west of the Firozpur tahsil and in Chak Taoru of the Nuh tahsil. Slight damage was also done in Palwal, but in Chak Farrukhnagar and Chak Gurgáon of the Gurgáon tahsil the damage was more pronounced. The crops which especially suffered were *bájra* and *moth*, and remissions were granted in the following villages of Chak Farrukhnagar in the Gurgáon tahsil:—

	Rs.
Mubárikpur	500
Jhanjraula	250
Bábupur	126
Bájghera	249
Total ...	1,125

DELHI DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

Great devastation was caused by locusts in the year, the *bájra* crop of some 131 villages in Delhi tahsil being almost entirely destroyed, the result was that half the revenue was remitted in 44 villages and half was suspended in those villages. In 11 other villages also half the revenue was suspended.

The zamíndárs showed great indifference about the destruction of the locusts though they had ample warning of the methods to be adopted for their destruction. They contented themselves by using charms to get rid of them. It was only when the tahsil officials took the matter in hand that the zamíndárs stirred themselves at all, and then they lent themselves to the business in a half-hearted way. The *bájra* crop by that time had been destroyed as well as a good portion of the *jowár* crop. The country particularly affected was the Dhar tract on the border of Rohtak and Gurgáon.

Locusts were reported about the first fortnight in August and before the end of that month the young locusts had been hatched in many villages. Through the indifference of the people who had never seen them before no combined effort was made to destroy them until the crops had reached such a size that the efforts were useless. The young locusts crawled up to the *bájra* and *jowár* heads and ate the seed as it matured, but did little damage to the stalk. When they finally disappeared about the end of October the country appeared to have a magnificent crop but hardly a grain of corn remained. It was often

said that the locusts rendered the *chari* unfit for food of bullocks, and that where they had been the crop was quite useless, but I am not satisfied that this is the case.

It may briefly be noted what has been done this year, though the account belongs more properly to the report of 1898-99. At the beginning of August locusts were reported to have laid eggs and within a few days reports were received from most parts of the Delhi and Sonepat tahsils to this effect.

Orders were at once issued for the destruction of the eggs and officers were deputed to see these orders carried out. Where it was found that the eggs had been laid in fallow land all the ploughs of the village were at once put on and the land was ploughed within two days at the most. Where the eggs had been deposited in the crops the owners were warned to use every endeavour to dig them up and as an incentive rewards were offered by the District Board for eggs brought to the thána for destruction ; nearly 70 maunds of eggs were so brought and destroyed, and I estimate that the total amount of eggs dug up could not have been less than 100 maunds. The advantage of this was apparent when hatching began 12 or 15 days after the eggs were destroyed. Where the destruction had been done with energy the young locusts were few and easily dealt with, but where the eggs had not been destroyed, and this was especially the case in hilly ground, millions were hatched. Every village was made responsible for the destruction of the young locusts within the boundaries, and until they were got rid of all other work had to be postponed. When this was realised the villagers set to with a will and by the first week in October there was hardly a locust to be found in the district.

The result has been that although the visitation was much more severe than last year, the damage done to the crop was almost *nil*.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

J. S. DONALD, Esquire, C.I.E., *Deputy Commissioner*.)

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The most serious calamity of the year was the outbreak of bubonic plague. On 11th December 1897 the plague first broke out in Birámpur in Tahsil Garhshankar and by the 15th of June 1898 had spread to 15 villages in that tahsil. The population of the affected villages was 17,777 souls; of these 704 persons were attacked and 408 died, *i.e.*; 4 per cent. and 2·3 per cent. respectively. This outbreak of plague and the arrangements made to check its spread interfered to a great extent with agricultural operations more especially in the affected villages.

The mango crop was a good one this year, but dealers were backward in purchasing the fruit for export to Amritsar and other places, through fear of detention owing to the plague outbreak in this district. The sales effected consequently fetched only about one-third of the usual price.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(Lieut.-Col. A. DeC. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*.)

The season was unusually favourable for agriculture. No sickness of any kind interfered with the sowing and harvest operations except in Nawashahr tahsil, where 67 villages were affected with plague ; even in these villages operations were carried on very much as usual, every effort having been made by the officers in charge of the plague camps to enable the cultivators to carry on their usual occupations ; neither was there any sickness amongst cattle to interfere with the ploughings and sowings.

In August and September several flights of locusts visited the district but passed on without doing any damage.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(Nawab MOHAMED AFZAL KHAN, K.B., *Deputy Commissioner*.)

Flights of locusts appeared in September and March in different parts of the district and eggs were laid in parts of Khárián and Phália. But prompt measures were taken to destroy them and consequently no damage was done to the crops. There was a hailstorm in a number of villages in Gujrát but the crops were then young and subsequently sprouted and would have yielded good grain had they not been withered by the adverse winds in March and April. No damage is therefore attributed to the hailstorm. The real calamity of the year is the scanty rainfall and the very dry season in the spring, which caused a great damage to *bárání* crops in all the three tahsils and which necessitated suspension of revenue in a number of villages, amounting in all to Rs. 41,882.

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN CULTIVATION.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The subjoined table compares the area of total cultivation, fallows and crop for 1897-98 and the five preceding years.

A feature of these returns is the constancy of the area cultivated showing the persistence with which purely *bárání* land is sown in the hope that even a small portion may bear a crop.

1 Year.	2 Cultivated.	3 Current fallows.	4 Balance cropped.	5 Area of crop by jinswár returns.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1892-93	2,639,273	172,385	2,466,888	2,493,787
1893-94	2,644,536	654,301	1,990,235	2,010,148
1894-95	2,634,119	997,361	1,636,758	1,660,666
	7,917,928	1,824,047	6,093,881	6,164,601
1895-96	2,623,515	2,116,534	506,981	520,442
1896-97	2,601,461	2,248,396	353,065	380,671
1897-98	2,636,105	757,515	1,878,590	1,926,208

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The area cropped this year was 72 per cent. of the total cultivated area, while in the two past famine years it amounted to but 19 and 14 per cent. respectively.

Taking the average of the years 1892-93—1894-95 as a normal standard, we find that the area cropped when compared with the total area cultivated shows a falling-off of 5 per cent. only.

The area of crop harvested by *jinswár* return, *i.e.*, the area upon which a crop was grown this year, including double crops, was more than quadruple that of 1896-97 and only 7 per cent. smaller than the average of the three fat years 1892-93 to 1894-95.

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UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(W. B. DECOURCY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The district of Umballa throughout its length from the Jumna on the south to the Sutlej on the north is intersected by innumerable streams and hill-torrents. It is therefore very easy to sink *kachha* wells in all villages which lie close to the beds of these streams. The Jumna and the Som Khádirs in Jagádhri, the Sutlej Bet in Rúpar and Naili circle in Kharar are better off in seasons of drought than in years of plenty rainfall, and though *kachha* wells can very easily be made in those circles they do not need them and only a few such wells are found in these circles. The Morni Hill tract and the Ghar and Darar circles in Tahsils Jagádhri, Naráingarh, Kharar and Rúpar are situated high above the beds of hill streams, and sinking of *kachha* wells in these circles is possible only in these small pieces of land which are situated on the banks of these streams. But these wells are generally made in Seoti and Dakar circles (excepting a part of Dakar Umballa) throughout the district. In the ordinary years only such hard-working classes of agriculturists as Málís, Aráins and Kambohs sink a few *kachha* wells for irrigating poppy, tobacco and vegetable crops, and they do this at their leisure without needing any help from the Government or from village bankers. But in years of famine all classes of agriculturists, including the poorest of Rájpúts, feel the necessity of sinking a large number of wells for all kinds of crops and their own resources being very limited it is not at all possible for them to do all that is necessary with *takávi* advance.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(J. S. DONALD, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The general tendency of cultivation is to increase though there is sometimes a slight falling-off in the area cultivated in years of deficient rainfall. There does not appear to be any particular tendency of cultivation being increasingly devoted to either spring or autumn crops.

The most profitable crops are rice, *makki*, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and wheat and gram mixed. During the year under report there was an increase in the cultivation of rice, *makki* and wheat and gram mixed and a decrease in that of sugarcane and cotton. This decrease is due to the fact that both sugarcane and cotton take up the land for 1½ year and a year respectively and as they were selling at cheap rates the zamíndárs did not think it worth their while to sow them in preference to wheat, rice and gram which commanded good prices last year.

There has been an increase of 2·9 per cent. in the year under report in the total area of crops by *jinswár* return over the average of the last ten years of such areas. This is due to the high *nirkh*.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The percentage of cropped area over the total cultivated area for the past four years is as follows:—

	Acres.
1894-95	91 per cent.
1895-96	82 „ „
1896-97	81 „ „
1897-98	92 „ „

The result of the year under report is even more favourable than even that of the year 1894-95, which was also free from distress.

The area which bore no crops during the same period of four years is as follows:—

	Acres.
1894-95	67,085
1895-96	142,947
1896-97	148,553
1897-98	61,809

Taking the double cropped area into consideration, 123 acres of crops were raised to every one hundred acres of land actually cultivated.

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GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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Taking the district figures it will be seen that while the cultivated area has increased 2 per cent since last year, the current fallow has decreased 27 per cent. and the double cropped area has risen 90 per cent.

The increase is noticeable in each tahsil.

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CROPS AND PRODUCE.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, Esquire, *Settlement Collector.*)

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Wheat and gram, the most important staples, show a large increase. The late continued flow in the canals was favourable for the sowing of canal flushed wheat and gram, while good rain in August and some in September helped the wells immensely. The areas of irrigated wheat cut for fodder compare thus—

	Irrigated mature wheat.	*Fodder cuttings.*
	Acres.	Acres.
Rabi 1897	108,230	18,497
Rabi 1898	157,633	13,925

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*)

I.e., one-sixth of irrigated wheat was cut for fodder in a bad, and one-eleventh in a good, year. The figures are valuable.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(G. C. WALKER, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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Taking individual crops we find that the largest increases occurred in the cases of gram and rape, and this too although in both these crops larger areas failed than in any other. They were damaged chiefly by the strong winds which blow towards the close of February, and on *sailába* lands *churál* and *massar* suffered from the same cause. Much of the wheat which had been sown late failed for want of rain in January.

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GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(Diwan NARENDRA NATH, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The rate of yield this year is considerably less than it was in last rabi. The winter rains stopped abruptly in February and not a drop fell till the crops were removed and just as the crops were coming to ear the east wind prevailed for several days and dried them up chiefly on unirrigated lands, though the damage done to irrigated crops was not very appreciable. Some damage was done by hailstorm in the Háfizabad, Khángah and Gujránwála tahsils, but not to any appreciable extent.

But satisfactory as the outlook was it was marred by the untimely rains of May. It has been estimated that about one-sixth of the produce has been altogether spoiled from this cause. Wheat which was exposed to rain on the threshing floor became unfit for storage, the prices went low, while the quality of *bhúsa* became much deteriorated.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(A. H. GRANT, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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There has been a considerable increase in wheat, *bájra* and gram and next to these in *jowár* (*Sorghum vulgare*), maize, *moth* and rape, &c. The good prices offered by the Commissariat Department which supplies the Tochi Garrison induced the zamíndárs to sow more land with food grains and neglect the temporarily less remunerative crops of cotton and sugarcane. It is clear that the character of crops and results have been very favourable this year as compared with the year before.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*)

I have no doubt that the demand created by the large garrison in the Tochi has had a stimulating effect on the cultivation of wheat, barley and gram in the Bannu district.

CATTLE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The decrease in the number of cattle, excepting goats and camels, is abnormally high and is clearly due to the late famine. Cattle census returns are notoriously unreliable, though it is as a matter of fact but little trouble to a patwári to ascertain the number of animals each man in the village has. But the decrease in numbers this year when compared with last year's results need cause no surprise. Cattle enumeration is made but once in four years at quadrennial attestation. The one-quarter of the villages in the district which came under such attestation last year is naturally different from the one-quarter dealt with during the year under review. Cattle were lost extensively everywhere during the famine, but as it will take four years for all villages to come under enumeration the returns should show a decrease for two years more, unless, of course, extensive recuperation takes place in the interval.

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(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*)

This explanation is quite correct. The loss shown is only one-fourth of the total loss of cattle due to the famine. This would give over 1¼ lakhs of grown horned beasts lost and 60,000 buffalo calves. These figures would represent one-third of total normal stock.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The figures of the year under report show the decrease in each kind of cattle as compared with last year—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Bulls and bullocks	118,708	114,747
Cows	119,971	107,212
Male buffaloes	2,658	2,120
Cow „	60,691	57,828
Young stock	140,088	135,596
Total	442,116	417,503
Difference ...	24,613	

The decrease of 1895-96 amounted, I see from last year's figures, to 30,906, so that in the last two years the district has lost 55,519 head of cattle. This is a most serious loss to the agriculturists of the district and it is somewhat difficult to account for this year's losses with a rainfall above the average, except on the theory that the cattle have been so weakened by successive years of privation that all these so weakened are now dying off.

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KARNAL DISTRICT.

(A. LANGLEY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

In 1895-96 and 1896-97 there was great scarcity of fodder, and in 1896-97 the village tanks had dried up. In many cases the zamíndárs had to sell their cattle. Even bullocks which were purchased from *takávi* money in 1895-96 died of starvation. Many zamíndárs with their cattle left the district to find fodder and water elsewhere. The stock of cattle was replenished to some extent from Charitable Relief Funds allotted to this district in 1896-97, but the recent impressment of draught bullocks, ponies, camels and mules did a good deal to further diminish the agricultural stock. The quadrennial attestation of the last three years shows in half the district a decrease of cattle owing to their dying or being sold during the scarcity and in a quarter of the district a further decrease owing both to the scarcity and to impressment for the frontier campaign. The decrease in the remaining parts of the district will be shown next year. It will take some time before the peasantry will again have their full live-stock.

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LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LeROSSIGNOL, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The Veterinary Hospital has been of much use during the year under report, the numbers of in-door and out-door patients being, respectively, 108 and 3,065 as against 80 and 1,839 treated last year. Out of the in-door patients 104 were cured. The loss of 4 cattle only is very trifling.

It is a matter for regret that the fate of the out-door patients is not reported to the Zilladár or Veterinary Assistant, but the necessary information could be made available only with great difficulty and, probably, with prejudice to the more legitimate duties of the veterinary staff.

For the present we must rest satisfied with the assurance that the lot of suffering animals is being alleviated as far as possible.

The number of Veterinary Assistants is the same as before, *i.e.*, one to each tahsíl. Their diaries are first inspected by the Zilladár and then submitted to the Collector, who forwards them, in original, to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. I do not think the Veterinary Assistant's work is, as things are at present arranged, sufficiently well scrutinized. The amalgamation of the Civil Veterinary Department and the District Board Veterinary District Salutries, if eventually sanctioned by Government, will I fancy prove advantageous to all concerned.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, Esquire, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

It has certainly been my experience that the Veterinary Assistants are not under sufficient supervision. They merely go from village to village, get the signatures of lambardárs, talk in a big way about English medicines which they even prescribe, though they have not got them with them, and cannot get them locally. The greybeards of the villages are likely to remain for many years as the village Veterinary Surgeons, and we cannot blame the people—at least not yet—for not consulting the salutries.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, Esquire, *Settlement Collector.*)

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It would not be out of place if I were to say that every endeavour has been made to improve the stock of horses in this district, where a large number of quality animals are to be found and which only lack size, though in excellence they are not much inferior to the best horses in the Province. People were formerly averse to serving their mares by the Government stallions, but now that the advantages of breeding from Arab and thorough-bred Government stallions have been explained to horse owners and were exemplified by the exhibition of a few good and upstanding horses and mares, which the Commanding Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, kindly sent to the fair at my request from

Probynabad stud, they expressed great desire to breed from such stallions. I am confident that if the District authorities would continue to take a keen interest in horse-breeding, time will soon come when Montgomery horses would be found "second to none" in the Province. What appears necessary is to hold a permanent horse and cattle fair in the district and to arrange with the Officer Commanding, 11th Bengal Lancers, to send to the fair a selected number of animals of each class to be exhibited and to show to other horse-breeders how they could improve their stock by breeding from Government stallions. The excellence of the breed in the district, as has been stated above, is in need of improvement in the direction of size and stamina and very seldom in bone, and therefore it is necessary that only thorough-bred and high class Arab stallions should be sent to this district. My experience is that Norfolk trotters would not do as stallions for the improvement of equine stock in a dry district like this. They are not popular, and as among their offspring is to be noticed bone and size at the expense of quality, and *quality* is preferred by the people to size and bone it would not be advantageous to send an unpopular class of stallions to a district like this where horse-breeding on systematic principles has not quite begun and where the popularity of Government stallions ought to be the first consideration of the department of horse-breeding operations.

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GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The increase in the numbers of animals of all kinds is surprising and satisfactory and shows how remarkably easily the district has recovered from depletion of stocks owing to the famine of the two preceding years as well as the call made on it for transport. The Deputy Commissioner evidently takes an interest in horse and cattle breeding. It is to be hoped that the horse shows the Deputy Commissioner is about to inaugurate will give an impetus to breeding.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The Kohát district is very badly off as regards home-bred cattle, and the district draws largely for cattle on other parts of the Punjab. These are mainly imported from Amritsar and large numbers of oxen are also brought by Lohání traders from the Southern Deraját. These are larger and stronger than the indigenous animals. During the late disturbances on the North-West Frontier and subsequent campaign in Tirah, a considerable number of commissariat cattle, as also other transport animals, were brought into the district, and towards the close of operations many of these were sold by auction. The increase under "cows, horses or ponies" and "mules or donkeys" is partly due to the above cause. There was sufficient fodder such as grass, *bhúsa*, &c, in the district and the cattle and other animals do not appear to have suffered from insufficiency of grazing. This may account for the increase under sheep and goats. No special reason can be assigned for the increase in the number of camels.

The increase in the military garrison of the district has given a considerable stimulus to trade, &c. A large demand for carriage having thus been created, an increase in the number of carts plying in the district is the result.

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PRICES.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

There has been a considerable decrease in the prices of food grains in the year as compared with the previous year. They are, however, still somewhat higher than in the years 1895 and 1896.

The figures of the past four years were as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice per maund	3 5 4	3 1 3	5 0 0	3 10 2
Wheat „	2 1 8	2 12 0	3 12 11	2 8 0
Barley „	1 6 10	2 3 6	3 4 3	1 9 1
Jowár „	1 8 0	2 3 6	4 0 0	1 15 7
Bájra „	1 14 6	2 6 9	4 7 0	2 2 7
Maize „	1 11 10	2 1 7	3 13 0	2 2 2
Gram „	1 6 10	2 2 6	3 14 5	1 15 3
Linseed „	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 1
Til „	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 5 4	5 0 0

The only increases that occurred in the year were under sugar, cotton, jute and *ghí*, the figures being Rs. 3-11-6, Rs. 11-13-7, Rs. 4-7-1, and Rs. 32-0-0 as compared with Rs. 3-7-4, Rs. 11-6-0, Rs. 3-5-4, and Rs. 27-13-3, respectively, in the past year.

The prices of other produce were much the same as in the past year. The causes which have kept up prices were late winter rain, large exports and the necessity for replenishing stocks. The exports were largely stimulated by the high price of wheat in England. It is, however, to be expected that prices in the neighbourhood of Delhi will remain comparatively high. Cotton is in demand for the ginning, spinning and weaving mills which have sprung up during the past few years and it is estimated that the flour mills have daily consumption of at least 1,000 maunds. The good wages paid in the mills also induce a larger consumption of food grains.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(G. C. WALKER, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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On the whole, from October 1897 up to the end of September 1898, the price of wheat fell from 11¾ to 20, of barley from 15½ to 33½, and of gram from 10½ to 23 sérs to the rupee.

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PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

Prices ruled high during the greater part of the year owing to the Tirah expedition and the heavy demands of the Commissariat Department for supplies for both men and animals.

In the spring as the number of troops and animals decreased and the harvest was cut prices fell but not to any very great extent; Rs. 2-8-0 per maund or 16 sérs a rupee is a very high price for wheat in the first half of July. In the autumn, owing to rumours of possible further difficulties with the Afrídís, prices rose again; now that the Afrídís have definitely accepted the Government terms and the prospect of another expedition seems remote prices show a tendency to fall.

It is interesting to note that not only has the attitude of the Afrídís had a distinct influence on the prices of supplies and on the tendency to collect and store up stores of grain, but conversely it is notorious that the contractors of the baser sort have done their best to induce the Afrídís to maintain an attitude of stubbornness in the hope of forcing Government to undertake another expedition and give them (the contractors) fresh chances of lining their pockets with the proceeds of commissariat contracts.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. POWNEY THOMPSON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

It is admitted on all hands that agriculturists gain by high prices except those who live from hand to mouth and have to give the whole of their produce on the spot to their creditors. These are mostly tenants in this district. Non-agriculturists suffer. The district is one which produces more than it consumes and agriculturists therefore suffer from low prices and a sluggish market. This was the case in this district and they paid the assessment not easily, es pecially in Sindh portion of the district, where indigo and cotton failed.

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PATWARIS AND KANUNGOS.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(A. E. MARTINEAU, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissienèr.*)

The *patwárkhánás* in this district are mostly in a very bad state of repair and in many cases quite unfit for occupation. A great number of them are in so tumbled down a condition that new *patwárkhánás* will have to be built in their stead. The patwáris have in consequence been put to very great inconvenience. The damage to the *patwárkhánás* have in most cases been caused by floods and other causes outside the control of the patwáris. During the year under report sanction was solicited to the expenditure of Rs. 9,000 from the Patwár Fund for the repairs to the *patwárkhánás* in this district. The sanction was however refused. I would here remark that while in the villages in the plains it is very unusual for patwáris not to be able to procure suitable accommodation for themselves, when the *patwárkhánás* are so damaged as to be unfit for habitation, in this district it is often impossible for the patwáris to rent a house. It is a well known fact here that even where houses are available the owners and the other villagers are very disinclined to rent out their houses to the patwáris as they consider themselves hampered by a Government official taking up his residence in such close proximity to themselves.

(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

There, no doubt, is often difficulty in getting a suitable house in any village of the circle. But perhaps if a small allowance was made by way of house rent, the patwáris would more readily find houses.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUT.-COL. A. DEC. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The patwáris are fairly up to the average and all reside in their circles though about 10 have not their families with them, this is not to be wondered at as in the whole district there is not a regular *patwárkhána* and except where there are large *kasbás* in the circle the patwáris experience great difficulties in obtaining houses, as for their records, &c., they are kept wherever they can find room for them, sometimes in a lambardár's *baithak* or in the verandah of a *bannia's* shop and even in some villages as I found myself in a *haveli* or cowshed. The consequence is the records are much damaged and papers sometimes go astray. I cannot help thinking that it would have been well to have let the old system continue by which the village was bound to provide and keep up a house for the patwári who after all is still considered the servant of the village.

The field kánúngos as a body are a poor lot.

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(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullunder Division.*)

This seems a small number of candidates. The service apparently does not commend itself to the young men who have passed the Middle School Examination. I have no doubt that the want of *patwárkhánás* referred to in the next paragraph has tended to make the post of patwári less popular. There is also too great a tendency to bring in outsiders as kánúngos.

The manner in which the patwáris' records are kept is most unsatisfactory. It is presumed that they have got boxes, and probably the difficulty is not to find a proper place to keep the box, but to get a room open to the public where the patwári can sit and do his work, and see the people who come to him on business. Wherever the Patwár Fund will admit a small payment might be made for house rent.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The standard of efficiency among patwáris has been improved by the employment of Middle passed candidates but vacancies among patwáris go by turn to the Middle passed candidates and to other eligible candidates who have not passed the Middle School Examination, but are old candidates and have passed the Patwár Examination.

Altogether 36 new patwáris were appointed during the year, three in the district who are all Middle passed candidates and 33 in the colony who are under the control of the Colonisation Officer.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

Four punishments among 403 patwáris would go to show that those of the Siálkot district are fairly efficient and well conducted. Their annual papers were filed in much better time than in the previous year.

The kánúngos too seem to have worked well on the whole.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The Deputy Commissioner says that the patwáris are generally efficient and worked satisfactorily. But I note that 26 of their number, or over 11 per cent. of the total staff, suffered punishment during the year.

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SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(C. L. DUNDAS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The *girdáwar* kánúngos of the district have not on the whole given me satisfaction during the past year.

There has been apparently a lack of supervision of their work and they have in several instances distinctly neglected their work in consequence.

The patwáris are chiefly Bhera men—a fact which the Director of Land Records noticed in March last—efforts are made to counteract the tendency of Bhera men to engross such appointments but it cannot be said that they are likely to be very successful.

Bhera men lay themselves out for Government service and cannot be with justice passed over in favour of less deserving candidates.

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JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector.*)

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A quarterly return is now prepared showing the litigation which has taken place in each patwári's circle and where the litigation is excessive the patwári is called to account; this I believe has had some effect in checking the habit of patwáris fomenting quarrels and suits in their circles. It is hardly necessary to say that punishment cannot be inflicted merely according to the number of suits which have been brought in the circle; knowledge of the patwári and of the villages concerned is necessary in order to work the matter fairly.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. POWNEY THOMPSON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The total number of fields at the recent settlement was reduced to 505,344. The total area of the district for 1896-97 being 3,220,389 acres, the average area per field comes to 6·4 acres against 1·84 of the Provincial average. I do not question the fact that the number of first Regular Settlement could fairly be reduced but not so much as it has been done. In the Pachád each field is clearly marked out and the inspection and record of crops and cultivation, &c., are easy and the tract is not under the fluctuating system except three villages in tahsil Sanghar. Here large fields are not very troublesome.

It is also true that in the riverain tract the numbers (field) should not be small, but what has given most trouble is that the area of field numbers differs materially not only in kanúngos' circles but even in patwáris' circles under the same kánúngo and even in the various villages of a patwári. This is because each village was measured by a separate man. I mean no fixed principles were kept in view. A man who measured most area was given credit. In large towns and villages near them field numbers are unnecessarily too small and in villages a little farther which are under the same system of fluctuating assessment and under the same or similar circumstances of cultivation or ownership, &c., the field numbers are from 20 to 40 acres each. In this district where cultivation is much divided and ownership intricate and the system of assessment is fluctuating, it is very difficult to record accurately the results of inspections in *khasra girdáwari*, especially when there is a number of different crops in one and the same field in the same harvest.

Besides it is most difficult to check the quantity of work given by each patwári in a day from the number of fields given in their diaries. *A* may do the *girdáwari* of 8 field numbers in an hour while *B* must spend the whole day.

The Revenue Assistant tells me he brought this to Mr. Diack's notice before he left and with his wish arranged to increase the number every year in villages in which quadrennial attestation takes place. This is being done.

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(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*)

I agree with these remarks of the Deputy Commissioner. The fields are no doubt too large in certain localities, and it will be necessary to break them up into smaller fields when the conditions are such as are described in the report.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(PANDIT HARI KISHAN KAUL, *Settlement Collector.*)

The patwári and kánúngo staff has all been put on to the measurement work. Some of the patwáris were totally inefficient and have had to be turned out, others required training and have been given every chance of learning the work. Some old patwáris who chose to resign for fear of the hardships of settlement work have applied for gratuities and their cases are under consideration. The present staff of patwáris is fairly efficient and those that have stood the test are now going on well with measurement work. There are 212 patwáris on the whole. Of these 33 have resigned. The places have been filled up temporarily, but permanent arrangements will not be made until experience has shown which of the candidates for patwár are the fittest.

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RECORDS OF RIGHTS.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(A. LANGLEY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The land records have at last been separated from the ordinary judicial and revenue records, but more almirahs are required to complete the arrangement. At least Rs. 500 will be required.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The re-measurement of the Fázilka tahsil was completed during the year and fair copies of all the maps made on tracing cloth.

The work of re-measurement has been wonderfully accurately done and it will not be necessary to make any more maps for the coming settlement. During the year the squares of the riverside villages were carried across the river and marked on the maps of the Dipálpur tahsil of the Montgomery district, the same being done with the squares of that tahsil on our maps.

The only fault I have to find with the maps that have been prepared for Fázilka is that the maps are drawn to half the ordinary scale.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector.*)

No special revision of the record of rights under Section 32, Land Revenue Act, has been made in this district and no new standing record has been prepared. The detailed *jamabandís* for 1896-97 in the Sutlej tahsils referred to in last year's report have been prepared in the case of all estates. They incorporate the results of the new measurements ; they have been subjected to local attestation, and the *báchh* or distribution of the new fixed assessments over holdings has been carried out on them. Though they are nominally the *jamabandís* of 1896-97 they incorporate the results of mutations sanctioned after the close of that year. In fact the object has been to make them as complete up to date of local attestation as possible and for this purpose all mutations sanctioned up to that date have been incorporated while those written up but for any reason not attested have been noted in the column of remarks. The detailed *jamabandís* of 1896-97 (nominally) are in short as far as is possible under the circumstances standing record *jamabandís*. Both the old and the new fixed assessments will be shown in them. In the case of Dipálpur their preparation is entirely complete and they are being bound up with certain other documents to form settlement record. They have been entered in column 6 of Form II. In Pákpattan they have been also completed except for the entries of the new assessment which is now in course of distribution over holdings. As soon as this is complete the *jamabandís* will be bound as in Dipálpur. The Pákpattan *jamabandís* have not been shown in column 6 of Form II. The documents which will be bound up with the above *jamabandís* are—

I.—A preliminary proceeding.
II.—Order of assessment.
III.—Genealogical tree.
IV.—Statement of rights in wells.
V.—Fard tafrík báchh.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector.*)

The standing records for nearly the whole district will be prepared during the year 1899, meanwhile the maps to form part of it have been completed wholly in 739 out of 1,009 estates and partially in most of the others ; the revision of the *wájib-ul-arz* has been begun in one tahsil.

The maps and other records are still kept in the tahsils for want of room in the sadar office. Steps have been taken which it is hoped will have the effect of providing very shortly the accommodation required.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. POWNEY THOMPSON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The records of right though prepared in the previous years were signed during the current year. In Rájanpur the records of rights were found most untrustworthy as far as the entries about *máfis* go. The Settlement Officer admitted this (see paragraph 83 of his Final Settlement Report). To avoid the trouble of having to refer to the registers of *máfis* in each case of doubt memoranda have been prepared in the form of the *jamabandi* containing each and all cases from the *máfi* registers. These will be bound and consigned to the record-room. Copies for patwáris have also been prepared. There were on examination found many mistakes and omissions in colouring of Tahsil Rájanpur field maps and all such mistakes and omissions which could be detected were corrected. The records of Tahsil Rájanpur were received in the record-room at Rájanpur during the year and of other tahsils in the record-room of the sadar kánúngo. Of the records prepared during the settlement field books have been allowed to remain with the patwáris and others have been admitted in the record-room. Accommodation had been provided. There were multifarious things to be done to complete the records before they were to be received in the record-room.

There were some arrears of settlement work. Extra establishment was given for three months. There still remains something to be done, *e.g.*, preparation of *zaildári* registers when final decision of the proposed re-organization is made and translation of the orders of Financial Commissioner and Government in *máfi* cases of registers whose sanction has not come and some other petty things. These could not possibly be done now.

All this was done under the supervision of the Revenue Assistant.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*)

This is a very unsatisfactory state of things. I have not seen the Settlement Report referred to, but it is unsatisfactory that the entries in the records of rights should not correspond with the register of *máfis*, immediately after the completion of a settlement.

I do not understand why the records should not be handed over complete by the settlement staff before it is disbanded.

ANNUAL RECORDS.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LEROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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Adverting again to Director's Circular No. 8 of 1897, paragraph 4 (*b*), regarding the villages for which no *jamabandís* were prepared, it may be noted that the necessary lists of all field numbers in which changes had occurred during the year under report could neither be drawn up by the patwáris in their diaries nor attested by the field kánúngos up to the end of July, partly because the work was new and very heavy indeed, and partly because the presence of the parties concerned could not be easily secured by them. The Director of Land Records has now ruled in his No. 963 of 25th May 1898, that the changed entries should be copied out from the *girdáwari khasra* in the diary in the following form :—

Number of *khatauni* holding in the last *jamabandi* affected.	Name of new occupant with *status*.	Rent.	Field numbers with area where parts of fields are concerned.

The work of excerpting field numbers from the *khasra* and entering them in the diary *separately for each holding* cannot be completed or even commenced within the month of October. It will be taken up in the beginning of December after the *báchh* papers have been drawn up and mutations entered in the registers in November. It is now impossible to say how many months will be spent on this work both by the patwáris and girdáwars. In my opinion the task of bringing all the changes on the record (diary) in the forms prescribed by the Director is no whit less laborious than that of preparing the abbreviated *jamabandís*. If anything it is heavier because the abbreviated *jamabandi* was prepared only once a year, whereas under the present arrangement entries are to be made every harvest.

Under the circumstances a patwári's work will be heavier than before, notwithstanding the fact that the preparation of abbreviated *jamabandís* for three-fourth of his circle has been dispensed with. In addition to this objection is the still more important one that by not drawing up a full and true record for four years the scope for errors in recording changes of tenures and rights is increased fourfold.

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The table below shows the number of memoranda received from the Registration Officers and the result of mutation proceedings taken thereon during the year—

Number in which mutation was sanctioned.	Number in which mutation was refused.	Pending at the close of the year.
3,472	147	1,393

The number of cases in which mutation was refused is small and all such refusals were made on good grounds. The pending file will be cleared off during the current quarter.

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(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

This is the case elsewhere. It is to be feared that that the full amount of attention required is not being paid to this matter. The patwáris might surely have devoted some part of the time they used to spend on abbreviated *jamabandís* to making these entries in the *roznámcha*. This work will occupy time but I do not agree with the Collector that it will occupy as long as the abbreviated *jamabandís*. In Ludhiána and most other districts in this direction large areas are cultivated by the proprietors themselves and moreover changes in tenancy are not the rule but the exception. Also a tenant almost always occupies at least for a year, so it would be very exceptional for changes to be made both in the kharíf and in the rabi. I do not agree also about the greater probability of errors under the new system. It is in my opinion much safer to have a few *jamabandís* and have them properly prepared once in four years than to have the useless abbreviated *jamabandís* prepared year by year and the errors in them perpetuated from year to year.

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I have noticed that in other districts besides Ludhiána the number of cases pending on these registration memoranda is great. In one tahsil of Hoshiarpur the procedure on receipt of the memoranda is very lax. They remain a long time in the hands of the patwáris without any action being taken, or perhaps the field kánúngo does not send them to the patwári. The memoranda do not give full details sufficient for the entry in the mutation register, but still the patwári should make an entry at once, so that the field kánúngo and the Revenue Officer may notice how such cases stand. The patwári also would in that case bestir himself to complete the entry.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. POWNEY THOMPSON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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I agree with Mr. Diack in calling the new rules of assessment intricate and they have in practice been found most difficult.

The duties imposed by the rules on "checking officers" are more than they can reasonably be expected to perform.

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(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.*)

I entirely concur.

Further experience is required before this can be accepted. The first year of working a new and intricate system with which neither the officials nor the people are familiar, must necessarily be a year of very hard work.

PARTITIONS.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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I do not consider that sufficient use is made of Section 115 of the Land Revenue Act in refusing partition. It is often the case that the share-holders of an ancestral holding apply for partition, because they have some dispute. While the holding was treated as one farm the people could exist upon it, but on partition into lots, often less than an acre each, the farm as such ceases to exist and the land soon finds itself in the hands of others, while the owner sinks to the status of tenant. I think that if some minimum were fixed for a new holding, it would be preferable to the present system.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(E. D. MACLAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector.*)

The following are the figures for partitions :—

Year.	Total area.	Holdings present.	Area cultivated.	Revenue.
	Acres.		Acres.	Rs.
1896-97	25,252	2,260	12,751	16,202
1897-98	62,481	3,787	27,615	31,990

The measurements having been in progress in all parts of the district for almost all the year a number of partitions was only to be expected. Some are old private partitions, now for the first time recorded, others are new partitions suggested by the recording of rights. As a rule nothing but good comes from a partition in the district: community of holding being a great bar to extension of cultivation in a tract where capital is required to commence and maintain the cultivation of new land.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(H. P. TOLLINTON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The decrease in *khángi-taqsím* or private partition is in all probability due to the people preferring to obtain the decisions of Courts rather than trust to private arrangements.

The smaller holdings have almost all been dealt with in Settlement operations, and since its close it is only the larger holdings the partitions of which are now disputed, and the people as a rule, as stated above, prefer the partitions being effected by order of courts. In the year under report however the partitions effected by private arrangement numbered 2,281 holdings, with an area of 15,302 acres.

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GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The arrears of partition cases and their causes were noticed by Mr. Cunningham last year. This year the proportion of cases disposed of was even lower than in 1896-97. Although the tendency to partition common land is deplored by the Deputy Commissioner still the average size of the holdings left after partition is not very small as the following figures show:—

NATURE OF RIGHTS.	AVERAGE AREA PER HOLDING.	
	Before partition.	After partition.
	Acres.	Acres.
Ownership	90·5	27
Occupancy tenancies	32	14
Total	90	26

the average being very nearly equal to a "square" of the new colonisation area now being distributed.

I discussed this matter with the Deputy Commissioner personally when I lately visited Gujránwála on tour and found that what he deplores is partition of common lands unaccompanied by the reservation of sufficient pasturage for the village cattle. These partitions are a symptom of the advance widespread, if not universal, where any progress has been made from the pastoral to the agricultural condition of society, and it is economically better that the soil should be used for food crops than for pasture, always supposing that the sustenance of the cattle required for producing food crops is duly secured. The remedy for the evil which the Deputy Commissioner deplores is available in Section 112 (2) (c) of the Land Revenue Act, under which the partition of grazing grounds may be refused if in the opinion of the Revenue Officer, it is likely to cause inconvenience. I should certainly consider myself justified in passing an order under the provision of the law allowing the partition of a portion of the grazing ground and reserving the rest to be maintained as pasture when the partible portion should be brought under the plough.

TRANSFERS OF LAND.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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Land in this district is not passing into the hands of *baniás* and *mahájans* in anything like an extensive way. Sales and transfers more commonly take place between the zamindárs themselves, and during the 18 years which have elapsed since settlement, the new agriculturists have but seldom belonged to the castes mentioned above.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(W. B. DECOURCY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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This shows that transfers in the year under report exceed any in the last five years. No doubt there is a rise of 29 per cent. in the area redeemed but the area mortgaged and sold far exceeds that redeemed. Years of scarcity are generally followed by large rise in alienations, and so has been the case in the year under report which has come after two years of scarcity. But these figures also prove that the

land is fast passing out of the hands of the agriculturists, and that it is being encumbered in such a way that must eventually turn the bulk of zamindárs into tenants-at-will under the mortgagees. Of the area mortgaged within the year 89 per cent. was cultivated, of the area redeemed 93 per cent., and of the area sold 89 per cent. The excess of mortgage-money borrowed over mortgage-money paid off was Rs. 4,86,708, or Rs. 50,135 more than the similar figure of last year. The sale and net mortgage-money taken together amount to Rs. 10,30,789.

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In this district it is no use to make a distinction between transfers to new and to old agriculturists. A large majority of the *bania* proprietors who have held those rights since long before the Regular Settlement are included in the old agriculturists. The mortgage charges for the year under the report come out at Rs. 80 an acre against Rs. 70 an acre as average of the previous five years. The average price realised for every acre sold has reached a figure of Rs. 100 as against Rs. 93, the average of previous five years.

The reason for this rise in value of land is that every person, of whatever profession or caste who has money to invest invests it in land which is regarded as the safest speculation. Failure of the business of many old and established firms at Delhi and other places in North-Western Provinces has made the system of native banking very unpopular and people do not at all like to deposit their savings with those bankers. Everybody on the other hand wants to take land and this competition has raised the value of agricultural land.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(J. S. DONALD, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The figures show an increase under each head, of which the chief cause is that during the late scarcity those zamindárs did well who possessed large areas of land. These zamindárs, after retaining sufficient quantity of the produce for their own use, sold the remainder at the high prices prevailing and made large profits on grain transactions and were able to redeem land mortgaged by them. On the other hand zamindárs who possessed small holdings, the produce of which was not sufficient to meet their own wants and had to buy grain and fodder, were reduced to great straits and compelled to incur debt, and sell or mortgage parts of their holdings for ready money. Another reason for the increase in the sales and mortgages is that owing to the rise in the price of grain and other produce the value of the land also rose, as is proved from the fact that in the year before the scarcity, *i.e.*, in 1894-95, the average price of land per acre realised by sale and mortgage was Rs. 92 for sales and Rs. 78 for mortgages, whereas in this year's report it rose to 126 and 112, respectively, *i.e.*, there was an increase of Rs. 34 per acre in both sales and mortgages. The zamindárs took advantage of these high prices to redeem their lands and, retaining sufficient for their wants, to mortgage or sell the remainder on advantageous terms. Well-to-do people of all classes, especially Khatrís and *mahájans*, appear to be desirous of acquiring land.

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(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent.*)

It is a common saying among the zamindárs that in the recent scarcity the man who happened to have any grain not required for home consumption has become very rich while the man who had only a little has been absolutely broken. An increase in sales and mortgages was to be expected, but with a larger supply in the market the price should have fallen or at least not have risen. The figures in the report show a very great rise of 37 per cent. in sales and 43 per cent. in mortgages. This shows clearly that the sellers were not at the mercy of the purchasers and could and did hold out for better prices. As a fact it seems to me that there was a plethora of money for investment which had been formerly lent on mortgages which were redeemed during the year. In this district the cultivated area redeemed rose from 5,274 to 11,705 acres; but still it did not come up to 13,230 acres which were mortgaged. The redemption money was almost 9 lakhs over what it was last year and this had to find an investment. The increase in redemption money was more than the increased consideration given for sales and mortgages.

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LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LEROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The increase of cases, areas and consideration money under "mortgages," as against the figures of the previous year, is well counterbalanced by a similar increase of those under "redemptions"; and the more satisfactory features are that the *area mortgaged* falls short of the *area redeemed.* On the other hand the consideration money of the former exceeds that of the latter. This may be explained by the fact that the mortgaged land was in some cases partially released without payment of any portion of the mortgage money or was entirely redeemed from the former mortgagees and parts thereof re-mortgaged to other persons for the original sum of money. This is possible from the continuous rise in the selling value of land which *parí passu* involves a rise in the mortgaging value. The average mortgage money per cultivated acre has accordingly risen to Rs. 113 from Rs. 94, last year's average.

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FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The people who are falling into the hands of the money-lenders are chiefly the unthrifty Dogars and other Muhammadan tribes who own the Bet circles of Tahsils Zíra, Ferozepore and Muktsar. These men as a rule refuse to work as long as they find cattle-lifting a profitable occupation, and if, owing to vigilance of the police, this means of livelihood is debarred, then they carelessly part with their lands to the nearest money-lender, putting their names to any conditions he chooses to insert in the deed of mortgage. As a rule the Dogar holdings are large and loosely cultivated. If these constant alienations compel the Dogar to work harder on a more restricted area they will not be without benefit.

In Moga the extent of the alienations is not a source of anxiety. The Jat Sikhs who form the vast majority of the land-holders are shrewed men quite able to hold their own against any money-lender. Most of the alienations are to old agriculturists and the people who go under are the bad characters of the village who refuse to earn an honest livelihood. In Muktsar and Fázilka also the great proportion of the alienations is to old agriculturists, but in Zira and Ferozepore an increasing area is passing into the hands of money-lenders. In one part of Zira the Makhathana nearly the whole tract is mortgaged to money-lenders in Zira town. Large areas of land have been thrown out of cultivation because the owners have not been able to get tenants to cultivate them, and as the revenue has to be paid whether the land is cultivated or not, the land will eventually be mortgaged with possession to money-lenders.

In Ferozepore the proximity of a large town is no doubt responsible for most of the sales and mortgages.

I do not see how these large alienations of land by thriftless Muhammadan landlords to alert Hindús is to be prevented and as far as the tenant is concerned I think the substitution of the latter for the former is a distinct advantage. I think it is an open question whether the elimination of these men from this district is not entirely a gain, for, unlike the Muhammadans of the Salt Range, they do not enlist in our Native regiments and they are not to be found in any branch of the administration.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C. I. E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

This is a subject which the Deputy Commissioner might well report upon in detail. The scarcity of tenants was probably considered at settlement unless the circumstances have changed; and if they have changed very much it may be necessary to remit part of the revenue. I do not see what money-lenders are to do in such cases with the land. They do not generally take less rent than other landlords, and they should, therefore, have as much difficulty in finding tenants. The holdings are probably large, and the mortgagors will not cultivate the mortgaged land. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to submit a report.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There is an increase in all kinds of alienations in the Jhang tahsil. The attractions of the Chenáb colony are mainly responsible. New lands on the Chenáb colony were allotted during the year under report to the old proprietors of the villages on the Chenáb river, and to meet the extra expenses incurred in breaking up the new land a larger number of alienations than usual was made by them.

There is decrease in the number of alienations for mortgage and redemption in the Chiniot tahsil but slight increase in sales. This is satisfactory. The reason is that the portion of the tahsil to the east of the Chenáb has become canal irrigated.

In Shorkot there is an increase in mortgage transactions but the increase is not unusual and need not cause any alarm as the Shorkot zamíndárs are generally prosperous and in good circumstances compared with those of the other two tahsils of the district, and moreover the increase in mortgages is counter-balanced by favourable redemption figures.

As reported last year the Muhammadan agriculturists are here too parting with, and the Khatri, Arora and the other Hindús of the money-lending class acquiring interest in land. The following table shows how much of the area transferred passed into the hands of the new agriculturists or money-lenders, or by order of court.

Tahsil.	Year.	TO NEW AGRICULTURISTS.						BY ORDER OF COURT.		
		MORTGAGES.			SALES.					
		Number of transactions.	Area.		Number of transactions.	Area.		Number of transactions.	Area.	
			Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Jhang ...	1896-97	46	1,033	261	11	234	135	13	164	46
	1897-98	32	570	110	5	17	8	25	217	110
Chiniot ...	1896-97	37	570	171	26	175	63	7	148	36
	1897-98	23	326	125	8	58	28	7	89	22
Shorkot ...	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	625	163
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	751	215

The value of the lands bordering on the Bár, to which canal water has been extended, has been enormously enhanced owing to the approach of canal irrigation.

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LAHORE DISTRICT.

(G. C. WALKER, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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There is an increase of 29 per cent. in the number of transactions of sale and of 32 per cent. in that of mortgage and of 67 per cent. in that of redemptions. In the total area of sales mortgages and redemptions the increase is of 129·34 and 13 per cent., respectively. The large increase in sales requires further explanation. Out of the area sold, 10,913 acres was Government *rakh* land in tahsil Chúnián which was sanctioned on 20th March 1896, but was brought to record in the patwári's records of the year under report. Deducting this, the balance left is 13,586 acres which gives an increase of 27 per cent. only over the total area sold in the preceding year.

Excluding this *rakh* land we find that of the balance as much as 62 per cent. passed into the hands of new agriculturists, while of the land mortgaged 40 per cent. went to new agriculturists. These figures are very striking and serve to illustrate the tremendous

pressure to which agriculturists were subjected in many parts of the district during the late drought. It was most severe no doubt in that portion of the district which lies north of the Rávi where the cultivation is so largely dependent on well irrigation, and the latter goes very little way unless assisted by an adequate rainfall. The Government waste lands were sold for Rs. 5,49,275 which gives an average price of Rs. 50 per acre. Deducting the area of these lands and price realised from the total area sold and price realised the price per acre comes to Rs. 69 against Rs. 57 in the preceding year. The average mortgage money per acre comes to Rs. 40 against Rs. 43 in the preceding year.

The sale value of land is rising owing to enhancement of the profits derived from it in consequence of general rise in prices.

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SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(C. L. DUNDAS, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The best way to sum these up succinctly appears to be to take areas of cultivated land and revenue thereon, the consideration value is so often fictitious, and in this district uncultivated land bears only a nominal revenue.

	(Column 18.) Mortgaged area. Acres.	(Column 19.) Revenue. Rs.
1895-96	13,382	9,284
1896-97	17,136	12,165
1897-98	11,449	9,787

For the same years redemptions have been—

	(Column 23.)	(Column 24.)
1895-96	8,264	5,882
1896-97	10,844	9,090
1897-98	9,657	8,825

The figures for sales are—

	(Column 28.)	(Column 29.)
1895-96	4,568	3,359
1896-97	5,186	3,675
1897-98	3,761	3,165

Considering the bad years recently the figures are not unsatisfactory though the conveyances have been chiefly with new agriculturists. There is an idea abroad that money-lenders are going to be legislated for and this no doubt checks the eagerness to acquire land.

The Awáns in the Salt Range will very rarely part with their land, before doing so they usually make an attempt to make away with their creditor, consequently a money-lender rarely considers it advisable to push matters to extremes.

(Remarks by Hon'ble C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.)*

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As to the checks on transfers in this part of the country I think Deputy Commissioner is right in holding that the *baniás* fear the Awáns and dare not press them to extremities. In a recent case which came before me from two Awán villages, near but not in the Salt Range, a *sáhúkár* had been killed in broad daylight and his body conveyed on a pony also in broad daylight for more than a mile through cultivated lands, but no evidence was forthcoming. The general sentiment seemed to be, if a Hindu had been killed, what did it matter? At all events, that was not a thing for which any good Awáns should be put to inconvenience. There was at least one woman, perhaps two, at the bottom of this case, but I mention it to illustrate a sentiment which, in our official phrase, may tend to keep the lands in the hands of the old dominant tribesmen.

It is probably enough that rumours of intended legislation may have made some of the wiser *baniás* wary. This is a very good thing.

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RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

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The increase in the number and extent of transactions is striking considering that the year was one of agricultural prosperity. But as remarked in regard to other districts it may be that the effects of the famine are only now becoming fully manifest. Thus during the period of scarcity the people lived on what they could borrow or sell other than land and have now to find money to pay the debts then contracted.

The value of land has gone up considerably compared with the preceding year. For mortgages, on total recorded transactions, the average was Rs. 38 an acre and for redemptions Rs. 32, while sales fetched Rs. 68 an acre. In the next transactions of the year the values per acre were—mortgage Rs. 44, redemption Rs. 41, sale Rs. 80.

One peculiar feature of these transfers in Ráwalpindi is the high proportion therein taken by transfers of tenant right. The mortgages 22 per cent. of the *cases* were mortgages of tenant right and 9 per cent. of area. In redemptions 20 per cent. of cases were of tenant right and 8 per cent. of area. In sales cases of tenant right 14 per cent. and area 12 per cent. These figures are somewhat remarkable when it is remembered that the area held in occupancy right is only some 18 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(R. A. MANT, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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It is very satisfactory to note that there was an appreciable increase in the area redeemed from mortgage.

On the other hand there is an increase in the area mortgaged and also in the mortgage money; but it is satisfactory to note that mortgages to new agriculturists are falling off. The mortgages to others have increased by 1,320 acres. As noted in the last year's report the large number of mortgages is due to the fact that in this district the *zamíndár* will not sell his land if he can possibly mortgage it with however poor a chance of redemption and will mortgage it over and over again so long as he can possibly do so in order to retain some lien on the land however slight.

There is a large increase in the sales of landed property to persons other than new agriculturists, which indicates that the agriculturist classes are to a certain extent holding their own and this is a very satisfactory feature of the returns.

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KOHAT DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The following statement compares the area sold, mortgaged and redeemed in this district during the year under report, with the figures of the preceding two years:—

TRANSFER BY	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of transactions.	Area.	Number of transactions.	Area.	Number of transactions.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Sales	1,338	7,063	1,345	5,854	1,291	5,581
Mortgages	2,797	15,147	2,238	10,086	3,104	19,006
Redemptions of mortgages	1,795	10,320	2,016	16,383	3,772	18,098

There is a gradual falling-off in the area alienated by sale, the area sold to "new agriculturists" being 470 acres during the year under report as compared with 805 in the preceding year.

This is a hopeful sign of the people's prosperity in this district and contrasts favourably with the circumstances of other districts in the Punjab.

On the other hand there has been a noticeable increase in the area mortgaged as well as in that redeemed, the figures under the latter head having risen from 6,797 in 1894-95 to 18,098 during the year under report. These transactions chiefly occurred in the Teri tahsils. This marked increase may be attributed partly to the clearing off arrears of mutation work by the special Naib-Tahsildar in Teri. The following remarks may also be considered in connection with this subject.

In the Bárak tappa of this tahsil mortgages are frequent especially in the Thal iláqa where, owing to the increasing value of land, these transactions have become a regular trade, the same plot of land being often mortgaged two or three times in the same year to different persons. This gradual enhancement in the value of land also accounts for the increase in the number of redemptions and subsequent re-mortgages for a higher sum, and hence redemption suits rose from 151 in 1896 to 195 in 1897. The percentage of the cultivated area under mortgage to the total cultivated area of the district has fallen from 20·1 to 19·8 during the year under report. In the Seni, Kurram and Darra circles owing to the indefinite nature of the rights of land-holders alienations by sale and mortgage were infrequent before the settlement while now they are on the increase. It is only in a few villages around Kohát and in one or two villages of the Teri tahsil that Hindu money-lenders have acquired any interest in land.

Military service is popular in the district and money earned by such of this class as were not previously landed proprietors is invested in land. It is worth noticing that there are now about 30 pensioned native officers resident in the district, besides a large number of officers and men still in the service.

There is no immediate danger of the land in this district passing into the hands of money-lenders.

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BANNU DISTRICT.

(A. H. GRANT, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The year was one of prosperity for the agriculturists and they managed to redeem 23,517 acres of land, 15,318 of which were cultivated in excess of the previous year.

17,641 acres of land were mortgaged in excess of the previous year, of which 7,132 acres were cultivated. There is, however, a striking difference between the value of land mortgaged and that redeemed. It is quite clear that far more valuable land was mortgaged than redeemed. In the matter of sales also, although the total area alienated increased by 3,626 acres, there is a decrease of 2,583 acres in the cultivated area and of 2,05,183 rupees in value as compared with the last year, proving conclusively that most of the land sold was either *banjar* or of a very inferior quality. Good harvests have been the principal cause of the beneficial results enumerated above. Of the total mortgages and sales effected in the year, 905 or 9 per cent. mortgages and 111 or 4 per cent. sales were made to new agriculturists.

The area thus transferred amounted to 4,958 acres of cultivated land, or 10 per cent. of the total land transferred, the percentage of money value being 9.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(Captain C. POWNEY-THOMPSON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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(1) More area has unquestionably been transferred both by mortgage and by sale. There is also an increase in the area redeemed but this is not substantial. Most of the area redeemed in this district is only technical. It is nominally redeemed from one man and mortgaged again to him on enhanced mortgage money or to another man for the enhanced amount. There are unquestionably cases when on redemption of an area only a part of it is re-mortgaged for the same or more amount but such cases are few.

The figures shown in the Supplementary Statement X A and B regarding transfers to new agriculturists are astonishing, *viz.*, total mortgages column (16) 5,360, of which to new agriculturists there were only 135. Total sales column (26) 2,856, of which to new agriculturists there were only 5.

It appears that the definition of new agriculturists as laid in the note on page 129 of the Revenue Rules has been strictly adhered to. This may be correct, but it does not give the figures we want.

It is certain that the land is passing from the poor to the rich, the latter being chiefly Hindús.

The average price of land comes out as follows from the returns of the year :—

Transfers of previous years and of the year taken together.

	Rupees per acre of cultivated area.
Mortgages	38
Sales	54
Transfers of the year.	
Mortgages	37
Sales	56
Transfers of previous years.	
Mortgages	41
Sales	49

(2) As a matter of fact I have very good reason to believe that the result of the recent enhanced assessments and the introduction of fluctuating assessments have been to materially decrease the value of land. In the face of this it is impossible to explain the increase in value of the land transferred by sale during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*)

(1) The increase is remarkable. The net area alienated during the year is more than seven times the area alienated in the preceding year. A special inquiry should be made into the causes of this increase, and I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to have a careful inquiry made and to submit a separate report. It is understood that the revenue was not easily realised, and it is a question for inquiry as to whether the new assessment may not press too heavily in some cases.

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(2) I do not follow this train of reasoning. It is conceivable that owing to the enhanced assessment and the low price of food grains and other produce due to excellent harvest, revenue-payers may have found it necessary to alienate land of superior quality to that which they alienated last year.

OTHER MATTERS.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(**P. D. AGNEW,** ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

During the year under review an exhaustive report was submitted regarding the future prospects of the Rangoi cut from the Ghaggar which was cleared and improved at a cost of about Rs. 61,000 during the famine. In Kharíf 1897 the cut gave excellent irrigation to many villages such as Ahrwan, Ayalki, Shahnal, &c., above Fatehabad and situated close to or below the junction of the Rangoi cut with the bed of the Joia nála. But the floods were not sufficient to bring out the capabilities of the improved cut. A certain amount of rabi too was sown on *sailáb* land watered by spill from the Rangoi cut along its banks, but here too the total area so irrigated was small owing to the defective floods. It is most unfortunate that the rains of 1898 too have stopped so prematurely ; they sufficed to bring down floods which, led by the Rangoi cut, enabled a large rice crop to be sown ; but they failed from the middle of August and the crop so sown must have failed ere now.

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(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*)

This was of course unfortunate, but in ordinary years the Rangoi possesses great capabilities.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The tendency of land to increase in value year by year is being noticed under this head as there is no printed heading applicable to Statement No. XIII which deals with prevailing cash rents. The table appended shows the average cash rents which prevailed during the year under review, and in the year preceding, for irrigated and unirrigated areas. The settlement averages, taken from Mr. Channing's Report of 1882-83, are also given, but it has not been possible to distinguish the unirrigated from the irrigated area rates, as Statement No. XIII was prepared according to a different method then and averages were struck on the kind of crops and not on the kind of land cultivated. The rate for land in general is however given by tahsils, with the total average for the district and this will serve well enough for comparison.

The figures show not only how land has increased in money value since the time of settlement but also the gradual tendency towards still further advances. All tahsils show an advance but in Palwal the rise is especially noticeable, the total average of 1897-98 being Re. 0-4-9 per acre in excess of the rate in the previous year. In Firozpur the rise was Re. 0-4-0 per acre. Taking the settlement rate for the district for land in general, the advance in 1896-97 was 38 per cent., and in the year under notice 45 per cent.

The most important rise, however, which bears out the theory that land is increasing in value, is in the case of *bárani* land, which has gone up from the average of Rs. 2-4-0 at settlement to Rs. 2-12-6 at the present time. In parts of the Nuh tahsil, as statement No. XIII will show, the *bárani* rate is as high as Rs. 3-4-0 per acre, in Palwal Rs. 3-3-0 per acre, and in parts of Gurgáon Rs. 3-0-0 per acre. When lands dependent on rain, despite the experience of recent bad harvests, continue to advance in value it may be accepted as proved that the demand for all land, whether irrigated or unirrigated, is steadily increasing.

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Statement showing the prevailing Cash Rents at time of Settlement and during the years 1896-97 *and* 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	AVERAGE CASH RENTS, 1896-97.			AVERAGE CASH RENTS, 1897-98.			Average Cash Rents at time of Settlement.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gurgáon ...	4 3 4	2 1 6	2 5 8	4 6 6	2 1 3	2 5 10	1 9 0
Rewári ...	5 1 7	1 12 1	2 5 6	5 0 8	1 12 11	2 6 0	1 6 0
Palwal ...	4 15 10	3 12 9	4 4 6	5 2 1	4 3 3	4 9 3	2 15 0
Nuh ...	3 9 10	2 10 6	2 12 7	4 4 2	2 9 5	2 13 3	1 10 0
Firozpur ...	4 8 4	3 12 1	3 13 4	4 14 4	3 15 7	4 1 4	2 13 0
District Total...	4 12 2	2 10 10	3 1 11	4 14 9	2 12 6	3 3 8	2 4 0

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The year witnessed the opening of the Southern Punjab Railway to the public. This line taps some of the best wheat-producing tracts in the district and the immediate result of its introduction is a rise in the price of grain, which is now two annas per maund dearer at Abohar—the main station on the line in this district—than it is at Fázilka, although much more wheat is produced round Abohar than round Fázilka.

In connection with this line a large grain market has been built at Abohar and as the grain market is a most undoubted success I give in detail a description of how it was built.

We found a sandy plot of land close to the railway which was quite useless for purposes of cultivation which we were able to acquire for Rs. 3,000. We then proceeded to divide it into lots and after much advertisements fixed a day for the sale of these lots.

At first there was not much competition among the bidders, but gradually the grain-dealers became excited and some of the last lots which were only a few feet square were sold for as much as Rs. 250 each. In all from the sale of these lots we realised nearly Rs. 70,000. We then paid for the land we had bought and appointed a committee of management to look after the balance of the money. The buyers of lots were given a pattern according to which they had to build their shops and an overseer was engaged to assist them with plans and to superintend the building of the gates, the making of roads, digging of wells and tanks, &c. The people took up the scheme heartily and in ten months a grain market about 250 yards long by 200 yards broad was erected which is estimated to have cost between three and four lakhs. After building the gates, making roads, digging wells and paving the quadrangles of the market we found we had enough money left to build a large *serái* and also a dispensary. If any balance is left of the Rs. 67,000 it is to be divided *pro rata* half among the original owners of the land and half among the buyers of lots. The market was ready just when the rabi harvest was reaped and the zamíndárs of the surrounding rabi tract flocked to it with their grain which they were able to dispose of at the best possible advantage as there were scores of buyers bidding for it. The zamíndár received his money in cash as soon as the transaction was completed.

For three months the place was humming with prosperity but just at present business is dull. A large town is being erected behind the market which is being carefully laid out in broad streets. As an example of how enthusiastically the people have taken up the scheme I may mention the fact that the zamíndárs of Abohar have voluntarily made over their waste land which adjoins the market to the managing committee, the agreement being that the managing committee is to sell it in building lots, and after deducting 25 per cent. as commission is to return the balance to the owners.

I may say in conclusion that this market which was commenced in 1897 has been appropriately named "Kaisari Ganj."

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

A very interesting account of a very successful case of self-help and local enterprise.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The copying agency system was started in this district on the 21st May 1897 and the income and expenditure during the year under report was as follows:—

	Rs.
Income	440
Expenditure	370

The same establishment was entertained during the year, *viz.*, an agent on Rs. 20 and a chaprasi on Rs. 5.

The system is in favour in the district, but a large number of addressees refuse to take delivery of the V. P. parcels.

Amounts due are however recovered from the addressees by the Tahsildars.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The revenue money order system was introduced into the district in the year 1893-94. During the year under report the post offices noted on the margin* were made use of by the zamíndárs and money orders to the value of Rs. 15,141 were issued by them as against Rs. 10,673 last year, thus showing that the system is becoming popular.

* 1. Karor.
2. Kot Sultán.
3. Mirán.
4. Jalluwáli.
5. Fatteh Khan.
6. Chandhwán.
7. Darában.
8. Maddi.
9. Mankera.
10. Kalúr Kot.
11. Haidarabad.
12. Jandánwála.

	Rs.
Dera	4,716
Bhakkar	7,477
Leiah	209
Kuláchi	2,739
Total	15,141

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*)

The system is making progress and is becoming popular.

The Deputy Commissioner has omitted to explain the small figures of the Leiah tahsil.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(PANDIT HARI KISHAN KAUL, *Settlement Collector.*)

The only matter worth noticing under this head is that in conformity with Financial Commissioner's Circular Letter No. 5456, dated 17th October 1896, *topás* of a unifom size (taking in 4 sérs of grain) have been introduced into the whole of this district. The size of *topás* used in different parts of the district was hitherto different and it was difficult to compare the prices, &c., in one part with those in the other. The introduction of a uniform measure will facilitate calculations.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

PART II.

FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING TRIBUTE).

DELHI DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. S. P. DAVIES.)

The system of payment of land revenue through the Post Office appears to be gaining favor with the people. This is especially so in the case of the Balabgarh Tahsil, where the amount so paid rose in the year from 13,204 to 22,768, or an increase of Rs. 9,564.

In the Delhi Tahsil also there has been an increase in the year, the figures rising from 2,340 to 2,560.

In Sonepat, however, there has been a falling-off in the year. In this Tahsil the system has not yet become popular.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

In the Hánsi Tahsíl alone was the differential system fully followed out. It is cumbrous when transactions are on the scale here dealt with, and there was no time to apply it generally except in the case of those owning whole villages or large portions of them.

Cases came to my notice in Fatahabad and Sirsa where the owners were waiting to know whether the revenue and arrears were to be demanded from them before proceeding to exact rent and arrears of rent from their occupancy tenants; and the tenants in many cases came up to ask that the revenue might *not* be demanded from their landlords. I remember such cases in Inda Choi and Chandoh in Tahsil Fatahabad, but made no note at the time of any villages where such facts came to notice, so that I am unable to give more exact *data* now.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. BURLTON.)

I am unable to say what course was followed regarding the preventing of landlords realizing their rents when their revenue has been suspended. As a matter of fact, I think, it generally depends whether the landlord is an "old or new" agriculturist. The former is generally lenient in hard times and often foregoes his demand even when his revenue is not suspended till the tenant sees better times. The other will always insist upon his full pound of flesh, and now that by this differential treatment of rich and poor revenue-payers it has been decided that the rich must pay their revenue, the grasping and rack-renting landlord will be able to harass his tenant and sue him for rent, though in the majority of instances it is well known that the unfortunate man cannot pay. In such cases the action taken by Captain Dunlop-Smith at Hissár seems to be of some help. A decree must be given, but the Court should make the rent payable by instalments, fixing the first instalment after the reaping of the following harvest, and I have advised my Revenue Officer accordingly.

(*Remarks by* H. C. FANSHAWE, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*)

Care must always be taken to let the tenants know the conditions of the suspension of the landlord's revenue, and it should always be noted in the suspension file that this has been done when it has been done.

In Rohtak at least tenants are strong enough to hold out under such an announcement, and force the landlord to sue them, when action can be taken as proposed by Deputy Commissioner. In all cases of realisation of rent, the revenue due should be instantly realised, after cancellation of the order of suspension.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. S. P. DAVIES.)

The differential system of suspensions was applied in accordance with the orders of Financial Commissioner, and where suspensions had been improperly made in favour of men who could pay recovery was made from them.

The system is one which I consider most difficult to carry out in practice, and the result attained is of doubtful value. Where a large tract of country requires suspensions, before any order of suspension can be passed, it is necessary to ascertain the *men of the money-lending* class paying Rs. 15 land revenue and upwards. It is not an easy matter to define what men come within the definition, and as their land is very often joint with others, a special enquiry has to be made as to the amount of their land revenue. Such enquiry must be initially made by the patwári. Such men, too, seldom cultivate themselves; the majority probably hold land in mortgage, which is cultivated by the proprietor. If Government determines to realise revenue from him, it may be taken as certain that he will get all he can from the tenant, who would, of course, have no protection from Section 30 of the Tenancy Act. But the order also seems to deal a blow at the joint village community. The assessment of a village is not made separately with each proprietor, but with the village, as a whole, and should there be default of payment by some proprietors, the balance can be recovered from the remainder. I am therefore not in favour of dealing separately with proprietors when a calamity affects the whole village equally.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

The provisions of Section 30 (1) of the Tenancy Act have similarly been ignored.

Orders for the suspension of kharíf demand can hardly be passed before the beginning of November, when the results of field inspections are known, but the *batai* rents are, as a rule, collected in this district before that time, and consequently no effect can easily be given to the provisions of that section, as far as the rents in kind are concerned.

As regards cash rents, the necessary remarks will be made in the Revenue Report for the current year, when the provisions of Section 30 of the Act will be fully carried out (*vide* Financial Commissioner's Circular letter No. 3971 of 25th July 1898).

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

Mr. Thorburn's rule that suspension should not be made in the case of men of the money-lender class who pay a *jama* of more than Rs. 15 has been followed with good results.

I do not think that there is any likelihood in this district of such owners making the fact of their having to pay the land revenue a plea for getting decrees against their occupancy tenants in order to deprive them of their occupancy rights. To begin with, nearly all the occupancy tenants in this district have to pay *batai* rents. If, therefore, they are not able to raise a crop, the landlord's rent is *nil*, and he could not obtain a decree.

As a matter of fact, very few money-lenders buy or accept mortgage on land burdened with occupancy rights, and therefore the difficulty anticipated by Mr. Clarke, and alluded to in the Review of last year's Revenue Report, is unlikely to arise in this district.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(G. C. WALKER, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

With regard to the remarks in paragraph 9 of the Government Review of the Revenue Report for 1896-97, it is my opinion that as regards estates requiring relief by way of suspension or remission of any part of the instalment for any harvest, and in which revenue is paid according to possession and not in accordance with ancestral shares, before coming to any conclusion as to how much revenue is to be suspended or remitted in such an estate, the proper course, if one had leisure to do it, would be to settle first how much of the instalment under consideration the owners of each holding might be expected to pay without borrowing. This would depend first on the general circumstances of the owners of the holding, and, secondly, on the crops harvested in the holding. It is an easy matter for our record agency to show the crops harvested in each holding, and the general circumstances of each owner are well known; but the responsible Revenue Officer cannot always give the time requisite for using the information as regards each holding. This, however, is the plan on which I have already fixed the amount to be suspended for the current kharíf in the Lahore Tahsil of this district, the villages requiring relief in that Tahsíl being comparatively few, some sixty or thereabouts. In Chunián Tahsil, where not far short of 200 villages require to have their case considered, I have ordered the *khatawár* statements described above to be prepared. It will take the patwáris ten days' hard work. In Sharakpur, where the number of villages requiring relief is still larger, I directed the Tahsildar simply as to what share of the kharíf instalment is to be realised from the holdings of other than well-to-do owners of land. This share was decided by me after a careful examination of the village crop and area statistics, past and present. It leaves much to the Tahsildar, but in this case, I believe my confidence to be warranted.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*)

Mr. Casson Walker's opinion possesses much weight. But I myself think, that wherever failure is widespread the preparation of *khatawár* statements is likely to last long, and cause much delay. It will also tend to put all Revenue subordinates against suspension, and it certainly will make it more difficult for the Collector to deal with the case. Any measure, however justifiable in theory, which makes it more difficult to grant suspensions of the proper amount and at the proper time, is open to objection, for I am afraid that both as regards amount and time we fail at present. Again the difficulty does not cease with the grant of suspensions. It is repeated at every harvest in which any part of the balance is proposed for collection. Moreover, the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner lose much of their power of control. The statements submitted to them contain figures for each village as a whole, and not for the holdings in which suspensions are to be given or recoveries effected (see Forms B and C on pages 222 and 223 of Revenue Circulars). Of course, as regards proposed suspensions Form A, originally intended for use in case of calamities of season, *e.g.*, hail, affecting only some of the holdings in an estate, can be used. I think, where any well-known money-lender owns a large share in an estate, it is worth while to deal with his holding separately, but I would not push differentiation far.

(G. C. WALKER, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

An aggregate amount of Rs. 57,694 was collected, by order, on account of previous years. I have not any information at present regarding the collections made under this head in Lahore and Kasúr Tahsils, but as regards the other two, I think it would have been wiser to have let the villages get the full benefit of the one decent harvest (Rabi 1898) which they got at the end of such a long spell of drought. These collections of revenue suspended in the past pressed very severely on the people in all the more insecure parts of the district and set them vowing that they would never submit to have their revenue suspended again.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*)

To my mind the weakest point of our Revenue administration is this, that, while we suspend far more freely than formerly, we collect balances of suspended revenue with little judgment.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A.)

I have fully kept in view the orders as to the differential treatment of rich and poor revenue-payers, in making my recommendations for suspensions which, however, were not on a large scale. Before this, the order of the Financial Commissioner on this point was not properly attended to, and suspensions were granted indiscriminately. While recommending recovery of suspended revenue, I have recommended the recovery in full of all the suspended revenue payable by rich landowners, thus giving effect to orders which had not been attended to before. On the subject of the suspensions of rent, provided in Section 30 of the Tenancy Act, I am of opinion that the section applies only to cash rents. It cannot, in justice, be made applicable to produce rents. As in a majority of cases, in which suspensions were granted, rent was payable in kind, I did not think it worth while to issue any order for the suspension of rents. My reasons for holding that the section applies only to cash rents is this, that suspensions of revenue are granted either on account of drought, or some other calamity, such as hail-storm or locusts. In a season of drought, there is contraction of area sown, or failure of crops. In either case the landlord that takes produce rent gets a considerably smaller amount of produce as rent, and is a sharer with the tenant in his misfortunes. Unless, therefore, the revenue of the entire holding is suspended on the ground of the land having yielded very small produce it is not fair to prevent the landlords from getting the small rent in kind that they can get. Similarly in cases of locusts and hail-storms a landlord who takes his rent in kind suffers with his tenant by the calamity. As far as produce rents go, it is, on the whole, I think unnecessary to give any orders under Section 30. With regard to cash rents, which are comparatively few, and generally levied by rich landowners, who are absent or do not cultivate with their own hands, the only thing that can be done is to make it known to the tenants, that they are not liable to pay the full rent. If, however, the differential treatment of rich and poor landowners is fully worked out very few cases fit for the application of Section 30 will be left. These remarks will show that in districts, in which the differential treatment of rich and poor landowners is fully effected, there is practically very little hardship inflicted on the tenants by the Collectors not taking any actions under Section 30. For the few cases that are left, all that we can do is to inform the tenant as to what his rights are. To derive full benefit from this wholesome provision of Revenue law, he must depend upon such intelligence as he has. We can also invite the attention of Revenue Courts to apply the section where it should be made applicable to claims for rent coming before them.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.*)

The Deputy Commissioner's remarks regarding Section 30 of the Tenancy Act are interesting, but the opinion that it applies only to cash rents is, I think, plainly erroneous. The section authorises the remission or suspension of rent in proportion to the remission or suspension of land revenue; and rent as defined in the Act (Section 4 (3)) includes whatever is payable to a landlord *in kind* by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land held by him. It is of course true that when the rent is a fixed share of the produce, a half or a third, or as the case may be, there is an automatic relief to the tenant who, if he gets less, has to pay less. But (1) the whole revenue might be remitted or suspended and the landlord might nevertheless have a share of a diminished crop, (2) the payment of the full share of the crop might be a much greater burden to the tenant than would be the payment of the full land revenue demand to the landlord, or (3) a rent in kind might be a *chakota* rent, *i.e.*, not a fixed share but a fixed amount of produce, and might therefore need remission or suspension just as much as a fixed cash rent. In all these cases the tenant's claim should be dealt with under the section.

I observe that Section 30 gives Revenue Officers a wide discretion, and it is enough for them to use that discretion in dealing with cases under Section 30 where, owing to the prevalence of *batai*, tenants would, without any interference, get some relief in bad seasons. I do not think they are bound in every case to allow the maximum relief for which the section provides. Nor indeed are they bound to give any relief at all if the circumstances do not really require it. The terms of the section are optional not compulsory; and for this reason, apart from the actual wording of the law, it may properly be held to apply to kind rents.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(H. A. CÁSSON, Esquire, C.S.)

I am of opinion that landlords do exact rent, when they can, whether revenue has been suspended or not. Rents being nearly always *batái* rents, this does not press very hardly on tenants, and delay might result in litigation.

In the case of occupancy tenants paying revenue, with or without *málikána*, rent is not recovered till Government recovers its revenue.

(Remarks by the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. TUPPER, c.s.i., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.)*

The Deputy Commissioner touches the same point as the Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála, *viz.*, the suspension of rents payable in kind in proportion to the suspension of the land revenue demand. As remarked in the Gujránwála Report, kind rents adjust themselves to the yield; and what the Deputy Commissioner says here confirms my opinion that procedure under Section 30 of the Act should be regarded as quite optional. Where the mass of the tenants pay half *batái* the attempt to pass on to them the full benefit of land revenue suspensions might result in more case work and worry for all concerned than the relief to be afforded would be worth. But it is well to have in hand the power of reducing even produce rents when the land revenue has been suspended, so that any disposition on the part of landlords (*e.g.*, mortgagee baniás) to be hard on their tenants may be counteracted. Moreover, in the case of a partial failure of the crops, the principle, I take it, is that the tenant ought to have enough of the crop for food and seed; and that if the exaction of half or a third of a reduced crop would leave him too little for these purposes relief might be arranged. A total failure of crop when the tenant pays *batái*, needs no action under Section 30. Both landlord and tenant get nothing.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, Esquire, C.S.)

The increase under head 1 is chiefly due to the forfeiture of lambardárs' fees for unpunctual payment of the owner's-rate. The rules give the Collector no option in the matter of forfeiture of the lambardárs' percentage where the canal dues are not paid in full within the period of three months from the date of receipt of the *khatauni* allowed for collection. Yet cases of great hardship undoubtedly occur. In the first place much of the canal-irrigation in Hissár is new, and neither owners nor lambardárs, especially in the Fatahabad Tahsil, have got accustomed to the payment of the dues. It frequently happens that an owner gives his land for the Rabi, say, to a tenant to cultivate and the tenant takes canal water. The tenant is always made responsible for both owners' and occupiers'-rates. The canal *khatauni* is not received till April and some times May, and by that time the crop has been reaped and either the tenant goes off elsewhere, to Patiála, Jínd, &c., or his bania takes the crop. The next three months, till August, are the period allowed for collection, and during that time the lambardár may or may not demand the canal dues. He is as often as not met with a refusal to pay till the three months have elapsed, and it has hitherto been considered that he had no right to proceed to coercive process against the irrigator till that time. When process is issued the tenant disappears or has no property worth attaching; and the produce of the crop is gone long before. It appears to me that so far as the irrigator is concerned an arrear accrues the moment demand for payment is made by the lambardár after receipt of the *khatauni*, and I have issued orders that process may be issued against defaulters in future within one month from date of receipt of the *khatauni* provided that the lambardár shows that demand has been made and refused. Another difficulty which leads to the forfeiture of lambardárs' percentage is the distinction between owner's-rate and occupier's-rate. Occupancy tenants know that the landlord is under the law primarily responsible for owner's-rate and refuse to pay these rates. There are very many absentee landlords living in Native States in the Hissár District, from whom it is impossible for lambardárs to recover owner's-rate. Their lands have been let out to lease-holders or more often to the occupancy tenants themselves.

Both owner and tenant refuse to pay owner's-rate, the former on the ground that it is nothing to him whether an occupancy tenant takes canal water or no, the latter on the ground that the landlord is responsible, meanwhile the period allowed for collection

lapses and the lambardárs' fees are forfeited. Orders have this year been issued pointing out that owners'-rates come within the definition of "Land Revenue," and that an occupancy tenant's rent can be enhanced by their amount. But the initiative in instituting a suit rests with the landlord and he often does not care to undertake the task, meanwhile the lambardár suffers.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(A. LANGLEY, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

In order to ensure better collections, Mr. Connolly ordered the confiscation of the *pachotrás* of such lambardárs as were unduly dilatory in collecting the revenue for which they were individually responsible. It is due to this measure that the income under the head "Fines and Forfeitures" reached the hitherto unknown figure of Rs. 5,068 which includes about Rs. 4,500 on account of forfeitures of these *pachotrás* alone. The success of the measure is justified by the collections of the year under report.

(*Remarks by* H. C. FANSHAWE, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*)

I hope the headmen had warning for a year or for a harvest before the confiscation of *pachotra* was rigidly enforced.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN, KHAN OF ZAIDA.)

Of this balance the largest item, *viz.*, Rs. 85,594, is on account of *tirni* dues which fell due on the 31st of July last, but its realization was put off to 31st of August 1898, as per Commissioner's No. 165, dated 27th July 1898, as owing to insufficient rains the cattle owners had removed their cattle to distant places in search of pasturage and the amount could not be realized. Of Rs. 85,594, Rs. 30,540 have since been realized, and efforts are being made for recovery of the balance. If we get no rains in winter, I am afraid it will be necessary to give remissions of *tirni* dues on a large scale. Owing to losses of cattle, especially horned cattle, the quinquennial assessment on the basis of cattle enumeration was not revised and the old assessment was allowed to stand for the last two years on the understanding that remissions and suspensions in proportion to the losses of cattle would have to be freely given. Cattle-owners have not yet returned in the majority of cases from places where they have gone with their cattle out of the district. Every effort is being made to realize *tirni* dues from cattle-owners who are to be found in the district; but this year being very unfavourable to grazing in the jungles owing to the failure of the late summer rains the condition of cattle in the district is not such as to allow of the whole demand being realized. Suspensions of the demand under this head are due to the losses of cattle in the past years, and as there is no hope of the cattle recovering from the past losses it is no use further recommending suspensions. I therefore expect that the past suspended balance and that which may be found irrecoverable for the year under report will, of necessity, have to be remitted.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE BY GOVERNMENT.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

It was not to be expected that the increased punctuality in the payment of land revenue would be obtained without a considerable amount of coercion. Accordingly we find that there has been a very large increase in the number of collection processes issued as compared with last year. By my orders Tahsildars issued writs of demand whenever there was any delay in payment, in the case of land revenue fifteen days grace being

allowed, while in the case of Excise revenue only three days grace was allowed. If within a period of ten days the writ of demand had no effect a warrant of arrest was issued, and if this again proved useless order of attachment or of imprisonment was made. The order of imprisonment was only made in eleven cases, in nearly all of which there was reason to suspect that the lambardár had misappropriated to his own use money which he had collected from the shareholders. It was necessary on only two occasions to order the sale of movables. No estates were taken under direct management and no immovables were sold in order to collect arrears of land revenue.

It has been necessary to be very strict this year, as some of the lambardárs had got into lax habits and misappropriation of land revenue was found to be somewhat common among them, especially in Zíra and Ferozepore. It is hoped that this strictness will not be without effect in the ensuing year, and that the number of processes of all kinds issued will be greatly reduced.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

It is matter for regret that there was so much difficulty in collecting the revenue. The suspended arrears were largely collected in addition to the revenue. I do not think that that explains the difficulty. Perhaps the zaildárs are not doing their duty in warning lambardárs and in seeing that efforts are made in good time.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(C. L. DUNDAS, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

The figures for the last three years are as below :—

	Writ of demand.	*Arrest or detention.*
1895-96	274	21
1896-97	143	...
1897-98	530	107

Coercive process has been very largely employed especially in Bhera. Without it even the revenue actually collected would not have been got in.

The circumstances were much as follows :—For two years a large amount of suspensions had demoralised the zamíndárs, and there was a widespread idea that revenue would not be collected again. Hence in order to get anything it was necessary to restore the prestige of Government. For some time, however, it appeared that great hardship was being caused and orders were issued to prevent employment of coercive process when the lapse of time showed that in most cases the people were actually unable to pay.

It should not be necessary to resort to harsh measures so frequently next year.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

These were no doubt necessary under the circumstances explained, though as a rule frequent resort to such measures is undesirable. I am glad to see that the matter has the Deputy Commissioner's attention. He is fully alive to the necessity of preventing unnecessary harshness. The superstition which the Bár people apparently have that they can establish a sort of three years' limitation against Government is one to be dispelled without too much tenderness. No doubt the Bhera Bár and the Bhera Chenáb Circle are the two weak places. In the case of the Bhera Bár, I am recommending that the deferred assessment should not be imposed.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON.)

Low prices and increased demand were no doubt the causes of the people not paying punctually.

The coercive measures are issued against the headmen who are *de facto* responsible to us for payments. But it should not be construed to mean that they have been as a class more lazy or given to misappropriation. The true explanation is that, owing to the fluctuating system of the assessment of revenue and occupier's-rate having been introduced, more "*dhal báchhes*" had to be given to the lambardár, and as the work was new and time short they were in many cases given irregularly and late and the lambardár had to go to the defaulter many more times and the defaulter had to make arrangements for borrowing so many times and hence the delay. Periods of grace were many times given to the lambardárs to set aside their excuse of late delivery of *dhal báchhes*, but they failed and the question was whether coercive measures should be adopted or the revenue allowed to stand in arrears. If the latter course had been adopted the people would have had to meet difficulties of accounts with the lambardárs and the lambardárs would have been put in temptation to embezzle the money and so be ruined. The people of this district hate suspension as far as possible. They say the lambardárs make profits by it at their expense and it is more difficult for them to get a large sum of money at one time from a money-lender than small sums at various times.

No further procedure than attachment was found necessary. Special executive orders have been issued in the district to secure actual collections by the lambardárs from the landowners, &c., and it has been arranged on the request of the landowners and lambardárs that one *dhal báchh* of a special form be given at each harvest containing all demands against each man in alphabetical order. The dates of instalments have been found unsuitable and it is under contemplation to apply to the Commissioner for their extension. The executive orders are experimental, and if they are found suitable formal application will be made for sanction.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE ON APPLICATION OF VILLAGE HEADMEN

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON.)

The lambardárs find it most difficult to collect petty items of occupiers'-rates from the tenants especially in Tahsíl Jampur where the tenants come from near the hills and run away to the distant villages from where they come immediately after dividing the produce, when the lambardárs have not yet got the *dhal báchh*. The lambardárs will be most happy if the landowners are made responsible for the occupier's-rate. The two classes are apparently coming to terms agreeably. If the landowners as a body agree they will not be losers as they can easily take produce in kind for the occupier's-rate at the time of division and the tenants appear willing to give the produce instead of having to pay in cash with fees sometimes in addition. Their estimate of produce to be taken and given is always admirably accurate.

REVENUE RECORD ROOMS.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(J. S. DONALD, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.)

The Copying Agency continues to be popular as will be seen from the number of applications for 1896-97 and for 1897-98.

1396-97—12,086 through Copying Agent out of 17,253.

1897-98—10,334 through Copying Agent out of 12,819. The falling-off in the total number of applications is attributed to plague restrictions in Garhshankar.

It is worth noting that from Hoshiárpur alone there were 502 applications as against 11 last year, presented through the Copying Agent.

The income from commission fees in connection with the Copying Agency was Rs. 1,535-1-3, of which Rs. 990-13-3 was expended, and the balance, together with the balance of former years, is Rs. 2,634-0-9.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

It would, I think, be interesting to know by what classes these applications were made. The rich can well afford to pay for the convenience, but if these applications are made by poor people who would gladly save every anna and would not care for waste of time then it seems that copies are not given on direct applications without some extra cost which these poor people try to escape.

ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

As far as I have been able to ascertain no special immigration of tenants takes place into this district. The rent rates on *bárání* land in all parts of the district are very uniform and cash rent on a measure of area is the rule. There are no special advantages or disadvantages to stimulate the tenants of this district to change places locally or otherwise or to induce tenants from other districts to immigrate here. As regards changes in rent there has been an universal rise in the rates of cash rent since Mr. Anderson's Settlement as can be seen at a glance from the new English circle and village note-books which are now kept up in tahsils. The subject is too wide for discussion in an Annual Revenue Report. In Sirsa when submitting the Forecast Report for the forthcoming Settlement, I based my proposals for increase in three quarters of the tahsil on the basis of enhanced cash rent on a measure of area. Such rents have doubled since Mr. Wilson's time. The above relates chiefly to *bárání* land in all tahsils. The following figures will illustrate the rise of rent :—

In 1891-92, one year after announcement of assessments in the Hissár Settlement (the four tahsils, Hissár, Hánsi, Fatehabad and Bhiwáni) the average cash rent on irrigated land was Re. 1-1-7 per acre. In 1897-98 it averaged Rs. 2-12-0, an increase per acre of Re. 1-10-5. With the spread of irrigation and improvements in canal alignments, &c., this result was to be expected.

On dry land in the year following assessment cash rent averaged Re. 0-10-11, and in 1897-98 it comes to Re. 1-0-1 per acre, an increase of nearly 45 per cent. The facts do not look as if the Settlement bore hardly on the people or that the cultivation of land in the sandy inhospitable looking soil of Hissár is an unprofitable occupation.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. BURLTON.)

Rents both in kind and cash have increased since Settlement. The former varied from one-fourth or one-third according to the class and quality of the land, but now one-third to one-half is generally taken the latter being the rate for *cháhi* and *nahri*, the former for *bárání*. Similarly cash rates have increased to Re. 1-2-0, 1-0-0 and 0-12-0 per *khám bigha* for *cháhi*, *nahri* and *bárání*, whereas at Settlement they were Re. 0-8-0, 0-6-0 and 0-4-0, respectively, though from the figures submitted to me they have varied but slightly during the past five years.

Migration of tenants is not general: in times of scarcity and deficient rainfall they leave unirrigated tracts to help cultivating irrigated areas.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(J. S. DONALD, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.)

In 1895-96 there were 30 suits under this head. Last year there were 59 such suits, while in the year under report there were only 32.

It is believed that the increase in the preceding year was due to a rise in the price of food grains which added to the value of the possession of land, so that landlords took steps to raise the rents paid by tenants-at-will and some owners also directed their efforts in this direction, against tenants with rights of occupancy.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

I doubt very much whether this reason is altogether probable. Cause and effect in matters of rent do not generally follow so closely on each other, any more than in the case of wages. It is possible, however, that landlords tried to get rent in kind and on refusal instituted suits for enhancement. I notice that further on in this report the Collector notes that the rents of tenants-at-will which had been raised have again fallen. This supports his explanation. All this shows how very far removed we now are from the former customary rent.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(G. C. WALKER, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

It appears that in Lahore no changes of rent have taken place since Settlement. In Tahsil Kasúr, in the Mánjha, where only one-fourth the produce is paid as kind rent on canal-irrigated land, a custom has sprung up since Settlement whereby the tenant has to pay all the land revenue due on the land in addition to all canal charges. Thus the owner gets his fourth share of the produce clear of all charges. Also in the Mánjha the rate of produce rents on unirrigated land is rising from one-fourth to one-third or if cash rents are paid, the rate is rising from 8 annas the *bigha* to 12 annas. In Chúnián Tahsil also the *batái* rates on canal-irrigated land are increasing. Instead of one-fourth being taken as before, now one-third is often claimed. In Sharakpur Tahsil no changes have occurred in rents on well-irrigated lands, but during the late drought rents on *bárani* land have been very much reduced owing to the difficulty of finding tenants.

The unsettled character of the classes from which alone they can procure tenants is a source of constant trouble and inconvenience to the owners of all lands in which the cultivation is chiefly dependent on well-irrigation. I think that in my Assessment Reports for Chúnián and Sharakpur Tahsils, and certainly in paragraph 136 of my Final Settlement Report, I noticed that the migratory habits of the classes, who were then cultivating well-irrigated lands as tenants-at-will, might eventually necessitate reduction of assessment in estates of which the owners were too few to cultivate all their land themselves. This prediction is being fulfilled in the south-western tracts of the Sharakpur Tahsil, as I have just seen in the course of a tour through those tracts; and I expect to find the same condition of things in the western half of the Chúnián-Hithár. No tenant will stop to cultivate from wells if they have any hope of securing a holding any part of which is under canal-irrigation. With this brief notice I prefer to leave the subject, as I have no experience of the present conditions of the district, and have no statistics available.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

The following table will show that from the time of Settlement there has been a tendency on the part of the tenants to pay rents in kind on the irrigated as well as on the unirrigated lands:—

YEAR.	Irrigated area of tenants paying rent in kind.	Unirrigated area of tenants paying rent in kind.	Total area of tenants paying rents in kind.
SETTLEMENT.			
1892-93	80,744	49,243	129,987
1893-94	80,377	50,914	131,291
1894-95	81,910	53,027	134,937
1895-96	87,426	55,284	142,710
1896-97	91,156	57,360	148,516
1897-98	94,346	58,401	152,747

The increase has been more marked from 1895-96. These were years of scarcity and the tenants preferred to pay a certain share of the produce to payment of rent in cash.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*)

This movement towards grain rents is notable, and should be carefully watched. Perhaps some permanent cause is at work connected with prices of agricultural produce.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(A. GRANT, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

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Generally speaking the rents fixed at the Settlement are still in force. Tenants pay produce rents as a rule, and the proprietors find no reason for quarrelling with them with regard to rates. As regards new tenants (without occupancy right) there has been some enhancement of rent, say from 10 to 25 per cent., as compared with Settlement, and such tenants do not easily get sufficient land for their maintenance. Tenants-at-will of those lands that were washed by the river have migrated in numbers towards Dera Gházi Khan.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON.)

The introduction of fluctuating assessment has caused enhancement of rent in many cases and in almost all Tahsils. The enhancement has taken the form of (1) increase in the share of produce already taken by the owners, (2) making the tenants responsible for a part of the revenue in cash, (3) taking less part of produce in rent and making the tenant pay the whole *jama*, and (4) taking still more share and making the tenant pay the *jama* and *ábiána*. The people are doing this privately agreeably. If the tenants do not come to terms the landlords put pressure on in many ways.

No regular suit under the Act was instituted, nor is any rush of them expected. All the enhancements were against tenants-at-will and none against the tenants having occupancy rights.

EJECTMENT.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. BURLTON.)

The actual number of ejectments was 423 against 219 in the year previous and the area affected was 14,049 against 1,889 acres in the year previous. Thus there is a large increase all round which it is difficult to account for. The fact that with this increase there was a decrease in the number of cases to contest such notices leads me to believe that the landlords had some difficulty in collecting their arrears of rent, and as many landlords had to pay up their suspensions, they naturally wanted to collect their rents. When they experienced any difficulty, in preference to instituting a suit they issued a notice for ejectment which in many cases was effectual, as the actual number of ejectments is but half of the number of notices.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARINDRA NATH, M.A.)

The preparation of the abbreviated *jamabandís* having been stopped under the authority of Director of Land Records' Circular letter No. 8 of 12th April 1897, the danger of the liability of litigation between landlord and tenants is likely to increase. For three years the entries in the *khasra girdáwari* can carry the same importance as the *jamabandi* did before, and hence the tenants are now at the mercy of the Patwári much more than they were before. No doubt to prevent the patwárís from making unauthorized entries in the *khasra girdáwari* the same Circular has provided that each change of cultivating possession should be attested by the field kánúngo; but the fact cannot be denied that no Field Kánúngo can possibly carry out these instructions to their full extent. It may be noted also that mere changes of rent are not required to be attested under these orders, and hence the Patwári is all-powerful in such cases. Cases have actually come to notice in which the Patwárís have made unauthorized alterations in the *khasra*. In 147 cases ejectments have actually taken place during the year affecting an area of 1,103 acres, as against 872 acres in the previous year. Eight applications which are still pending are those which were filed in September 1898 and which properly relate to the next year.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The Deputy Commissioner brings to notice a somewhat serious difficulty resulting from the abolition of the abbreviated *jamabandi*. It would be a check upon the power of the Patwári to require attestation of changes in rent. But where attestation of changes of cultivating occupancy entails more work than the staff can perform this seems impracticable. I am not prepared to suggest a remedy without further consideration, but this the subject seems to demand.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(C. L. DUNDAS, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

* * * * * * * *

Usually when the cultivator mortgages his holding, he at all events understands that he is to continue to cultivate. This understanding is rarely recorded, as it would hamper the mortgagee. Consequently whenever the mortgagee wishes to put on the screw he endeavours to eject the mortgagor.

(*Remarks by the Hon'ble* Mr. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

Now that we are considering legislation to prevent alienation of land to the *bania* it may be worth while to take up the question of the position of the mortgagor-tenant.

Should we give him a right of occupancy during the continuance of the mortgage and as a consequence take power to fix his rent? This would reduce the value of land for mortgage purposes and might promote reckless borrowing by lessening the felt change in the *status* of the proprietor.

On the other hand the proprietor so protected would not become the mere serf of the *bania* and the rent might be so fixed as to discharge the principal with interest by a certain time prescribed by law.

Of course if the rent were not paid we should have to allow a suit for ejectment, and in this way the *bania* might after all get the zamíndár completely into his power.

TRANSFERS OF TENANT RIGHT.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. S. P. DAVIES.)

During the past year certain references have been submitted about alienations by occupancy tenants under Section 6, more especially referring to tenants on Government land. Under the present law such tenants are not allowed to alienate except with the previous written permission of the owners. Should however they do so, the transfer is voidable at the instance of the landlord. The question is as to what action should be taken on mutation being asked for. In the case of Government tenants sanction of such mutation may be taken as also sanctioning the transfer, but should mutation be refused the records would be contrary to facts. Few owners would take the trouble and expense of going to law to set aside such a transfer and the result is they find tenants planted on the land whom they do not know and whom often they would prefer not to have. Some easier method than by regular suit appears desirable by which the landlord might at once exercise his option of declaring the alienation void.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT (No. VIII OF 1873).

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

The division of area between kharíf and rabi crops and the cultivation arrangements carried on in this district are far from satisfactory, both for the agriculturists and the Canal Department. The supply of canal water is abundant in autumn when a very small area is under crop, while it is quite inadequate for a very large area sown in the spring. It is strange to find that the valuable crops of rice, cotton and sugarcane are ignored in the kharíf while the ordinary crop of gram or its mixture with wheat (*berra*) are great favourites in rabi. It is difficult to change the general tendency of the public and their old practice, but much canal water is wasted in one season and there is a great lack of it in the other.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

The people probably know very much better than we do what crops it pays them to grow. No doubt the introduction of canal-irrigation must facilitate changes to better classes of crops, but I should think that by this time the people on the Sirhind Canal in Ludhiána know well what crops best suit their land.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

Unfortunately the Moga Tahsil falls between two executive divisions, and I know of at least one village in which this means falling between two stools, for the head of each division cannot spare water for the village and leaves it to the head of the other division, who makes a similar reply to a request for water. The case of the particular village I am alluding to is being enquired into.

Another great disadvantage of having two divisions in one Tahsil is that the work of keeping the canal accounts is exactly doubled. One of the divisions in which part of Moga is included is Ludhiána, but as the area irrigated by this division is small compared with the area irrigated by the Ferozepore Division it would seem possible for the villages irrigated by the former in Moga to be transferred to the latter. A separate reference will be made on this subject, if necessary.

Offences against the Canal Act appear to be on the increase in this district, and there seems every likelihood of their rapidly increasing unless some amendment is made in the existing rules for the Sirhind Canal. As matters stand at present it is almost impossible to detect a case in which a canal bank has been deliberately breached. All a man has to do is to go by night and dig a hole in a Rájbaha bank and by the morning he has all his fields and probably the fields of most of his friends thoroughly flushed. It is true that he has to pay at double rates for the water thus obtained, but that is a very small matter compared to the immense benefit he has derived and he pays the penal rate gladly. Against such an offender it is impossible to get evidence worthy the name. Every man in the village, except his enemies, is secretly in his favour, and the testimony of his enemies is necessarily tainted. If the worst comes to the worst, and the Deputy Commissioner and Canal Officer become troublesome in their demands and enquiries, a chuhra or other village *kamín* is produced who will gladly serve a term of imprisonment for a small bribe, or even for no bribe at all.

It is obvious that with such a state of things the only effective punishment is the punishment that makes certain of striking the perpetrator and all his sympathisers. In every case in which it was proved that a canal had been wilfully breached, I would impose penal rates on every cultivator in the village where the breach occurred, and in all villages receiving a drop of water from the breach. Of course we shall be punishing the innocent with the guilty, but there will be very few men really innocent at heart, for at present every man rejoices at a successful breaching of the canal.

Such a rule would not be more harsh than the penal closing of a forest to all grazing such as is done in Kulu when it is proved that the fire has been wilful. If in addition we gave the Canal Officer discretion to remit the punishment in the case of a cultivator who actively helped in closing the breach, we should have an exact analogy to the Forest Rule.

Another alteration that is very much needed is the raising of the penal rate. Double the ordinary rates is not nearly enough, and I would raise the rate to three or even four times the ordinary rate. Unless some alteration of the kind suggested is made I do not see how we can expect to stop the constant breaches that occur when there is a scarcity of water.

I have alluded to this matter which is perhaps outside my province because, as District Magistrate, I have had on several occasions to reverse orders convicting offenders of breaching canal banks.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

The rate might certainly be raised, with discretion to the Canal Officer to reduce it in any case, if he thought fit. This might be tried in the first instance. I do not think it would be possible to make the whole village responsible.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON.)

Zar-i-nágha being credited under Irrigation Department Receipts is not correctly speaking land revenue, but as the Deputy Commissioner has to collect it and sees the difficulties in payment of the heavy fines imposed, it seems necessary to take some notice of the question in this report.

The complaints against the working of the system which appear to have some foundation are—

(1). The *parchás* shewing the amount of labour demanded are not properly distributed under Rule 17 of the *chher* labour rules.

(2). Rule 10 is not properly enforced and Munsiffs are not present as they should be.

(3). Task work is sometimes given at a great distance from the village concerned.

(4). Notice of the sale of task work is not given to the villagers.

(5). Full penalties allowed under the rules are always enforced.

There seems to me no doubt that the amount of penalties levied is in many cases enormous, but I have no power of remitting them. As an instance in one village in the Mooltan Tahsil—Kasba on the Wali Muhammad Canal—the following fines, &c., were ordered :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Nágha (on commutation for labour)	598	8	0
Dák (on cost of task work sold by auction to contractor)... ...	870	9	5
Penalty	870	9	5
Total ...	2,339	10	10
Deduct on account of Munsiff's allowance	19	0	0
Total demand ...	2,320	10	10

and this in a village from which the land revenue demand Rs. 9,990 was realized with difficulty.

No doubt it is an excellent thing from the Canal Department's point of view to have a large balance in the *Zar-i-nágha* Fund but when this balance is obtained by selling piece-work to contractors at high rates and then charging the villagers double it is apt to cause discontent with the existing system.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT (No. I OF 1894).

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON.)

The acquisitions in this district are almost invariably of land in close proximity to the river. In many of these cases the owners prefer to give the land to Government free of all cost, on the condition that, if Government ceases to require it, it will be given back to them free of cost. The land is ordinarily required for reclamation, embankments, new canal heads, &c. If these are eroded Government will no longer require the land. The arrangement saves Government money and the people trouble. It had been the custom for many years in this district to attempt to acquire land by private negotiation in almost all cases. These cases dragged on for months and years. The procedure was practically the same as under the Act but without its legality and without its conclusiveness. This custom has now been put a stop to.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT (No. XIX OF 1883).

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

The system of taking loans from Government for wells and for purchase of bullocks is evidently popular in Jullundur, and the people apply the advances to their proper purpose. It is astonishing, however, that no protective *pattás* were granted though several new wells were constructed. Perhaps the advantages of securing such *pattás* are not known.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(G. C. WALKER, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

I gather that in many instances the recovery of advances was attended with much hardship to the people concerned. I have recently examined closely into the condition of all the Sharakpur villages so far as one can judge of it from statistics, more especially of those against which outstandings remained on account of either suspended revenue or *takávi* loans, whether for construction of wells or for purchase of cattle or seed, and have

only in very few cases found it advisible to order recovery of any such outstandings along with the instalment of the present kharíf, and such recoveries as I was able to direct were mostly small in amount. In some cases, however, loans had been made to men who really were too well off to need them, and from them I ordered recovery to the full amount due by them. Much the same state of affairs appears to exist in Chúnián Tahsil.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by the Hon'ble* MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The arrears overdue are a not altogether satisfactory feature in Statement No. XXVI. But as the district has just emerged from a period of distress some leniency in recovering advances was doubtless found necessary. These advances have declined in importance very abruptly of late as the following figures show :—

	Amount advanced.
	Rs.
1893-94	12,810
1894-95	10,260
1895-96	16,990
1896-97	*Nil.*
1897-98	2,980

The reason of course is that all the money available for *takávi* was more urgently needed for advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act, chiefly for cattle.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. P. LEIGH.)

The system is fairly popular, but the loans are not always faithfully applied.

(*Remarks by the Hon'ble* MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The fact that works constructed from *takávi* are not more closely supervised may account for the report that such advances are not faithfully applied.

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT (No. XII OF 1884).

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

Rs. 5,327 were suspended in the following tahsils owing to the failure of harvest in a few villages and inability of certain takávi-holders to pay this year.

Hissár	*Nil.*
Hánsi	129
Bhiwáni	1,230
Fatehabad	2,189
Sirsa	1,779

In no case was suspension allowed till every effort had been made to effect recovery and the fullest enquiry made. Considering the period through which the district has passed and the great scale on which these petty *takávi* loans were distributed it is surprising that so small an amount had to be suspended. *Takávi* in the famine year of 1896-97 noticed above bore no interest for the period of the first instalment, but interest is being charged for subsequent payments.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LEROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

The distribution of advances was rightly made in money in this district for the distribution in kind (bullocks and grain) started in other districts was found impracticable and eventually abandoned. Such a system must result in loss either to Government or the borrower or to both, and would undoubtedly foster peculation and other objectionable results.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

I quite agree with the Collector that advances should be made in money and not in kind. We may do our best to see that the money has been properly applied, but we should not go to the length of actually buying bullocks and grain for the zamíndárs.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(G. C. WALKER, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

The advances are said to have had an excellent effect in inducing the *baniás* to be more liberal in making loans than they would have been otherwise. I am not able to say at present how far the loans were applied entirely to the purposes for which they were granted. In Sharakpur I ascertained that in every case some proper expenditure was invariably incurred, out of the money advanced, but that part of it was often converted to other purposes and not much better could be looked for in the case of starving people.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A.)

The advances for purchase of bullocks should be made in cash, but those for purchase of seed should invariably be made in kind.

The reason for this latter suggestion is obvious. The amount advanced for purchase of seed is always very small. Left to himself the zamíndár has again recourse to his money-lender who sells grain to him at a very dear rate and then the grain sold is of very inferior quality. The small cash advance given to the zamíndárs disappears in nine cases out of ten before he reaches home. The system would have its advantages in the case of bullocks as well, but it would be attended with many practical difficulties which will outweigh the advantages to be gained by it.

(*Remarks by the Hon'ble* MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The money advanced seems to be generally honestly applied, but as Deputy Commissioner points out there is danger of small advances for seed being misapplied. The suggestion to make such advances in kind is therefore a good one if it does not entail too much trouble.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(H. A. CASSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.)

The loans coupled with the distribution of relief fund, were of immense service, but the rigidity of the rule *re* speedy recovery has frightened zamíndárs. They tell me they would willingly take loans, and pay interest, if the period of recovery might, when advisable, be extended to two years, but that they prefer the money-lender's ruinous rate

if immediate recovery is to be enforced. I may mention that the gentry in Pind Dádan Khan Tahsíl are contemplating a scheme for a seed lending agency of their own. Each man would subscribe 1 *sér* per maund on his harvest, which would be stored and lent out as necessity for seed arose. I have assured them of support.

The scheme was suggested to them by the Tahsildar, Pind Dádan Khan.

(*Remarks by the Hon'ble* MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The scheme of self-help which is being carried out in Pind Dádan Khan should be watched to show how it works. Anything which will save the zamíndárs from the payment of usurious interest on one hand and from the inconvenience of a rigid system of *takávi* on the other, and make them self-dependent, deserves encouragement.

GOVERNMENT SUITS.

SIMLA.

(A. MEREDITH, ESQUIRE.)

The impending suit with Veterinary-Major Kemp regarding the Government land surrounding the Elysium House estate has been settled out of Court, Veterinary-Major Kemp having given in a duly stamped and registered document to the effect that he has no claim whatever to the land under dispute.

TOTAL AREA

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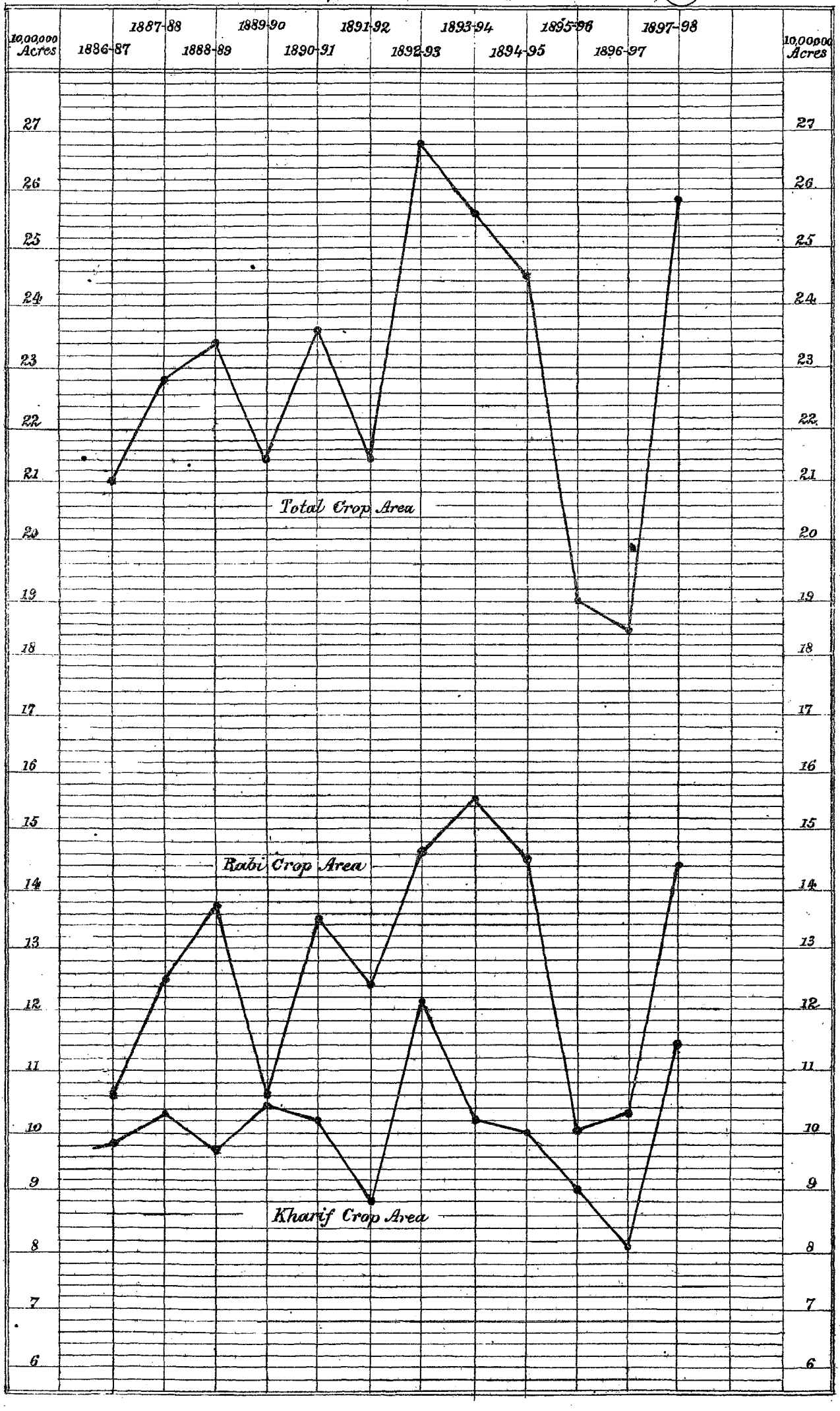
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Total Crop Area
Rabi Crop Area
Kharif Crop Area

KHARIF CROPS

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100 000 Acres	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98		
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INDIGO AND TOBACCO

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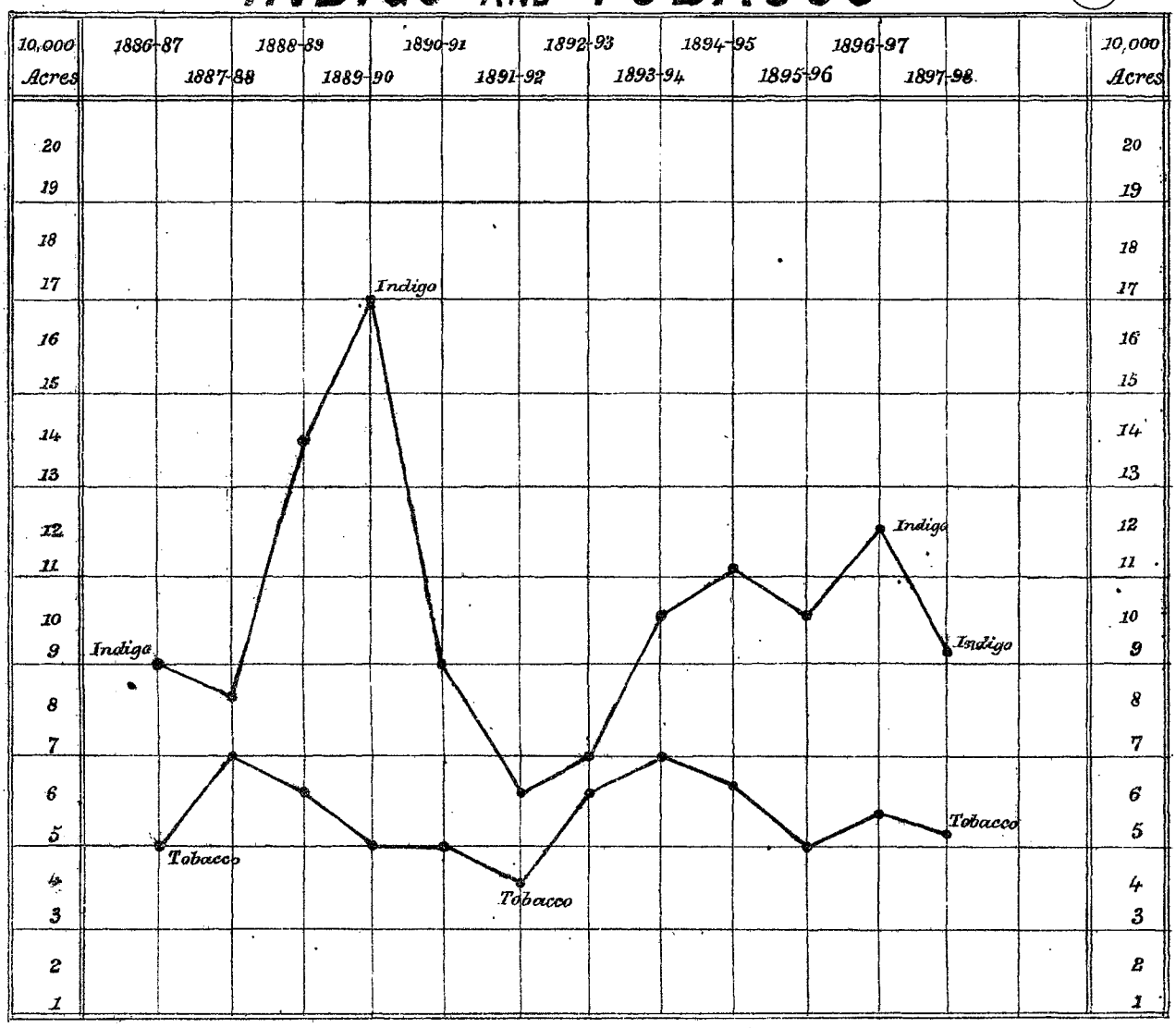

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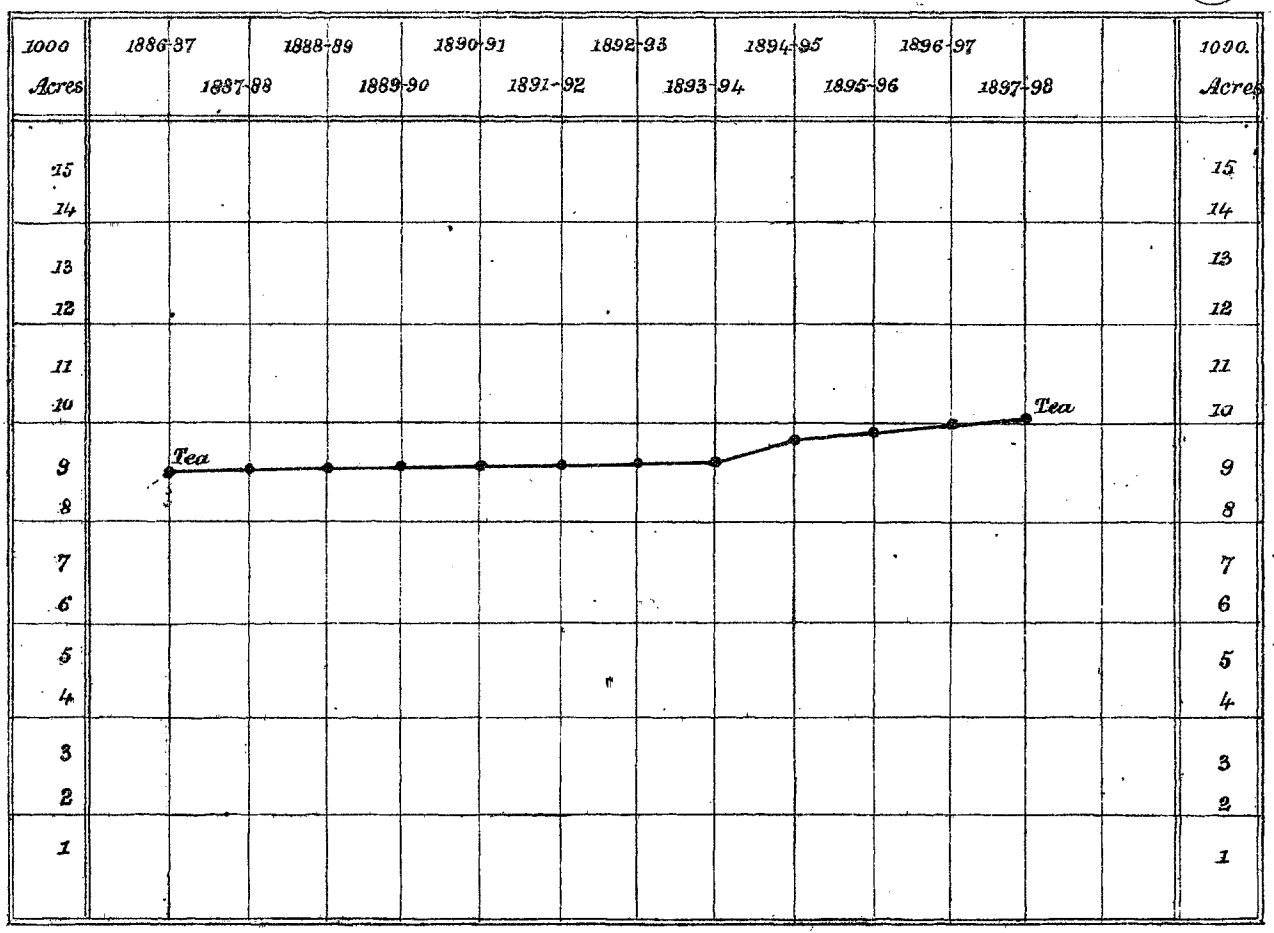

RABI CROPS

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WHEAT AREA

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10,000 Acres	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	100,000 Acres
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EXPORT OF WHEAT

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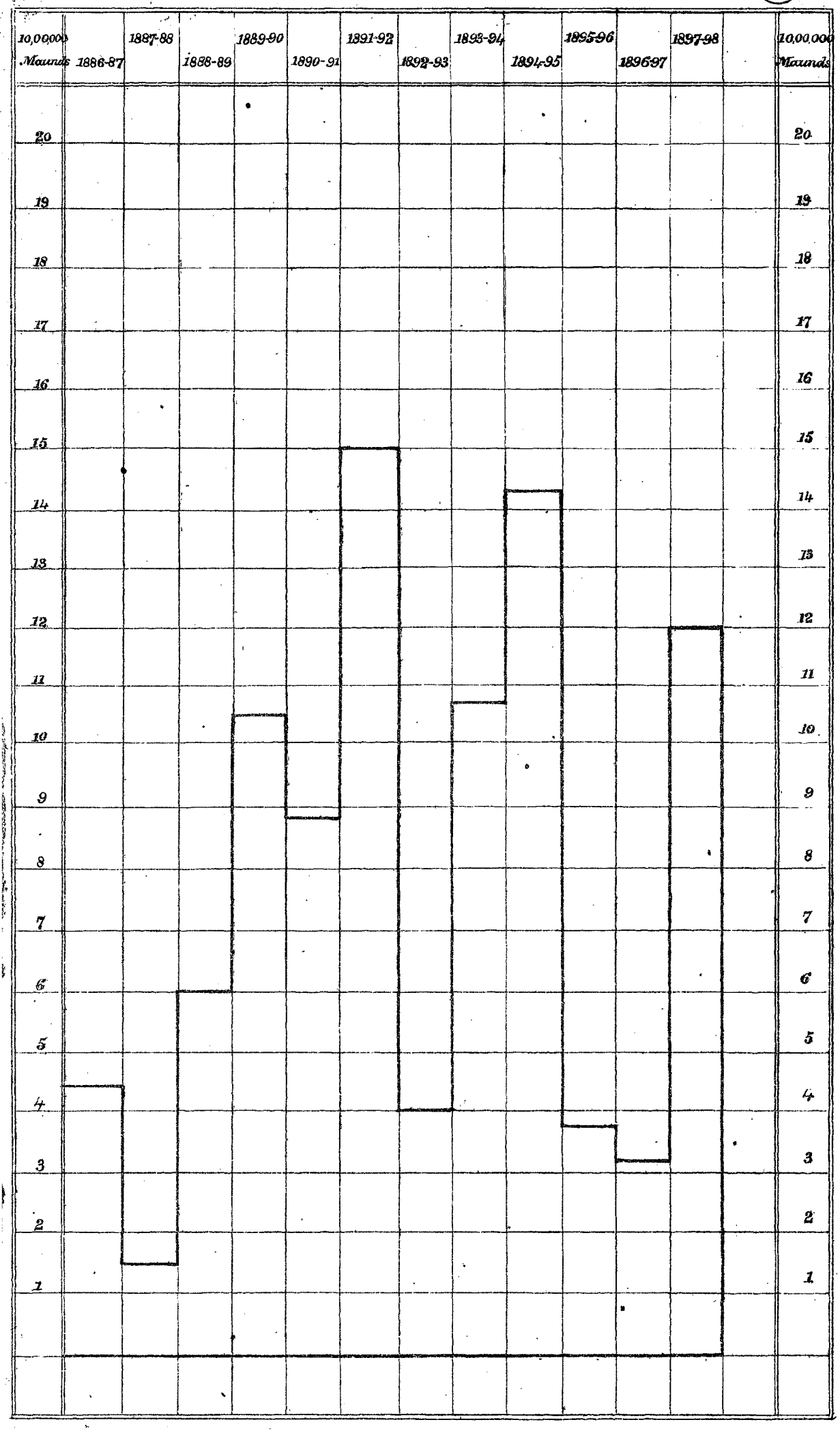

EXPORT OF OIL-SEED

(G11)

100,000 Maunds	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98		100,000 Maunds
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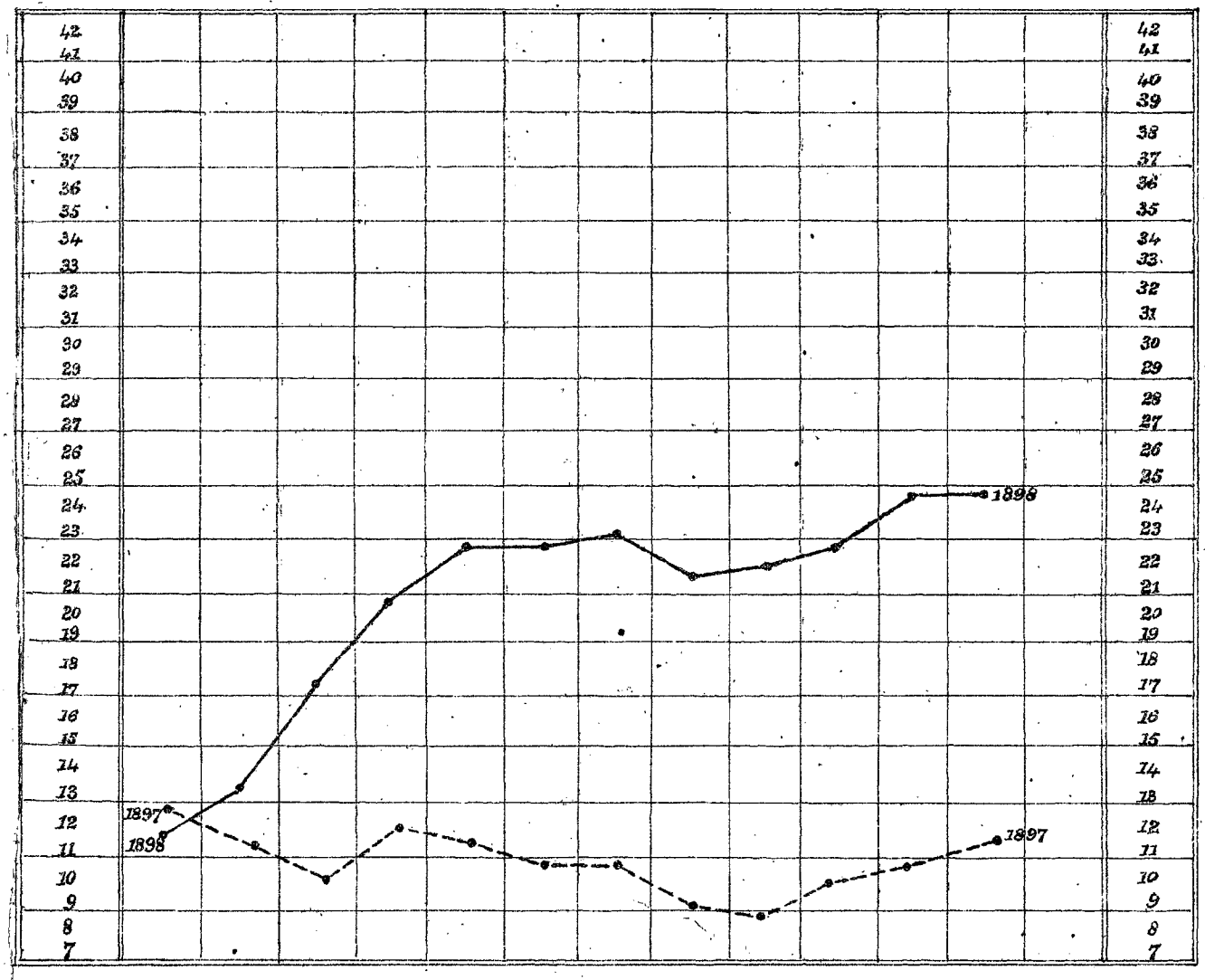
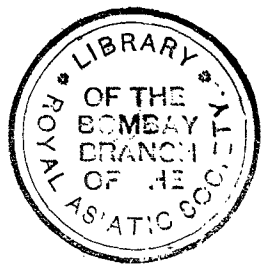
PRICES OF GRAM (H)

D E L H I

FEROZEPORE (I)



Appendix A not printed.



APPENDIX B.

No. 149 B., dated Simla, 10th October 1898.

From—L. J. Pocock, Esq., Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, in charge No. 18 Party (Himalaya),

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to submit a report on the progress of work of No. 18 Party (Himalaya), Survey of India Department, during the season 1897-98.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Progress Report of No. 18 Party (Himalaya) for the year 1897-98.

Personnel.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd Grade, in charge from 1st to the 16th November 1897.

Mr. L. J. Pocock, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade (Supernumerary), in charge.

Mr. C. D. Potter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. Robert, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th Grade.

Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th Grade, from 17th January 1898.

Mr. W. A. Fielding, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th Grade, to the 2nd November 1897.

Mr. J. O. Grieff, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from 19th October 1897.

Mr. W. M. Gorman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. J. Biggie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. E. C. French, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Surveyors, Sub-Surveyors, &c.

Shah Nasír-ud-dín, Rám Saran, Asmat-ullah Khan, Amír Singh and 32 others.

2. Mr. Pocock remained in charge of the Party throughout the year, except for 16 days, during which time Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, R. E., held charge.

3. The work of the Party, as in former years, comprised the topography of British tracts on the 4-inch scale; of the Native States on the 2-inch scale; and of all demarcated forests, wherever situated, on the 4-inch and 2-inch scales.

4. The localities that were under survey were—

(i). The Kángra district and Kulu sub-division of that district on the 4-inch scale.

(ii). The Native States of Mandi, Suket and the Simla Hill States on the 2-inch scale.

(iii). Special surveys of the forests in the Sirmúr State and in the Simla Hill States on the 4-inch and 2-inch scales.

(iv). Triangulation in advance of topography in the Simla Hill States, in the districts of Hoshiárpur and Kángra and in the snowy regions of the Kulu sub-division of Kángra.

(v). The classification of forest growth and soils *pari passu* with the topography in British tracts, and special forest surveys.

(vi). The large scale survey, 48 inches to a mile, of the town of Náhan in Sirmúr, carried out at the special request and cost of the Sirmúr State.

(vii). Some revisionary work along the left bank of the Jumna river, where it runs through Sirmúr, done on account of change of course of river.

5. All, except the last, of the above operations were in continuation of the previous season's work. The system of classification of forest growth and soils was continued in Kulu, Sirmúr and Kángra, and local officers, as before, are supplied with ferrotyped reproductions of the field work, in advance of the publication of the 4-inch sheets. In keeping with the arrangements, as noted in last year's report, the preparation of these traces of classification was done once for all in the field, for reproduction, and so the necessity for re-drawing them in recess was avoided.

6. The Party was divided into five sections, the head-quarters being in charge of the Executive Officer, and the other four in charge of Messrs. C. D. Potter, W. Robert, J. O. Grieff and W. M. Gorman, the first three supervising squads of sub-surveyors, and the last named carrying on the "triangulation in advance." These detachments left recess quarters on various dates between the beginning of October and the end of November, returning to recess quarters during the period between the middle of April and beginning of July.

7. The out-turn of the field season's work was as follows :—

(*a*). Triangulation in the Simla Hill States and in Kulu, 663 square miles.

(*b*). Detailed survey on the 4-inch scale—

	Square miles.
Kángra	112
Kulu	89
Sirmúr	116
	317

(*c*). Detailed survey on the 2-inch scale—

Mandi, Suket and Simla Hill States	235
Sirmúr State	24
	259

The surveys of the following forest blocks are included in the areas on the 4-inch scale shown above :—

	Number of blocks.	Area in square miles.
In Sirmúr	48	135·5
In Kulu	4	3·23
In Kángra	15	7·4
Total ...	67	146·13

8. The detail survey was tested by the Executive Officer and Assistants, who constantly visited some one or other of the squads. This embraced the examination of 41 plane table sections on 120 different occasions. No serious errors were detected, and the work, as a rule, showed a steady improvement.

9. The triangulation of the season was based on sides derived from the North-West Himalaya series, Great Trigonometrical Survey, and was carried on in the districts of Kángra and Hoshiárpur, the Native State of Biláspur, the Simla Hill States, and in the snowy regions of Kulu, where stations over 17,000 feet were visited.

10. The numerical results prove that the observations have been carefully and skilfully done, and care bestowed on the work by Messrs. Gorman and Grieff, the former of whom deserves much credit for his good work in the high altitudes above mentioned.

11. The cost rates per square mile of the various operations are as follows :—

	Rs.
Triangulation	11·5
Average of all detail survey, 4-inch	107·5
Do. do. 2-inch	53·4

The cost of triangulation is much below last year's, which was nearly Rs. 30 per square mile. These rates include the cost of instruments.

The cost rates for the detail survey are in excess of those quoted last year, for which there are the following cogent reasons :—

(1) The Kulu Detachment lost the services of three of its best and most experienced surveyors, who were selected for frontier and exploration work with the Malakand and Mohmand Expeditions and elsewhere ;

(2) the very unexpected continuous unfavourable weather, for nearly a month during the spring months in the snowy regions ;

(3) the area surveyed in Kángra was of a very difficult nature and forest clad ;

(4) there was also a paucity of old hands in this Detachment.

These causes tended, as a matter of course, to decrease the area and raise the cost rates.

11. The completion of instruction of native soldier surveyor students from the Thomason Civil Engineering College for a further two years' course in surveying forms one of the duties of this Party. One man, Havildár Ude Rám of the 6th Bengal Light Infantry, completed his course in July, and returned to his regiment. The Naik of the 44th Goorkhas, who joined the Party last October, will remain a year longer. In lieu of Ude Rám another man, it is expected, will join the Party very soon. Ude Rám and Mádho Rám have both shown aptitude for the work, and the Havildár gave much satisfaction.

12. The country surveyed in Sirmúr on 4-inch and 2-inch scales, being mostly on open ground, admitted of survey by interpolation, and progress was easy, and all testing was done by *in situ* fixings.

The 48-inch survey of the city of Nahan was tested by actual measurements all over the town of the various buildings shown on the plane tables, a large percentage on each being tested.

It should be stated that during the season under report a change of scale from a 4-inch to a 2-inch in Sirmúr was decided on. The State was addressed on the subject on the 28th June 1897, when it was proposed that a final decision should be arrived at whether the high and mostly bare ground should be surveyed on the 4-inch, as the other portions of Sirmúr that are covered with forest. The contribution of the cost of a 4-inch survey by the State was Rs. 40 per square mile, and it was suggested that if the scale were reduced to 2-inch the contribution towards unsurveyed ground would be Rs. 20 and over ground already surveyed and published on the 2-inch scale Rs. 30 per square mile. The State decided in accepting the proposals regarding the smaller scale, and accordingly all future surveys in Sirmúr will be executed on the smaller scale.

13. The large scale survey of Náhan town was continued, but on account of the intricate nature of the work could not be completed. It is intended to have a series of spirit levels carried over the ground so as to leave suitable bench-marks, which will be of much use in case of any engineering projects being undertaken hereafter by the State Engineer.

14. In the snowy regions of Kulu Proper the country plane-tabled is in general character and physical aspect, in every respect, the same as described in last season's Narrative Report, being only more wild in its solemn grandeur, and bleak beyond description. The only sound heard in that awful death-stillness is the whistle and the moaning of the wind, among the sharp, black, splintered rocks around, resounding at intervals with a terrific shrill. The great peaks of the main ridge dividing Kulu Proper from Spiti attain an average altitude of nearly 19,000 feet above sea level, at the base of which lie several glaciers, some being many miles in length, but narrow in width, the two largest dropping down to an elevation of 11,500 feet. The forests surveyed are second class, and these extend far up the main streams to an elevation of 12,500 feet above sea level, and consist chiefly of stunted trees of *bhuj, tos* and rhododendron, and higher up, in isolated patches, juniper bushes are found.

15. The 2-inch work in the Native States of Mandi, Suket and the Simla Hill States has its limits, on the north, marked by the Naina Devi range, to the south by the low Siwálik range, broken by the Sutlej river, and the high Jorjoru range immediately above the low ground of the *Dun* of Nálágarh on the east. The whole of this seemingly vast plain, of only an average elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level, is of an extremely intricate nature, being cut up with numerous small streams and ravines, with sheer precipitous banks of 100 feet, more or less in height, of a conglomerated formation.

16. In Kángra the country surveyed embraced, chiefly, the watershed between the Chakki and Chhamach *khads*, together with a small area of the low hills to the south of the latter. This country, as a whole, presented a confused undulating mass of hills and water-courses, rising in succession as they approach the bold, clearly defined range that bounds Kángra on the north and north-west.

The low hills south of the Chhamach spread out from their flat-topped summits in spurs of uniform and even slopes, and are assiduously cultivated. Owing to the remarkable flatness of this mass of hills and their uniform elevation they were difficult of survey, necessitating innumerable plane-table fixings to catch up the topographical detail. In places also they are thickly wooded, specially the flank of the spurs, and all these disadvantages combined rendered the progress of the work slow. In some parts of the work, however, the ground presented a vast difference to that surveyed in the portion just described. Being closer to the stern majestic hills that lie to the north and rise up to 17,000 feet, the country is of greater elevation, and the hills begin to assume regular and distinct features which often strikingly catch the eye. The general aspect is more rugged and rocky, and the shrubbery that clothes the lower hills gives place to tall pines and trees of kindred growth. From its structure and formation the country is naturally less cultivated, and has a smaller number of inhabitants.

17. The proposed programme for this Party for season 1898-99 consists of the continuation of 4-inch topography in Kulu and Kángra: topography on the 2-inch scale will be carried on also in the Native States of Mandi, Suket and Sirmúr and the Simla Hill States.

As noted above, all future surveys in Sirmúr will be executed on the 2-inch scale, including the State forests. This programme may be liable to alteration in view of certain traverse work which the Surveyor-General, during his inspection of this Party, stated would probably be required by the Punjab Government in district Dera Gházi Khan.

18. It should be added that steady progress has been made with the drawing of the fair maps and forwarding of them for publication. During the year 34 sheets on the 4-inch, and 7 on the 2-inch scales, and one triangulation chart have been sent for publication, and also the 6-inch sheets (2) of the revised survey of the Mahásu extension survey. Also 16 forest traces showing the classification of soils and forest growth have been prepared and sent for ferrotype copies for supply to forest officers.

19. The season's work shows a good out-turn, and compares very favourably with that of previous years, especially considering that four of our best surveyors were selected for frontier surveys with the Malakand and Mohmand Expeditions.

20. His Highness of Sirmúr as well as all District and Forest Officers were most helpful in ensuring the progress of the work, and the Executive Officer acknowledges the same with much pleasure.

21. The Party was inspected by the Surveyor-General in July, and by the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, in August, and both these officers expressed their unqualified approval of the state in which they found the Party.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Progress of Work of No. 18 *Party (Himalaya) for the year* 1897-98.

Antique figures denote work up to date.
Ordinary figures denote progress during 1897-98.

Districts.	Total area by map or other authority (approximate) to be surveyed by No. 18 Party (Himalaya).	WORK COMPLETED IN 1897-98.																Remarks.
		Forest Blocks.				4-inch = 1 mile (square miles).		2-inch = 1 mile (square miles).		1 inch = 1 mile (square miles).		Topographical maps.		Triangulation in square miles.		Settlement sheets plotted.	Areas of classification of forest timber and soils.	
		Area in square miles.		*Number.*														
		Total to date.	In 1897-98.	Total to date.	In 1897-98.	Total to date.	In 1897-98.	Total to date.	In 1897-98.	Total to date.	In 1897-98.	Fair mapping in hand.	Sent for publication.	Total to date.	In 1897-98.		Total to date.	In 1897-98.	
Umballa Hills (including Morni) ...	365	...	...	...	...	108	(a) ...	154	...	...	...	...	7	157	...	161	...	...	(a) Includes forest areas.
Gurdáspur Hills (Shahpur Kandi) ...	108	12·4	...	12	...	111	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	108	...	162	...	...	
Kángra	2,725	186·2	7·4	260	15	1,853¼	112·0	...	...	342	...	12	59 8	2,620·8	...	730	38·3	7·4	
Kulu Sub-division	1,934	581·53	3·23	315	4	1,473·6	89·0	...	...	...	...	20	30 11	1,757	286·0	212	177·3	...	
Simla Hill States	3,203	70·6	...	114	...	104	...	2,038¼	235·0	...	...	11	17 (b) 8	3,217·5	170·3	...	...	...	(b) Includes 1 triangulation chart.
Special Forest Surveys—																			
Patiála State	...	97·1	...	329	...	184·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	9·6	...	
Sirmúr State	...	440·0	135·5	293	48	521·5	113·0	24·0	24·0	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	441·5	137·0	
Kalsia State	22½	14·5	...	13	...	(c)23·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) Includes 1 square mile revisionary survey.
Kálka town (48-inch = 1 mile) ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	(d) Included in Kángra maps.
Náhan town (48-inch = 1 mile) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Frontage maps (30 feet = 1 mile) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	(e) This total includes 5 sheets for reduction to 1 inch scale 5 triangulation charts.
Native States—																			
Mandi	1,520	...	...	...	..	97·5	...	1,340·5	...	...	...	..	...	1,536	...	...	...	...	(f) These 42 sheets include the fair sheets (15) of the field work of the year under report, ending 30th September 1898, which sheets are under completion and will be despatched for publication during October, November and December 1898.
Suket																			
Hoshiárpur hills	1,000	11·7	...	5	...	70·25	...	6	...	...	...	...	(d)	206·7	206·7	...	...	...	
Jahaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	..	...	
Jumna river bank (revisionary survey)	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	1,414·03	146·13	1,341	67	4,550·3	317·0	3,562·8	259·0	342	*Nil.*	(e) 60	172 (f) 42	10,003·0	663·0	1,265	666·7	144·4	

Simla:
October 1898.

L. POCOCK,
Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade,
In charge No. 18 *Party (Himalaya).*

APPENDIX C.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for the year 1897-98, by Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 26th May 1898.

The Season.—The monsoon rains of 1897 were good and were well distributed all over the Province. Sufficient rain fell at intervals in every district during August, and all but four districts received enough rain during September to enable the ground to be properly tilled and the rabi sowings to be satisfactorily carried out. The average provincial rainfall during this month was distinctly heavier than that received in ordinary years. Simla, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan received no rain at all, and only nominal showers fell in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Amritsar, Kohát and Hazára. But of these ten districts, only two, Simla and Hazára, suffered to any appreciable extent from the deficiency. The others had received ample moisture in July and August, and in four of them the heavy river-floods kept the inundation canals at work. A few unimportant showers were reported during October, and November was absolutely rainless. The fall in December, while heavier and more widely spread than that of the corresponding month in 1896, was much below the average. At the same time a large majority of the districts in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions received enough for their wants. The standing crops benefited enormously, and further sowings were made in the districts of Amritsar, Gujrát, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi. Eight districts received no rain at all in January, and the showers which visited the others were inconsiderable. The results of the prolonged drought were apparent over a large part of the Province by the beginning of February, but abundant rain fell everywhere early in that month and saved the situation. The fall in March was of no importance, except in the districts of Pesháwar, Kohát, Hazára and Bannu. April was quite rainless, and the damage done by hail or high winds was certainly below the average. May opened well with a rapidly increasing temperature. Climatic conditions, owing to the phenomenally small percentage of humidity in the atmosphere and the light winds, were unusually favourable for harvest operations, and threshing and winnowng were begun under the happiest auspices. But the storms of the third week in May damaged the crops which were lying on the threshing floors.

On the whole, however, it may be said that the season has been favourable. It was exceptionally favourable in the beginning, and though the later sowings were below the average, the winter rain just came in time. Calamities of season were few and of little account. Locusts did slight harm in two districts, high winds caused a little damage in five others, and the ravages of hail were infinitesimal. Owing to the dryness of the season, there was a remarkable freedom from rust.

Area.—The total area ascertained to be under wheat this year is 8,013,800 acres, as compared with 6,584,300 acres returned last year. The arithmetical average of the last ten years is 6,879,270 acres, while the quinquennial average is 7,290,700. Thus the area this year is 21·7 per cent. above the area of last year, 9·9 per cent. above the quinquennial average, and 16·5 per cent. above the decennial average. The areas in 1893-94 and 1894-95 were the largest on record. The area this year is very little below that of the former year, and exceeds that of each of the other eight years.

The estimate given in the first forecast of this harvest, which dealt only with sowings up to the end of November 1897, was 7,176,300 acres, or 9 per cent. above the area returned last year. That given in the second forecast published at the end of February 1898 was 7,654,400 acres, or 16 per cent. in excess of the actuals of 1897. The area, therefore, which has actually borne wheat this harvest is larger than was anticipated. The increase is due to two causes, the favourable rains in late autumn and the substantial help given by Government to the people in the shape of advances for the purchase of seed and cattle. 3,308,200 acres, or 44 per cent., of the total, were irrigated, the remaining 4,288,600 acres being unirrigated.

There is a decrease in the total area under wheat in only 4 out of the 31 districts of the Punjab. These are Gurgáon (12·6 per cent.), Hazára (18·9 per cent.), Umballa (11·3 per cent.) and Kohát (2·5 per cent.). The largest increase, 161 per cent., is reported from Hissár, and next in order come—

Gujránwála	54	per cent.
Montgomery	51·6	„
Shahpur	49·2	„
Karnál	43·1	„
Ferozepore	37·3	„
Jhang	37·2	„
Lahore	36·9	„

Yield.—The outturn of wheat is put this year at 2,272,893 tons as compared with 1,872,066 tons last year. There is thus an increase of 21·4 per cent. in outturn against an increase in area of 21·7 per cent. The outturn is below the averages of the last five and ten years by 10·3 per cent. and 17·7 per cent., respectively. As only a small proportion of the crop has been actually winnowed as yet, it is difficult to form an exact opinion of the yield, but the above estimate is approximately correct. For more than four months after the first sowings were made there was hardly any rain, and the lack of sufficient moisture checked the swelling of the grain in the ear. The yield of the wheat sown in certain districts, after the light showers of December and January, is very poor. The irrigated crops are equal to and the unirrigated are distinctly below the average. The yield per acre sown, if all classes of soil are taken into account, may be put at 7½ maunds. The straw crop on irrigated lands may be put at 10 per cent., and on rain lands at 18 per cent. below the average.

The acreage and outturn of wheat for the last ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Acreage.	Outturn in tons.
	Acres.	
1887	5,943,400	1,399,399
1888	6,179,800	1,714,448
1889	6,919,100	2,110,516
1890	6,222,900	1,647,300
1891	7,074,000	2,128,693
1892	6,223,600	1,419,765
1893	7,019,500	2,235,611
1894	8,265,200	2,560,341
1895	8,051,800	2,395,353
1896	6,893,400	1,696,606

Character of the harvest.—The preceding remarks explain the general character of the harvest. The season was remarkably favourable for sowings, but comparatively rather unfavourable for the proper maturing of the crop. The various sources of artificial irrigation worked well, and were largely utilised. In the Muzaffargarh district the outturn on riverain tracts and on the *cháhi-nahri* lands in parts of the Sinánwán and Alipur tahsils suffered from excessive percolation. In the Rávi tahsils of Montgomery the excessive cold at the end of February checked the development of the crop. In Rohtak there was a contraction in the irrigated area, said to be due to the new system of canal cuts adopted in that district. Both the area and the yield have fallen off considerably in the Simla and Kángra districts owing to want of seasonable rain. In Jhelum the outturn was comparatively poor, as the later sowings nearly all withered owing to drought and high winds in March.

On the other hand, Dera Gházi Khan had a bumper crop. The harvest in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan was good, and in Shahpur very good. The crops varied from average to good in Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Jhang, Mooltan and Ferozepore. Umballa reports a satisfactory harvest. Straw is short, but the yield of grain is expected to be unusually good. Both Karnál and Hissár had good average harvests.

Prices.—Except for a sharp rise in April 1898, the prices have shown a marked tendency to fall. A diagram is attached which shows the fluctuations of prices at the two chief markets of Ferozepore and Amritsar during the year. On the 15th of April 1897 wheat was selling at Ferozepore at 9 sérs per rupee; only a fortnight later this fell to 11 sérs. By the end of May the price was 12 sérs. Soon after a rise began, and the price fluctuated between 9 and 11 sérs up till the end of December, when the quotation was 12 sérs. Since then, except for a slight rise in January, the price has slowly fallen till it reached the limit of 15 sérs on the 15th of April 1898, after which the large purchases for export forced it up to 13 sérs. In Amritsar the course has been very similar, but the fluctuations have been less marked. Wheat stood at 10 sérs per rupee on 15th April 1897, and stands at 13 sérs now. The successful beginning of the harvest this year undoubtedly brought prices down, and though they rose by the end of April, it is probable that they will soon fall again, as exporters will be afraid to take over any of the wheat which remained to be threshed when the recent rain arrived.

Exports.—The export trade revived considerably during last summer. Figures are available for only three quarters of the year, from 1st April to 31st December 1897. During these nine months 145,960 tons were exported against 102,994 for the corresponding period of 1896. Although figures are not yet available for the first quarter of 1898, there can be no doubt that the exports during 1897 and 1898 will be much below the average of the eight years ending 1895.

The figures showing the exports of wheat from the Province during the last ten years are given below. The year dealt with is from 1st April to 31st March:—

Year.	Export of wheat in tons by			Total.
	Rail.	River.	Land.	
1888-89	167,864	46,113	3,302	217,279
1889-90	312,350	51,992	2,724	367,066
1890-91	255,720	58,198	2,255	316,173
1891-92	474,820	59,058	1,595	535,473
1892-93	145,621	21,717	2,674	170,012
1893-94	237,425	50,820	1,657	289,902
1894-95	407,701	47,494	2,329	457,524
1895-96	313,080	39,836	1,402	354,318
1896-37	78,715	22,407	1,872	102,994
1897-98 up to 31st December 1897 ...	128,626	16,791	549	145,966

The exports of wheat from Karáchi between the 1st of January and the 9th of May 1898 amounted to 1,618,158 cwts. as compared with 32,717 cwts. during the corresponding period of last year.

Stocks.—The effect the recent storms will have on the export trade complicates the question of stocks. Throughout the Province grain reserves, though they are much larger than the few in existence at this date last year, are considerably below the usual level. But there can be no question that the stocks of grain will last until the autumn crops are reaped, and that there is sufficient straw to support the cattle until the monsoon rains produce natural fodder.

If area and yield be taken together the present wheat crop may be considered a normal one.

APPENDIX C (i).

Final Report on the Rape-seed Crop of the Punjab for the year 1897-98, by Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 26th May 1898.

1. *Season.*—The nature of the season has been described in the report on the wheat crop. It was, on the whole, more favourable for rape-seed than for wheat, as the former is sown and harvested earlier than wheat, and the delay in rains which affected the wheat did not do the same amount of harm. In all the districts which have sent in returns of rape-seeds—20 in number—there was both ample rain or a good supply of canal water at sowing time. The drought of January did some damage, in about four or five districts, Lahore having fared worst of all.

2. *Area.*—Ever since the September rains, good hopes were entertained of the crop. The area estimated in the first forecast up to the end of November was 1,169,400 acres, or an increase of 127 per cent. over the figures as ultimately ascertained in 1896-97. The estimate in the second forecast, up to the end of January 1898, was 1,223,700 acres, or an increase of 5 per cent. on the area given in the first forecast, and more than double the area reaped in 1896-97. The actual returns now received show 1,112,300 acres under rape-seeds against 515,300 acres in 1896-97. There is thus an increase of 115·8 per cent. over last year's area and of 53·6 per cent. over the average of the previous five years and of 89·2 per cent. over that of the preceding ten years. Each one of the 20 districts has reported an increase since last year, and with the exception of Delhi, Umballa, Shahpur and Hoshiárpur (excluding Garhshankar tahsil, for which figures were not available) all have returned areas in excess of the decennial average. The districts showing an increase of more than 100 per cent. are Hissár, Karnál, Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrát, Jhelum, Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan. About 12 per cent. of the area sown was irrigated, against 20 per cent. last year.

3. *Yield.*—The total outturn of rape-seed is estimated at 132,454 tons, or an increase of 151·1 per cent. on last year's figures and of 43·5 and 70·1 per cent. on the averages of the previous five and ten years, respectively. In Delhi the crop is below the average in area, but the quality is said to be good, although it suffered from want of rain. In Gujrát the average yield on *cháhi* lands was about 12 annas, and on *baráni* about 11 annas. The crop when about to mature was damaged by drought and strong winds. In Jhelum the area sown was double that of last year, and the crop promised very well up to the end of February, when drought and high winds reduced the outturn. In Pesháwar the outturn is somewhat below the average, as in the Swábi tahsil the crop was attacked by blight. In Lahore the unirrigated crop failed considerably, while the yield of irrigated crop is said to be poor owing to the damage caused by blight and cold winds during the end of February and the beginning of March.

All the other districts have done well. Dera Gházi Khan had practically a bumper crop. In Ludhiána the outturn was excellent. In Hissár, where the trade in this staple has largely developed of late, there was a 16-anna crop. Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Gujránwála and Hazára had equally good fortune. Umballa and Muzaffargarh report the harvest to be somewhat above the average. Ráwalpindi had a good yield, very slightly above the average. The increase over the whole Province was 115 per cent. in area and 151 per cent. in yield, and the harvest may, on the whole, be considered a 17-anna one, or just above the normal.

Exports and Prices.—Trade in this staple recovered during 1897. From 1st April to 31st December 24,632 tons were exported against 21,626 in the corresponding period of 1896, and 110,497 in the last nine months of 1895. The total exports from Karáchi from 1st January to 3rd May of the present year were 3,137 tons compared with 107 tons in the first quarter of 1897, and 1,860 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. Changes in prices have been very gradual. At Ferozepore rape-seed was selling at Rs. 5-7-11 per maund in the first half of March 1897. The price gradually rose to Rs. 5-13-0 per maund in August, and from September till now there has been a steady decline. The last quotation for March 1898 is Rs. 4-14-6 per maund. The same fluctuations have been observed in Amritsar, but prices have always ruled lower than in Ferozepore.

APPENDIX C (ii).

Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898, by Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 17th December 1898.

The total area under cotton as now ascertained is 788,600 acres against a similar total of 1,128,400 acres last year. This is 20 per cent. less than the estimate made in October last and 30 per cent. below the area given in the Final Report of 1897, and falls short of both the quinquennial and decennial averages by 21 and 13½ per cent., respectively. The year, as pointed out in the second forecast, has been highly unfavourable for the cotton crop. The rainfall at sowing time in March and April was scanty, and that in August on which the future of the crop depended so much was partial, irregular and much less in quantity than that received in August 1897. In fact the crop would probably have been the worst on record, but for the satisfactory showers received in September. The crop on irrigated lands also had a trying experience as generally the canals began to work rather late, and then did not supply water in sufficient quantities. The only districts that have sent favourable reports are Umballa, Karnál, Ludhiána, Siálkot and Gujránwála, while the returns from Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan show only a moderate harvest.

In the Delhi Division the rainfall was unsatisfactory in the four districts of Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon and Delhi, and at the same time the water-supply from canals was insufficient. Hence there was a falling-off in the irrigated area, but the outturn on the whole was average or nearly so. The crop in the head-quarters tahsil of Umballa was damaged by drought and rats.

In the Jullundur division the rainfall was scanty in Kángra, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur, and therefore the outturn in these tracts was below the average. In the Jagráon tahsil of Ludhiána the zamíndárs have not been sowing much cotton for some years past. The crop in the Ferozepore district has been fair. In the Lahore division both the rain and the water-supply from canals were received late, and this more or less affected the cropped area. The outturn in Amritsar was fair, average in Montgomery, below average in Mooltan and Gurdáspur, and above average in Jhang, where the pods are said to have filled well in spite of the dry season. The cotton trade in Jhang, is reported to be slack. In the Ráwalpindi Division all the districts except Gujránwála and Siálkot suffered from the late arrival of the monsoon.

The water-supply from canals was rather late in Shahpur, and the crop in Gujrát, which was in a hopeful condition as late as August, suffered badly from the severe hail-storms in September, when the standing crops in 130 villages were reported to have been seriously damaged.

In the whole of the Peshawar Division the outturn is reported to be poor, although in the Chársadda tahsil there was a considerable increase in irrigated area.

The crop in Bannu began very well, but subsequently dried up.

In Muzaffargarh the *soma* or percolation of water was as usual partly responsible for the poor yield.

The following table shows the area under cotton on irrigated and unirrigated lands for the five years commencing from 1894 :—

Year.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894	561,400	563,100	1,124,500
1895	644,400	516,800	1,161,200
1896	821,700	355,000	1,176,700
1897	781,300	347,400	1,128,400
1898	524,300	264,300	788,600

Yield.—The yield of the crop for 1898 is estimated at 166,707 bales against a total last year of 223,947 bales, the average outturn per acre being over 85 lbs. against 80 lbs. in 1897. Thus although the area of the year shows a falling-off of over 30 per cent., the outturn, area for area, is slightly above that of the past year. The explanation is that owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time larger areas could not be put under cotton, but the subsequent favourable rainfall in September, which extended over the greater part of the Province, did much to develop the pods and mature the crop.

Price.—In Delhi cotton was selling at 9 sérs per rupee in December 1897, but in the first fortnight of January 1898 the price fell to 10 sérs per rupee, where it remained stationary until the first fortnight of June. In the latter half of June the price suddenly went up again to 8 sérs per rupee and receded to 10 sérs in the first half of July. Since then there have not been many fluctuations. From the latter half of July until the first half of October the rate was 9 sérs per rupee. In the second fortnight of October it fell to 10 sérs, which is the present quotation. In Amritsar from the latter half of May 1898 up to now cotton has sold at 10 sérs per rupee, but before that its price was 9 sérs per rupee as far back as the latter half of February 1898.

APPENDIX C (iii).

Final Report on the Sesamum Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898, by Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 21st December 1898.

(*Sixteen out of* 31 *districts are dealt with.*)

The total area under sesamum as finally ascertained at the autumn harvest of 1898 was 252,600 acres, as compared with 195,400 acres in 1897, an increase of 29·3 per cent. The total is also in excess of the quinquennial average by 7·6 per cent. The largest increase has occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan District, Ferozepore and Gujránwála coming next in order. The heaviest decrease has been reported from Karnál. The following table compares the figures for the years in which the area of failed crops is included :—

Year.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1894	52,800	266,400	319,200
1895	45,500	143,900	189,400
1896	51,600	171,800	223,400
1897	55,300	140,100	195,400
Average of 4 years	51,050	180,550	231,850
1898	67,000	185,600	252,600

The yield is estimated to be 507,008 cwts. against 459,679 in the preceding year. This is 10·3 per cent. above the yield of 1897 and 2·4 per cent. above the quinquennial average.

The average yield this year is about 112 sérs per acre against 132 sérs in 1897 and 107 sérs in 1896. The short outturn is said to be due to the cessation of rain at the time of ripening of the crop.

APPENDIX C (iv).

Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898, by Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 20th December 1898.

Indigo is reported on from only 7 out of the 31 districts in the Punjab. In the first forecast of this year's indigo crop the area was estimated to be 70,700 acres, and in the second forecast to be 72,800 acres. The estimates in both these forecasts were 35 and 33 per cent., respectively, below the actual of 1897. The actual area ascertained in the last autumn harvest inspection for 1898 is only 47,200 acres as compared with 108,800 acres in 1897, a decrease of more than 56 per cent. This falling-off is chiefly due to the unfavourable season, which also affected the area under cotton, as both these crops are sown about the same time.

The prospects of indigo were doubtful from the very beginning. In August 1898 there was some improvement noticed in the crop in the Gurgáon and Dera Gházi Khan districts. In Hissár there are no indigo factories, and indigo is chiefly sown there for seed.

In Rohtak and Gurgáon the decrease in the irrigated area is said to be due to the fall in prices and to the cultivators having suffered loss by the low prices of last year. In Karnál the cultivation of indigo is declining, and the Deputy Commissioner explains that there is a tendency to grow food crops in preference.

Dera Gházi Khan is the only district which shows an increase (12 per cent.) on the area of last year.

The outturn of seed is put at 3,221,600 sérs, a decline of 66 per cent. compared with the returns of 1897, while the decrease in dye amounts to a little over 52 per cent. The yield of seed and dye falls short of the quinquennial average by 67 and close upon 55 per cent., respectively.

These figures go to show that the outturn of dye has differed very slightly from the yield in other years, but the outturn of seed, area for area, was decidedly below the normal this year.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1567, dated 14th December 1898.

From—Colonel J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To—W. S. HAMILTON, Esquire, C. S., Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward the report on the Chenáb Colony for the year 1897-98. As it is a very full report, and the last which Captain Popham Young will write, I venture to suggest that, besides being published as a supplement to the Revenue Administration Report in the usual manner, it may be separately printed as a sequel to the yellow book of 1896. Having lately returned from a tour in the Colony and discussed on the spot most questions referred to, I have thought it better to write a separate review instead of making the usual marginal comments.

Survey, demarcation, and allotments.

2. The main work of survey and demarcation during the past year was on the Jhang and Gugera Branches; on the Jhang it consisted of the formation of the small squares (*kila*), and on the Gugera Branch of the alignment of the large or survey squares (*murabba*); all the latter class of work has now been completed. The experience of another year has shown that, after all wooden billets are for all practical purposes sufficiently permanent marks for the corners of the survey squares. Seeing that the sides of all fields are straight lines, and roads and distributing channels run alongside so many fields, it will never be difficult to settle a boundary dispute; and the wooden billets will do well enough to show the survey limits until the land is allotted. The Colonisation Officer is arranging to put down masonry blocks to delimit squares in tracts where wooden stakes are likely not to be sufficiently stable landmarks. *Jamabandís* will now for the first time be prepared on the Rakh Branch, the tenants having at length qualified by residence to become right-holders under Government. It is quite true that it is useless beginning the preparation of even the tenancy registers until there is some certainty that the settlers have come to stay on their allotments. Exchanges give a great deal of trouble; but I am sure the Colonisation Officer is quite right to be very patient in this matter. The first object is the contentment and prosperity of the colonists, and Captain Popham Young has spared no trouble to attain this object.

The allotment of land on the Jhang Branch was continued during the past year, as much as 205,457 acres being given out; three-fourths of this was settled by peasant colonists. Parts of the Jhang Branch land are undoubtedly very bad. On the Dhaular Rájbaha especially, alluded to in paragraph 14 (2) of the Report, there is a great deal of poor sand and *kankar* land, which, it is feared, it will not pay any one to cultivate. The soil on the Gugera and Buralla Branches, the colonisation of which is now to be begun, is as a rule very good indeed; though here also there are some bad blocks which will probably be refused by intending settlers.

Initial demand.

3. The initial demand realised amounted to over seven lakhs of rupees; the balance to be recovered at the end of the year was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Orders were lately received from the Financial Commissioner regarding the doubtful cases on the Rakh Branch (paragraph 5 (2)), and the amount due on this branch will probably be soon paid in. The reasons for the balances on the Jhang Branch are given in paragraph 5 (3), (4); as a fact a great deal has been recovered since the beginning of the current year.

Area under crops, and assessment.

4. The crop figures of the year 1897-98 show a diminution of area on the Rakh Branch, but an enormous increase on the Jhang Branch. It was noticed last year that the Rakh Branch settlers were having much better times than they could hope for in the future; even in the year under review the cultivation was largely in excess of that which they can claim when all the branches are running. So much the better for the settlers, and for the Government which pockets the income. There is no fear yet of over-cultivation. The land is still new, and the water level, though beginning to rise slowly, is still at a very great depth. The cropped area on the Jhang Branch naturally rose very considerably this year; the rabi crops include those put in by the new settlers of the winter of 1897-98. The Colonisation Officer has given the arguments for and against temporary cultivation. The officers of the Irrigation Department do not approve of it; and no doubt it does give them a good deal of trouble, and sometimes impedes their work. Could the Bár nomads have been first settled as cultivators, there would not have been any need for temporary cultivation from a colonisation point of view. But this could not be done. They must be settled on the outskirts of the Bár, in the vicinity of the rivers; and the branches for the irrigation of such areas could not be ready first. For this reason I consider that temporary cultivation was an absolute necessity. At all events it has to some extent stopped the complaints of the "*Janglís*," and it has brought a good deal of revenue to the Government.

The demand for water-rates, land revenue, cesses and *málikána* amounted to a little over 20 lakhs on the Rakh Branch; that on the Jhang Branch is very small as yet.

It will doubtless rise in time to about 25 lakhs, and Captain Popham Young's estimate of an eventual income of something between 70 and 100 lakhs from the whole canal is very likely to be realised.

5. The figures given of new villages founded and houses built show how rapidly the population is increasing in this part of the Province from the constant inflow of colonists and of others attracted by hopes of gain. After two or three years it will be well to take a special census of this tract. The estimated population of 400,000 for the Rakh Branch alone is probably not far out. It is a great thing for us that the Superintending Engineer has undertaken the bridging of village water-courses. The Irrigation Department can do this work much better than the Civil Officers; for they have the engineering knowledge and means of supervision always present. In the matter of arboriculture also the greatest success is attained by the Irrigation Department. The lines of trees grown by them on their branches and rájbahás are always more uniform and better cared for than those under the District Board. The reason is obvious.

Work of the Colonisation Officer and his staff.

6. I am making a separate representation for the increase of the Colonisation staff. The actual case and mutation work is not much; but this is a very small part of the Colonisation Officer's work. After seeing it, I should say that it is about as hard as done by a Collector of a very hard-worked district, with this difference that the Colonisation Officer lives more among the people, and is more peripatetic.

Suggestions.

7. The report ends with a number of useful suggestions. The new plan of a village site is an improvement on the old one, in that it has fewer openings to the outside, and is preferred by the people.

The common base lines and one system of squares are being prepared for us by the Irrigation Department on the Jhelum Canal and will be a great help.

I draw attention to Captain Young's suggestion of an agricultural survey before a new canal is aligned. It is undoubtedly the case that the Chenáb Canal is designed to irrigate some tracts of land which will grow no crops, and to this extent there must have been some waste of money. On the Jhelum Canal there will be this difference, that the Jhelum water is so full of good silt that poor land will very soon become culturable after the application of water to it.

I endorse what the Colonisation Officer says regarding the importance of a proper alignment of roads, and the necessity for settling the local graziers first. On the Chenáb Canal the plan is to settle the Bár tribes near the two rivers, and to keep the central higher land for new colonists. This will keep the local tribes next to their connections in the riverain villages. It will also make cattle theft more difficult, for it will now be almost impossible to take stolen cattle across the newly colonised area from one river to another.

Administration.

8. From an administrative point of view it has been an undoubted misfortune that the area commanded by the Chenáb Canal happens to pass through parts of three different districts. There is so much in the direction of administrative reforms, connected with police, criminal and civil justice, public works, &c., which can only be done by the head of a district. Here the Colonisation Officer has three heads to deal with, and as a result much is left undone. I cannot but feel that it will be best in every way when the head-quarters of a district can be established at Lyallpur. Only when all the administration of this large and thickly populated tract of country is concentrated under one responsible head, can we hope for greater success in every branch of work. The establishment of new police stations is an important question; and at least one more tahsil will very shortly be required. The remarks regarding the new system of record of crops and of assessment are worth perusal. The rules were drawn up before I obtained charge of my present post; but I have always felt it a mistake to make the Superintending Engineer the final arbiter in the question of *kharába* allowance. On other canals the final appeal lies to the Commissioner of the Division. It would be much better that it should in all cases lie to the Deputy Commissioner of the district; the reasons for this are well put by the Colonisation Officer.

Conclusion.

9. Captain Popham Young was Colonisation Officer for 9½ months, Mr. Leslie Jones for 2½ months during 1897-98. Mr. Leslie Jones showed great promise as officiating Colonisation Officer. Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khán, Khán Bahádur, continued as before his excellent service as Assistant Colonisation Officer. He has been known to me for ten years; and I heartily endorse all that the Colonisation Officer says of him. Lála Pindi Dás and Lála Govind Lál are also deserving of the praise bestowed on them by Captain Young. As Captain Young is about to vacate the post of Colonisation Officer on taking leave to England, I beg to bring his services especially to the notice of Government. He has been on this special duty for over six years; a great part of that time spent in considerable discomfort in a country destitute of the conveniences which are considered necessaries by most English officers. He has lived among the people, and by his sympathy and firmness he has very largely contributed to the success of the colonisation scheme. I have seen with my own eyes what a power and influence he has established among both the colonists and the nomads of the Bár. I trust that his exceptional services will meet with the reward that they deserve.

Report on the Colonisation of the Government waste lands commanded by the Chenab Canal for the year ending the 30th September 1898.

Survey and demarcation.

(a) Rakh Branch.

1. On the Rakh Branch we have only had to deal with the small areas which have been exchanged or allotted during the year. A total of 1,705 small squares (which it will be remembered are fields in the colony) have been demarcated, and the field boundaries have been duly constructed by the grantees.

(b) Jhang Branch.

There was no survey or demarcation of large, that is allotment, squares on the Jhang Branch during the year.

When allotments have been made and the grantees actually put in possession, a statement is prepared for each patwári's circle showing the number of small squares which have to be laid out on the ground.

This we call in the vernacular our *matálba*, or demand of work from the patwári, and under this head a total of 240,509 small squares were shown during the year. Against this demand 206,549 squares were reported as having been laid out and demarcated through the agency of patwáris and *amíns* specially appointed for this work.

The number of squares thus demarcated constitute a fresh demand against the zamíndár, he being responsible for the construction of permanent field boundaries defining these squares. Our returns show that the boundaries of 169,318 fields were constructed during the year. This means that at the close of the year 33,960 small squares remained to be demarcated, and that out of the squares which had been demarcated the sides of 37,231 fields had not been permanently and satisfactorily defined by the grantees. It is worth while pointing out in this connection that it is useless to attempt to reconcile the area shown as allotted with that covered by the small square fields which have to be laid out, demarcated and defined. For when large squares are exchanged the area allotted remains the same, or nearly the same, whereas the "demand" for the construction of fields and field boundaries of course increases.

(c) Gugera Branch.

(1). Last year I reported that an area of 452,420 acres had been demarcated into 200-*kadam* squares. The whole of the large square survey was completed during the year, the area covered being 576,005 acres. Last year's figures were again checked and the correct area found to be 450,790 acres, the total area of the Government waste land falling within the irrigation limits of the Gugera Branch thus arrived at being 1,028,425 acres.

These figures cannot be accepted as absolutely final, as we have already discovered that we included in our survey about 1,000 acres belonging to the village of Machrála in the Lahore district. It may be that when we have settled all boundary disputes with the owners of estates bordering on the Bár, a few of which are still pending, there will have to be some further slight modification of the figures given above.

(2). In the general report on the colonisation which I submitted at the close of 1896, I explained that I was substituting billets of wood

for the masonry blocks previously used to demarcate large square corners. Last year I expressed an opinion that I should after all have to use masonry blocks. I am now, however, satisfied that the method of demarcation already employed is quite sufficient for all practical purposes. A very large proportion of squares are bounded on one side or another by the water-courses which the Canal Department construct, and when small square fields have been demarcated and defined it becomes absolutely impossible that there should be any boundary dispute. I have on hand a certain number of masonry blocks which were bought by me from the Canal Department in excess of my requirements for the Jhang Branch.

These I am arranging to put down towards the tail of the Gugera Branch Lower, where there is a good deal of drifting sand which may perhaps obliterate my trenches and cover up the wooden stakes or billets which mark the corners of squares before settlers can be introduced.

(3). The expenditure incurred during the year on survey operations was as under—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On the Rakh Branch ...	948	14	3
Do. Jhang Branch ...	13,605	13	3
Do. Gugera Branch ...	59,440	11	6

Allotment.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

2. (1) On the Rakh Branch 2,298 acres were allotted during the year; most of this was land which had been abandoned by settlers transferred to the Jhang Branch. In a few cases I was able to give away small detached fragments of squares which it was useless to keep in the village grazing area. One new mauza (No. 149 Rakh Branch) was allotted for the irrigation of which the Canal Department had up to last year been unable to make any arrangements.

(*b*) Jhang Branch.

On the Jhang Branch 205,457 acres were allotted during the year. These were distributed to the various classes of grantees as follows:—

	Acres.
To capitalists	22,258
To grantees on special terms ...	214
To yeomen	27,472
To pensioners of the Native Army—	
(*a*) On yeoman terms ...	111
(*b*) On peasant terms ...	1,571
To peasant colonists	149,224
To owners of Bár wells in proprietary right	4,607
	205,457

The sanctioned allotment for capitalists and yeomen was 25,000 acres and 30,000 acres, respectively. Of the latter area 5,000 acres were reserved for yeoman residents of the Jhang district.

(2). The peasant allotment was distributed between districts and castes as shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Hindu Jats.	Muhammadan Jats.	Aráins	Kambohs.	Christians.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Umballa	126	...	14	...	...	...	140
Gujrát	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	1,042
Ludhiána	2,282	...	...	...	...	...	2,282
Amritsar	612	2,397	...	11,122	...	...	14,131
Jullundur	124	...	...	...	...	...	124
Gujránwála	...	10,168	...	...	...	...	10,168
Hoshiárpur	208	1,586	19,789	...	...	...	21,583
Lahore	...	954	...	...	...	...	954
Siálkot	7,273	19,394	2,570	...	...	...	29,237
Gurdáspur	1,918	7,328	...	...	...	...	9,246
Jhang—							
(*a*) Zamíndárs of the Hithár	...	...	...	...	...	47,582	47,582
(*b*) Bár graziers	...	...	...	...	...	109,888	109,888
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	1,747	...	1,747
Total ...	13,585	41,827	22,373	11,122	1,747	157,470	248,124

(3). During the year a settlement was effected with the owners of 72 proprietary wells. Their previously irregular boundaries had to be adjusted so as to coincide with the sides or diagonals of squares, or of half squares or quarter squares. The areas granted under the sanction of Government were generally slightly in excess of those previously held by them. From these owners I exact the same payment on account of survey and water-course construction as from ordinary grantees of Government land, as they derive the same benefits from these operations. Ninety-five leased wells fell within the area which was allotted during the year. The lessees of these wells were given the option of retaining their leases with no promise of renewal on their termination, or of surrendering them and receiving permanent grants of land on ordinary peasant terms. Except in the case of one well (the lessees of which have after the close of the year also come to their senses), all preferred the latter alternative. The land granted to them has been included in the area shown as having been allotted to graziers of the Bár.

Exchanges of squares.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

3. In the Rakh Branch villages 132 exchanges of squares were given effect to during the year. Last year I reported that I had declined to sanction any more exchanges in the Rakh Branch villages, but at the close of the year I came to the conclusion that once more before making a detailed *jamabandi* and a standing record I would give to those who had been continually unsuccessful one more opportunity for exchanging.

Liberal advantage was taken of my offer, but the majority of exchanges were sanctioned in October, and consequently do not appear in the returns for the year under report.

I have previously explained what an enormous amount of trouble is given by these exchanges, and in the case of the Rakh Branch villages an additional drawback is presented by the fact that I have already had the revised edition of the field maps printed.

The fact remains, however, that nothing but experience can show whether doubtfully commanded land can be successfully irrigated, or soil of seemingly inferior quality rendered fit for cultivation. And the main thing after all is to secure the easy payment of the Government demand by a prosperous and contented body of agriculturists.

(b) **Jhang Branch.**

On the Jhang Branch 1,461 exchanges of allotment were sanctioned. On the Lower Jhang and Bhowána Branches, where there is a large proportion of inferior land, I allow all exchanges applied for, unless the object is obviously to secure a larger grant or land immediately adjoining the village site. I am afraid that this leads to a good deal of useless exchanging backwards and forwards, as new settlers, especially Jhang men, seem to be affected with a spirit of restlessness, and to like exchanging on the off chance of bettering themselves. I cannot, however, run the risk of impoverishing men, who are poor to start with, by insisting on their making a trial of land which is likely to make them no return. And I cannot arrange to have all land said to be bad or unirrigable inspected with sufficient promptitude, for the work is of a kind which must be entrusted to responsible officers who will not make it an opportunity of extracting money. On the Upper Jhang Branch the land is almost all uniformly excellent, and there I am able to arrange that all applications for exchange shall be tested by a personal inspection on the part of a Tahsildar, Naib-Tahsildar or Deputy Superintendent.

Maps and records.

(a) **Rakh Branch.**

4. No *jamabandís* were prepared for the Rakh Branch villages during the year. As the probationary period of five years has elapsed in the case of almost all the settlers on that Branch, I have now issued orders for the preparation of a complete record of rights. The tenancy registers were nearly completed last year. This year 446 holdings have been attested and the signatures of the grantees taken in the registers.

A large number of peasant settlers have now been recorded as having fulfilled all conditions of grant during the first five years of their tenancy, and as consequently having acquired occupancy rights.

A report has been submitted regarding the yeoman grantees who have not fulfilled the conditions of their grants. In the case of those who have fulfilled them a note has been, or will be, made in the tenancy registers, and the few who have elected to purchase the proprietary right in their holdings and have paid either the whole amount of the purchase money or an instalment thereof have been recorded as owners. I have taken it upon myself to condone minor breaches of conditions in the case of peasant grantees, who are now settled and duly conforming to all our requirements. More serious cases of default will be reported for orders.

(*b*) **Jhang Branch.**

Tenancy registers for the Jhang Branch villages are in course of preparation. It is a mistake to have these registers prepared and signed until the early records are cleared by the elimination of grantees who fail to take cultivating possession, and by the ejectment of personators, &c., and until it is clear that the villages originally allotted are fit for permanent occupation, and will not have to be (as they not infrequently are) abandoned as hopeless.

Field maps of 213 villages on the Jhang Branch were prepared during the year. I have previously explained at length that in spite of one small square system it is necessary (*kadams* being here translated harvest by harvest into rupees) to go over all field boundaries with the chain. In the 213 villages referred to 237,925 fields were measured with the chain and their actual areas recorded in the *khataunís*.

Recoveries of the initial demand from settlers.

5. (1). The following table shows the demand and the recoveries for the year under report:—

(*a*).—RAKH BRANCH.

Heads.	Demand.	Recoveries.	Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nazarána	85,037 3 0	61,014 11 0	24,022 8 0
Cost of survey ...	691 7 3	530 11 3	160 12 0
Cost of water-course construction.	2,156 10 6	1,689 1 6	467 9 0
Price of wood ...	28 8 0	28 8 0	...
Purchase money ...	11,937 8 6	11,937 8 6	...
Total ...	99,851 5 3	75,200 8 3	24,650 13 0

(*b*).—JHANG BRANCH.

Nazarána	3,76,831 11 2	3,45,928 8 2	30,903 3 0
Cost of survey ...	69,246 12 8	43,425 6 8	25,821 6 0
Cost of water-course construction.	3,81,607 6 7	2,38,499 1 7	1,43,108 5 0
Price of wood ...	8,584 8 6	7,884 6 6	700 2 0
Total ...	8,36,270 6 11	6,35,737 6 11	2,00,533 0 0

(2). The *nazarána* demand on the Rakh Branch was practically all on account of the second instalments due from yeoman grantees after the lapse of five years from the date of grant. Further recoveries have been made during October, and such outstandings as remain are mainly due to the fact that the grantees concerned have not strictly complied with the conditions on which they hold their land, and that they have consequently not been allowed to pay their second instalments of *nazarána* pending the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

(3). The *nazarána* paying grantees on the Jhang Branch were very slack about the payment of their *nazarána*, for the reason that they

were allowed to take possession of their grants as temporary cultivators. The reason for this was that sanction was only given to the making of allotments to them when it was too late to take full advantage of the "first free harvest concession." Having once secured possession the screw had to be put upon them to make them pay up. Mr. Leslie Jones did this most effectually when he realised the magnitude of the sums at stake, and it is due to his efforts that at the present moment the outstandings under this head of account are very trifling, the balance shown above having almost all been recovered in October.

(4). The large balances under the heads "Cost of survey" and "Cost of Water-course construction" are due to the fact that recoveries on these accounts are made from peasant settlers by the expedient of advancing to them *takávi* and writing off the demands against them raised by the Colonisation Office and the Canal Department, respectively. I delay in preparing *takávi* files for much the same reasons as those which render the postponement of the preparation of tenancy registers advisable—*see* 4 (*b*) above.

Takávi advances.

6. No advances of *takávi* of any kind were made to the settlers on the Rakh Branch. To the Jhang Branch settlers Rs. 1,93,880 were advanced to enable them to meet the cost of survey and of water-course construction. The files were prepared in the usual way and sent to district head-quarters.

Cultivation.

7. (1). Details of cultivation during the year are as follows. The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding harvests of the previous year, and are given for purposes of comparison :—

(*a*).—RAKH BRANCH.

KHARIF 1897.

	Matured.	Failed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nahri	148,675 (161,789)	6,050 (12,010)	154,725 (173,799)
Bárani	2,192 (6,245)	1,608 (6,239)	3,800 (12,485)
Total ...	150,867 (168,035)	7,658 (18,249)	158,525 (186,284)

RABI 1897-98.

Nahri	230,656 (249,044)	5,719 (5,951)	236,375 (254,995)
Bárani	4,512 (2,087)	1,763 (351)	6,275 (2,438)
Total ...	235,168 (251,131)	7,482 (6,302)	242,650 (257,433)

Last year I pointed out that the cultivation on the Rakh Branch had risen to a height that we

could hardly expect to maintain. The area cultivated during the past year is still considerably in excess of all forecasts, and even if there be a further contraction next year after the opening of the Gugera Branch there will be no cause for anxiety—

(*b*).—JHANG BRANCH.

KHARIF 1897.

	Matured.	Failed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nahri	87,460 (12,678)	6,095 (1,000)	93,555 (13,678)
Báráni	142 (223)	215 (380)	357 (603)
Cháhi	13 (51)	... (4)	13 (55)
Total ...	87,615 (12,952)	6,310 (1,384)	93,925 (14,336)

RABI 1897-98.

Nahri	138,202 (42,325)	5,549 (1,989)	143,751 (44,314)
Báráni	176 (*Nil.*)	29 (*Nil.*)	205 (*Nil.*)
Cháhi	149 (290)	... (16)	149 (306)
Total ...	138,527 (42,615)	5,578 (2,005)	144,105 (44,620)

N.B.—Cháhi area was not reported last year, hence the difference between the total figures given above and those printed in last year's report.

(2). Of the areas shown above 13,722 acres in the kharif and 15,590 acres in the rabi were classed as temporary cultivation. That is to say, the cultivators were not grantees proper but men who received permission to cultivate temporarily in villages not ready for allotment with the assistance of such waste water as the Canal Department were able to spare them.

This system of giving out land for temporary cultivation has been extended to the Gugera Branch, and there 35,521 acres have been cultivated during the kharif of 1898. The operations of that harvest do not, however, fall within the scope of this report. I refer to the matter here as it is of considerable importance, and there are conflicting opinions regarding the advisability of giving out land for temporary cultivation before it is ready for permanent allotment. Many of the advantages are obvious. Considerable sums accrue to Government, many men, who would be otherwise hard put to it (such as the Bár graziers who have not been settled, and riverain landowners whose *sailáb* has failed) are given a profitable occupation. Labour is brought up into the Bár where it might otherwise be scarce. Distribution channels can be tested. And information is acquired regarding fertility of dubious soil, and the possibility of irrigating doubtfully commanded land. As a set off against these advantages the obvious drawback to the extension of this system from the colonisation point of view is that the assessment and collection of the demand on this temporary cultivation is a very troublesome and onerous business. The Canal Department, however, urge more serious objections, and I am given to understand that

on their representation it has been decided to discontinue it altogether. In such a matter the Canal Department must of course be the final arbiters, as it is of first importance that nothing should be done to seriously impede the work of construction, and to delay allotment to permanent colonists. I cannot but think, however, that if temporary cultivation on a small scale be permitted and only in those localities where the water required for construction purposes runs to waste (and it must run to waste somewhere), the result would be pure gain.

The question is perhaps of too controversial a character to raise in a report. But I wish to point out that it is now an axiom of successful colonisation that the Bár tribes should be separated from the incoming settlers and located on the distributaries nearest to the riverain villages with the owners of which they are intimately connected. These distributaries, leading from the Burala Branch of the canal, are amongst the last which will be constructed. Meanwhile settlers will be introduced and the Bár tribes will inevitably graze down their crops and steal their cattle as they did in the old days when settlers were first introduced on the Jhang Branch. They will, moreover, form a noisy and malcontent escort to the colonisation officer wherever he goes for the next year or so. All this might to some extent be mitigated could temporary cultivation be permitted on incomplete distributaries, in areas not ready for permanent allotment.

Assessments.

8. (1). The following are the details of the demand formulated against settlers in the year under report. The figures in brackets relate to the year 1896-97 :—

(*a*).—*Rakh Branch.*

Detail.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p
Water-rates	15,06,235 11 0
	(13,35,156 14 0)
Land revenue	1,98,335 5 0
	(1,73,501 7 6)
Cesses	1,66,868 3 9
	(1,28,877 2 0)
Málikána	1,42,796 13 6
	(1,25,201 1 3)
Total	20,14,236 1 3
	(17,62,736 8 9)

(*b*).—*Jhang Branch.*

Detail.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Water-rates	88,809 11 0
	(1,009 9 0)
Land revenue	10,982 12 6
	(41 13 0)
Cesses	9,857 3 6
	(31 5 6)
Málikána	8,217 11 0
	(31 5 6)
Total	1,17,867 6 0
	(1,114 1 0)

(2). Excluded from the above figures are the sums which have been credited to Government as Miscellaneous Land Revenue. A portion of the demand from temporary cultivators, representing the rent of the land for one harvest, is thus credited. So also are the sale proceeds of wood sold in the colony, and the value of the share of the produce which is taken from defaulting settlers. In part III, paragraph 1, of last year's report, the circumstances under which such a share is taken were explained. In the year under report the total of the extra demand raised against settlers who had failed to fulfil the conditions of grant amounted to Rs. 1,489-4-1.

(3). It will thus be seen that the Chenáb Canal colony has already paid directly to Government on account of crops raised considerably over twenty-one lakhs of rupees in one year. When the Jhang Branch villages are fully assessed they will pay, it may be safely assumed, something more than the Rakh Branch villages, whilst the area commanded by the Gugera Branch will pay considerably more than either. It is safe therefore to forecast a direct payment of some seventy lakhs of rupees per annum on account of crops raised in the colony, whilst taking into account the enhancement of other revenues which must follow, the total income which will accrue to Government in the erstwhile desert of the Sandal Bár before many more years have elapsed, will not fall very far short of a *cror* of rupees per annum.

House building, &c.

9. (1). My latest returns show that there are now 42,806 houses in the Rakh Branch villages, of which 3,189 have been built during the year. These figures relate to the 328 sanctioned village sites standing on Government land in respect of which no *nazarána* has been paid. I have not any figures for the homesteads erected by the *nazarána* paying grantees within their own holdings. The peasant villages in the colony are now very densely populated. Many people, not actual grantees of land, live in unrecorded huts and sheds, and I think it would be safe to estimate the population of the Rakh Branch colony at 400,000 souls.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

(*b*) Jhang Branch.

On the Jhang Branch 5,678 new houses have been built during the year. Owing to so large an area having been given on that Branch to ex-nomads of the Bár, and to men from the Chenáb Hithár of almost equally thriftless and unsettled habits, progress in house building will probably compare unfavourably with the results achieved on the Rakh Branch for some time to come.

(2). A separate report has been submitted regarding the assessment of building sites in villages, and a set of rules has been drafted. For many reasons it was found objectionable to have a number of homesteads scattered about within the limits of one village. *Nazarána* paying grantees are now therefore made to build their villages in squares set aside for the purpose in which they receive free sites.

Communications.

10. There is no more important matter than the improvement of communications in the colony, and in this respect progress has not been altogether satisfactory. It is an easy matter to lay out roads, but it is difficult to get the enormous

amount of irrigation channels, large and small, which cross them, properly bridged. The District Boards of Jhang and Gujránwála have made themselves responsible for the main roads, but the greatest amount of work remains to be done on the smaller roadways which run from village to village, or from village sites to the zamíndárs' fields. The Canal Department are really in the best position to construct all these bridges, the cost of which must of course be borne by the settlers. The Superintending Engineer (recognizing that water-courses cannot be said to be complete until they have been bridged) has now consented to build all the bridges required in the Jhang Branch and Gugera Branch villages from the funds which are recovered from settlers to meet the cost of water-course construction. In the Rakh Branch villages the rate of collection on this account was fixed lower than in the case of the other branches, so that we have had to make a special demand upon the settlers to meet the cost of bridge construction. I attempted to get the work carried out by contract, but I find the business of supervision beyond me, and I have asked the Superintending Engineer to take over from me both the work and the money which remains unspent. The nature of the work and the difficulty of carrying it out without the assistance of the elaborate and complete organisation of the Canal Department will be realised when I mention that inter-village and intra-village roads in the Rakh Branch colony cover a length of over 3,400 miles in the aggregate.

Arboriculture.

11. Regarding the arboricultural operations which are carried out at the expense of the District Boards, a separate report is submitted annually. I cannot say much for the progress made in planting trees on main roads, as to ensure success, more lavish expenditure is necessary than the District Boards are prepared to undertake. Seed has, however, been plentifully distributed amongst the settlers, and a large number of seedlings have been transplanted by them from the District Board nurseries, so that something has been done towards providing for the future needs of colonists in the matter of timber and fuel.

Under this head I may note that in many of the villages towards the tail of the canal there is an utter absence of wood fit for building purposes. I have found it necessary to assist the settlers by giving them permission to cut rafters from the unallotted area commanded by the Gugera Branch. If the incoming settlers in the villages to be formed there which have been thus indented upon, find themselves hard put to it for wood in their turn, they should be permitted to cut from the densely afforested areas lying nearer to the Rávi, where there is enough wood and to spare for all.

Case work.

12. The Colonisation Officer has practically ceased for some time past to exercise Magisterial powers, as it has been quite impossible for him to find time to do so.

During the past year the Colonisation Officer decided two Criminal Appeals and tried three original cases. The Assistant Colonisation Officer disposed of 73 criminal cases. That officer also

decided 13 partition cases, 13 claims for a share of produce, and 29 cases in which notices of ejectment were contested. Mutations were attested as follows :—

96 by the Colonisation Officer.
101 by the Assistant Colonisation Officer.
430 by the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar of Lyallpur.
139 by the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar of Khángah Dográn.
7 by the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar of Chinío .
101 by the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar of Jhang.
3 by the Extra Tahsildar.
40 by the Deputy Superintendent.

The Colonisation Officer appointed 212 new lambardárs on the Jhang Branch permanently, and 30 temporarily. On the Rakh Branch 2 new appointments were made, 13 vacancies were filled, and 22 men were put in to officiate for capitalists and yeomen lambardárs permitted to reside out of the colony. On the Rakh Branch 8 new chaukidárs were appointed and on the Jhang Branch 217.

During the year 70 cases were referred to *panchávats*. It will be noticed that there is falling off here. To a certain extent settlers may be learning to themselves settle their disputes by arbitration. But I have always felt that the *panchávat* system must eventually break down in the absence of any legal method of enforcing *panchávat* orders.

Miscellaneous.

13. (1). The new towns in the colony continue to occupy a great deal of the Colonisation Officer's time. Regarding them a separate report is annually submitted. It has been reported to me that 32 new tanks for the storage of water on the Rakh Branch and 101 on the Jhang Branch have been completed. Twelve new masonry wells have been sunk in Rakh Branch villages. On the Jhang Branch there are 167 old wells in addition to those owned by the District Board and those recently constructed by the Canal Department. Some of these as they are not situated near any village sites, and are no longer worked for cultivation, are falling out of repair.

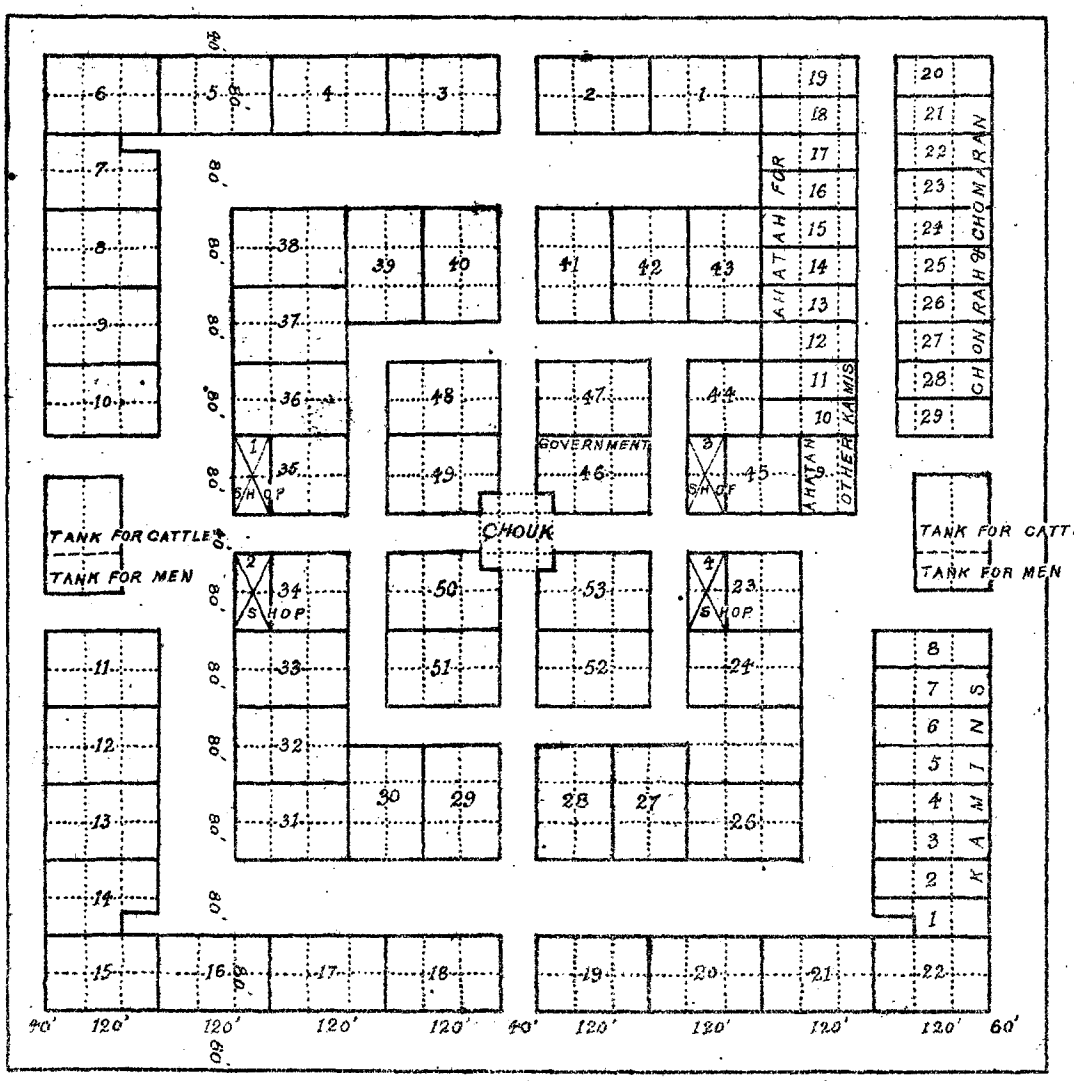
(2). With the detailed Colonisation Report was printed a plan of illustrating the way in which village sites were laid out. I have now devised a new plan to obviate certain defects in the old one. One of these was that when shopkeepers do not come forward to take up the sites reserved for them the centre of the village presents a deserted and forlorn appearance. Another was that the settlers objected to so many means of entrance to, and exit from, their villages, convenient alike to friends and foes, and leading to a feeling of insecurity at night time. I give below a plan of a village site such as I am laying out in a few villages on the tail of the Jhang Branch Lower, which I intend to follow on the Gugera Branch if it proves a success. It may be found convenient to adopt this plan elsewhere. The practice here is to have a number of these site plans printed. All allotments are shown in the margin, and for each village one copy is retained by the Patwári and one kept in the Colonisation Office.

MAP OF ABADI

ON

GUGERA BRANCH.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



1100 Ft.

All exterior enclosures to be allotted first.

A 10′ band to be left between the drinking-water tanks for men and cattle.

F. POPHAM YOUNG,
Colonization Officer, Chenáb Canal.

General remarks.

14. As this is the last annual report on the colony which I shall write it will be perhaps as well if I take the opportunity of making a few remarks which may prove of use to future Colonisation Officers, whether on this or on some other canal system. I have not really a great deal to add to what I wrote in the detailed report which I submitted at the close of 1896.

The importance of having one system of squares.

(1). I then drew attention to the paramount importance of having one base line, or rather one system of squares, throughout the whole area to be dealt with. We are still suffering from the confusion resultant on our having laid out the squares on the Upper Jhang and Bhowána Branches, on a large number of short base lines, all running in different directions. I understand that on the Jhelum Canal the system advocated by me has already been adopted.

A preliminary soil survey advisable.

(2). One important matter which has been overlooked on this canal is the advisability of ascertaining before the main lines of the distributary system are decided upon, the nature and the quality of the soil which it is proposed to irrigate. For the most part we have had to deal with excellent soil, and the 20 per cent. which we reserve in all peasant villages has generally been sufficient to include all that is really unculturable. After six years' experience I have come to regard only two classes of soil in this Bár as hopeless, that which is almost all sand, and that in which there is below the surface an admixture of *kankar*. We have had a good deal of *kallar* to deal with, but, though for some harvests, the crops on *kallar* land are distinctly poor, and the settlers are naturally enough loth to take it if they can get anything better, it has been satisfactorily proved that irrigation and cultivation improves this class of soil to the point of yielding just as good crops as any other, with the exception perhaps of the very best *rohi*.

We have not, as before stated, been hitherto very greatly troubled with either sand or *kankar*. I must confess, however, that I am at present feeling rather hopeless about one great distributary on the Lower Jhang Branch.

The Dhaular Rájbaha commands an area of about 50,000 acres, and my present idea is that most of the water which it is designed to carry might just as well be run to waste as be allowed to flow down that distributary. Experience can of course alone show whether I am taking a needlessly pessimistic view. But it is difficult to know how we are to gain experience. I have invited large numbers of settlers to take land there, offering many of them two squares apiece instead of one as an inducement. They have all refused. And I have recently, after inspecting their crops, reluctantly decided that I must transfer some men who have taken land in certain neighbouring villages on another Rájbaha (where similar soil conditions prevail) to another part of the canal. We cannot obviously conduct experiments at the expense of would-be settlers who are so desperately poor that they are ready to take up any land in order to secure a footing in the colony. And unless we resort to the expedient, suggested to me by the Canal Zilladár, of allowing inhabitants

of the neighbouring Jhang villages (whether zamíndárs, Khatrís, or *kamíns*) to choose the best plots to start with and gradually to extend cultivation from these, I do not see what use we are to make of the Dhaular Rájbaha. Meanwhile there is of course a great difficulty about regulating the supply in the canal. The Dhaular Rájbaha cannot take its share of water unless the land commanded by it is allotted. And if the Dhaular Rájbaha does not take its share, the supply in the Main Branch must be lowered to save it from breaching. But many other large distributaries are entirely dependent upon there being a good supply in the Main Branch. And so the whole working of the canal becomes dislocated, and grantees of good, and—according to design—well commanded, land find themselves able to effect nothing, and consequently pester the Canal Officers with applications for water, and the Colonisation Officer with petitions for the exchange of their allotments. On the Bhowána Branch of the Canal there is rather a large proportion of sandy soil. I have consequently kept in reserve there considerably more than the one-fifth which is in any case left unallotted in peasant villages. Even so there are many complaints on that Branch, and I am afraid that my successor will have a very difficult task in satisfactorily settling the villages there, particularly as he has in *janglís* and Jhang *hitháris* very poor material to deal with. The question of the Dhaular Rájbaha is one regarding which a separate reference is being made. I mention it here to illustrate the necessity for, so to speak, a preliminary soil survey of any area which it is contemplated to include within the irrigation limits of a new canal.

The aligning of roadways.

(3). In paragraph 10 of this report I have referred to the great importance of properly bridging all roadways. Here there is no question of the waste of culturable land, for we can easily allot more land than the canal can irrigate. It is therefore very advisable to have a perfect net-work of roadways, and we have long since accepted the principle that besides inter-village roads, we must have intra-village roads running from the homestead to every allotted square. The Canal Department have on the Gugera Branch consented to align all these inter and intra-village roads at the same time that the water-course system is being devised. They can then so arrange that there will be the minimum number of crossings, and thus save bridging and avoid much waste of water.

It has generally happened here that the Canal Department have, without reference, accepted the alignment of any existing road running through the Bár and have constructed bridges over their main channels accordingly. This is a great mistake. The circumstances of the country completely alter when it is brought under colonisation, and the alignment of these old tracks through the *jangal* can generally be greatly improved with reference to new requirements. As often as not it is advisable to divert the old road altogether so that it may serve as a feeder road to the railway, or to some new local market. And in any case it is best to run main roads, as well as minor, so far as may be, along the sides or the diagonals of squares. But when bridges have been built we have of

course to adhere to old alignments even when they are in every way defective. It may be useful for the officers employed on the Jhelum Canal to bear these points in mind.

The settlement of local tribes.

(4). One of the main difficulties of the Colonisation Officer must always be the settlement of the claims of the aboriginal inhabitants of the tract to be colonised, as well as those of the owners of neighbouring estates who are affected by colonisation operations. I believe I have been generous to the nomad graziers of the Sandal Bár. But any officer marching through the colony now would hardly share that opinion, so many are the rejected claimants who insist that they are pure, unadulterated *janglís*. The fact is that all the relatives of any body whoever spent a season or two grazing cattle in the Bár are now all gathered here together. Where they have all come from I cannot think. In the past I have been deluded into giving a good deal of land to men who, I am sure, saw very little of this country before the canal came here. How in future to discriminate between the real and the imitation *jangli* I do not know. On the Chenáb side I largely relied on the personal attestation of the local zaildárs. I do not think it would be wise to follow this plan on the Rávi side.

My only object in referring to the matter here, however, is to point out that it would be well worth while to put an officer on special duty in the *Kerána* Bár to decide to what extent land should be given to local claimants before the canal is opened. It should then be decided on what distributaries these men should be settled, and the Canal Department should be asked to construct these first of all. The mass of land on the Jhelum Canal will probably go to the Muhammadan districts of the North-Western Punjab. It will not therefore perhaps be so important as it is here, to draft the *janglis* away to the villages nearest the river on either side. Still it would be well to settle these men before outsiders are introduced. Here I am in the position of having to allot to Sikhs and others the lands where these Bár graziers are now squatting, whilst owing to the Burala Branch of the Canal having been left to the last, I am unable to make any arrangements for their permanent settlement.

Administrative requirements.

(5). I trust that I may be excused for here repeating what I have said before, that from the administrative point of view the colony has been consistently starved. Tahsils and thánás have only been established when the necessity for them has become painfully urgent. More thánás and an enhanced police force have been required for a long time, and a new tahsil head-quarters ought to be opened in the colony before the close of this financial year. Meanwhile it is difficult to submit proposals as it has not yet been decided whether two revenue districts are to be formed with their head-quarters in the Lower Rachna Doáb, or whether there should be one big district, from which the trans-Chenáb area of the present Jhang district would be excluded, with an outpost at Jhang for the administration of two tahsils. I have elsewhere expressed myself as being strongly in favour of the latter scheme. Until the question is decided, and it seems to have been indefinitely postponed, it is impossible to make any definite proposals for either tahsil or thána boundaries.

The inconvenience which must arise from the colony being split up in three districts—Gujránwála, Jhang and Montgomery—each with its head-quarters several days' journey from most of the new villages, is too obvious to require explanation. And it is only natural that under the circumstances the colony should derive very little benefit from the heavy local cess which it contributes. I understand that it is only the cost of building new district offices at Lyallpur that prevents the immediate location of a district head-quarters there. If in future colonisation schemes it could be possible to take a less departmental view of things, and the money which a Canal Sub-Divisional Officer spends in a couple of months could be made available for administrative conveniences, I am sure that in the event the outlay would be amply justified.

The system of assessment.

(6). I have not in my annual reports made any very lengthy reference to the business of assessment. The matter is of course one of first importance, but all that we have been doing up to date has been largely tentative, and we have not yet perhaps arrived at finality. The system on which we are now working is as follows. It has been made the business of the Revenue Department to prepare a claim on behalf of the zamíndár on account of failed crops. It is the duty of the Irrigation Department to adjudicate on the claim thus raised. Our obvious duty in the case of a crop assessment of the kind which is in force in the colony, is at the various stages to make sure that the zamíndár knows what demand has been raised against him, and to give him an opportunity of appealing against the decision of the revenue patwári, or of the Canal Zilladár, as the case may be, before it is too late for the appellate officer to arrive at a decision on the merits of the case. The revenue patwári has been instructed to enter in a statement, called the *fard tanáza*, all fields in which the crop has fallen below the eight-anna standard. The Canal Zilladár decides whether to give remissions on the fields entered by the revenue patwári. An appeal against the decision of the patwári lies to the kánúngo, or to any superior Revenue Officer, and an appeal against the order of the Zilladár lies to one or other of the superior officers of the Canal Department. Our main difficulty lies in fixing the dates of the revenue patwári's *girdáwari* on the one hand, and of the Zilladár's crop inspection on the other, so that the former may not be completed before the nature of the crop can be accurately ascertained, or the latter after the time for harvesting the crop has passed. We have only conducted one crop assessment on the lines indicated above, and several defects in the system have been brought to notice, which are I think susceptible of being remedied. I now wish to arrange with Executive Engineers, if this is possible, that definite dates may be fixed for all time on which the Zilladárs shall inspect for *kharába* in each village. And I am hopeful that his itinerary may be so planned that he will, to commence with, inspect only half the villages in the first four or five patwárís' circles which he visits. Assuming that a patwári has six villages in his circle, which is one of the first that the Zilladár visits, and allowing him five days in which to complete the kharíf *girdáwari* of one village, if the whole circle be inspected

at once the patwári must commence his *girdáwari* 30 days before the Zilladár starts on his tour. This means that he cannot fairly decide on the nature of the crop in a large number of cases. If, however, the Zilladár after inspecting three of that patwári's villages passes on to another circle, the patwári can commence his *girdáwari* of those three villages 15 days before the date fixed for the arrival of the Zilladár, and complete the *girdáwari* of his circle before the Zilladár returns. I have said enough to show that before the system followed here can be recommended for adoption elsewhere much remains to be done to perfect it.. One point in connection with the assessment question deserves to be brought into prominence. The Collector of the district has here been entirely eliminated. He has, that is to say, nothing to do with the final decision as to the revenue paying capacity of crops in his district. His subordinates are responsible for the preparation of a statement of crops on which remissions are claimed, and it is his business to see that they do their work properly. But if the Canal Zilladár overrules his own decision, should the Collector himself happen to direct a patwári to enter a field in the *fard tanáza*, he is in the position of having to collect both land revenue and water-rates on a crop which in his opinion we have no right to assess. It may be that touring in the district a Collector may—rightly or wrongly—come to the conclusion that the subordinate canal officials have deliberately over-assessed certain individuals. These men may be unable to persuade a canal officer—who cannot possibly visit every corner of his charge before the crop is harvested—that this is the case. And in the end the Collector may be forced to distrain on the goods of the men in question in order to collect a demand (partly made up of land revenue, *málikána* and cesses) which he believes to be unjust. This is no fanciful supposition. I myself have formed such an opinion before now, and all I have been able to say to the zamíndár was that he could if he liked proceed to Murree and lodge an appeal before the Superintending Engineer. Not unnaturally he preferred to pay up, as the amount at stake was not large. It may be gathered from the above that my own humble opinion is that the Collector should be made (as he was until quite recently) the final appellate authority in all matters of assessment instead of the Superintending Engineer.

The Colonisation Office.

(7). Mr. Leslie Jones held charge of the Colonisation Office during my absence for three months on privilege leave. The appointment of Colonisation Officer has, I believe, only been extended for another short period. I do not myself think that it will be possible to do without an officer on special duty in the Chenáb Canal colony until the record of rights of the incoming settlers on the Gugera Branch can be prepared some five or six years hence. There can be no question but that he will always have plenty of work. If the Colonisation Office should ever be put directly under the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur, it would still be necessary to give that officer an Assistant Commissioner exclusively for colonisation work.

I cannot close this report without once more placing on record my deep sense of obligation to Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khán, Khán Bahádur,

Assistant Colonisation Officer. He has now nearly completed 30 years' service, and he contemplates early retirement on the pension which he has so well earned. He will carry with him into private life the regard and esteem of all officers under whom he has served, as well as the love and gratitude of the large numbers of people for whom he has worked so unselfishly and devotedly in the Chenáb Canal Colony. There are others to whom I am much indebted for assistance during the past six years. Lála Pindi Dás, first as Tahsildar of Khángah Dográn and then as Tahsildar of Lyallpur, has always shown both energy and ability. He officiated last year for Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khán for a short period. Lála Govind Lál, Extra Tahsildar, is an old Settlement official, who has done excellent work. His knowledge of colonisation work, and of the people of this district, is now unrivalled, and I hope he will prove a valuable assistant to Mr. Leslie Jones. His services should certainly be retained in the Colonisation Office as long as it exists. My Head Clerk Lachmi Sahái and my Vernacular Superintendent Shib Shankar are both men who have done much honest work. Muhammad Husain, Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khán's Reader, is a good man, and Deokarn Dás, an Ahlmad of my Office, is a man of quite exceptional ability. I have no hesitation in saying that there is no office work (vernacular), the details of which he would not grasp thoroughly in a few weeks. He is hardworking as well as clever, and is not a man to be lost sight of. Attar Chand and Muhammad Sharíf have also worked commendably. I mention these men, who have done much good work for me, often under circumstances of peculiar hardship, for the reason that I feel that their present position is somewhat insecure. I commend them both to my successor and to Government, for I should feel that great injustice had been done if, after having worked in a special office all these years, they should eventually fail to get suitable appointments under Government. I may add that Khán Chand, now the Assistant Commissioner's Reader at Lyallpur, was for a long time the mainstay of my office, and that Partáb Singh, Deputy Collector, and Fatteh Ali Shah, Zilladár, in the Canal Department, have consistently gone out of their way to assist me in settling the often heavily tried colonist in prosperity and content.

F. POPHAM YOUNG,
Colonization Officer, Chenáb Canal.

PART I.

STATEMENT No. I.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

STATEMENT

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Area and Revenue (00's omitted).				
				Area in acres.				
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hissar.	Hissár	2	47	5,185	4,004	1,351	58,795	41,986
	Hánsi	3	62	5,113	4,349	1,725	86,780	51,588
	Bhiwáni	2	47	4,797	4,084	1,071	50,450	40,040
	Fatehabad	4	68	7,546	5,893	1,953	112,412	62,353
	Sirsa	4	77	10,565	8,031	1,722	109,135	58,636
	Total ...	15	301	33,206	26,361	7,822	417,572	254,553
Rohtak.	Rohtak	2	62	3,787	3,251	2,410	155,327	68,548
	Sámpla	3	61	2,618	2,205	2,643	186,178	65,709
	Gohána	2	51	2,151	1,791	2,156	201,320	60,122
	Jhajjar	3	68	2,985	2,362	2,420	155,644	72,917
	Total ...	10	242	11,541	9,609	9,629	698,469	267,296
Gurgaon.	Gurgáon	2	50	2,645	1,840	2,114	160,260	43,474
	Rewári	3	56	2,725	2,305	2,689	152,956	50,740
	Palwal	3	74	2,443	1,928	2,667	307,450	74,646
	Náh	3	70	2,577	2,090	2,438	258,692	84,278
	Fírozpur	3	60	2,026	1,643	2,244	184,373	69,461
	Total ...	14	310	12,416	9,806	12,152	1,063,731	322,599
Delhi.	Delhi	4	81	2,743	1,823	2,879	318,111	70,931
	Sonepat	4	83	2,915	2,021	3,384	644,805	116,318
	Ballabgarh	3	61	2,460	1,518	2,244	188,779	70,796
	Total ...	11	225	8,118	5,362	8,507	1,151,695	258,045
Karnal.	Karnál	4	99	5,366	2,791	2,897	285,021	86,827
	Pánipat	3	75	2,960	1,833	3,097	312,988	76,933
	Kaithal	3	46	5,342	3,457	1,341	136,207	48,518
	Golah (Sub-Tahsíl) ...	2	38	2,906	1,052	1,110	113,410	28,239
	Thánesar	3	75	3,577	2,090	2,377	259,281	75,241
	Total ...	15	333	20,151	11,223	10,822	1,106,907	315,758
Umbálla.	Umbálla	3	72	2,270	1,747	2,335	281,941	82,430
	Kharar	3	78	2,363	1,541	2,564	315,834	80,099
	Rupar	3	73	1,858	1,235	2,290	293,790	74,661
	Naráingarh	3	66	2,787	1,388	1,899	216,169	61,418
	Jagadhri	3	67	2,600	1,667	2,371	235,680	67,715
	Total ...	15	356	11,878	7,578	11,459	1,343,414	366,323
Simla.	Símla and Bharauli ...	1	3	168	30	63	20,515	3,299
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh ...	...	5	328	74	116	27,943	6,050
	Total ...	1	8	496	104	179	48,453	9,349
Kangra.	Kángra	2	41	2,744	658	1,733	197,043	68,252
	Pálampur	3	53	2,835	806	1,725	392,789	78,857
	Núrpur	2	42	3,359	1,073	1,330	213,291	66,909
	Dehra	3	53	3,299	1,072	1,735	277,775	66,926
	Hamírpur	4	81	3,846	1,513	1,617	684,082	84,468
	Kulu	1	26	6,705	435	698	197,561	27,373
	Plách	1	19	1,846	380	388	153,747	17,765
	Total ...	16	315	24,634	5,937	9,226	2,116,288	410,550

No. I.

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
29,397	20,993	1,251	893	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
28,927	17,179	1,400	831	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
25,225	20,020	1,073	852	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
28,103	15,588	1,653	917	1	...	5	...	2 9 8 to 2 5 6
27,284	14,659	1,417	762	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
27,838	16,970	1,387	846	1	..	12	...	2 5 6 to 3 2 0
77,663	34,274	2,505	1,106	...	...	2	...	1 10 0
62,059	21,903	3,052	1,077	...	...	...	...	1 12 0
100,660	30,061	3,947	1,179	...	...	2	...	1 8 0
51,881	24,306	2,289	1,072	...	...	...	...	1 12 0
69,847	26,730	2,886	1,105	...	...	4	...	1 8 0 to 1 12 0
80,130	21,737	3,205	869	...	...	4	...	2 0 0
50,985	16,913	2,731	906	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
102,483	24,882	4,155	1,009	1	1	2	...	2 0 0
86,231	28,093	3,696	1,204	1	1	2	...	2 0 0
61,458	23,154	3,073	1,158	...	...	2	...	2 0 0
75,981	23,043	3,431	1,041	2	2	13	...	2 0 0
79,528	17,733	3,927	876	1	...	3	...	2 2 0
161,201	29,080	7,769	1,401	...	...	2	...	2 0 0
62,926	23,599	3,095	1,161	...	...	1	...	2 4 0
104,700	23,459	5,119	1,147	1	...	6	...	2 0 0 to 2 4 0
71,255	21,707	2,879	877	...	...	2	...	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
104,329	25,644	4,173	1,026	...	...	6	...	2 2 0
47,402	16,173	2,961	1,055	...	...	...	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
56,705	14,120	2,984	743	1	...	3	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
86,427	25,080	5,457	1,003	...	...	1	...	2 11 4
73,794	21,051	3,324	948	1	...	12	...	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
93,980	27,477	3,916	1,145	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
105,278	26,700	4,049	1,027	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
97,930	24,889	4,025	1,023	1	...	3	...	2 5 6
72,056	20,473	3,275	931	1	...	1	...	2 5 6
78,560	22,572	3,518	1,011	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
89,561	24,422	3,774	1,029	2	...	9	...	2 5 6
20,510	3,299	6,837	1,100	...	...	1	1	3 2 0
27,943	6,050	5,589	1,210	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
								2 8 0
48,453	9,349	6,057	1,169	...	...	1	1	3 2 0
								2 8 0
98,522	34,126	4,806	1,665	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
130,930	26,286	7,411	1,488	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
106,646	33,454	5,078	1,593	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
92,592	22,309	5,241	1,263	...	...	4	...	2 9 8
171,021	21,117	8,445	1,043	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
197,561	27,373	7,599	1,053	...	...	1	...	1 9 0 to 2 9 8
153,747	17,765	8,092	935	...	...	...	2	2 9 8
132,268	25,659	6,718	1,303	1	...	7	2	1 9 0 to 2 9 8

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Districts.	Tahsils.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur	5	120	3,248	1,638	3,712	713,070	210,280
	Dasúya	5	122	3,208	2,036	3,906	643,360	191,057
	Garhshankar	5	118	3,247	1,835	3,878	653,120	166,791
	Una	5	101	4,591	1,695	2,774	891,366	202,347
	Total ...	20	461	14,294	7,204	14,270	2,900,916	770,475
Jullundur.	Jullundur	4	112	2,506	2,148	4,042	642,091	148,992
	Nakodar	4	97	2,383	1,882	3,593	540,492	134,204
	Phillour	3	94	1,867	1,534	3,486	435,126	121,918
	Nawáshahr	3	99	1,911	1,355	3,720	404,062	124,791
	Total ...	14	402	8,667	6,919	14,841	2,021,771	529,905
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	6	138	4,386	3,655	5,174	710,165	161,544
	Samrála	4	83	1,879	1,558	3,125	329,443	82,140
	Jagráon	4	79	2,666	2,395	2,792	410,175	97,344
	Total ...	14	300	8,931	7,608	11,091	1,449,783	341,028
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	2	51	3,078	2,369	1,644	154,784	44,278
	Moga	4	100	5,166	4,820	3,880	387,368	141,558
	Zíra	3	71	3,178	2,510	2,230	299,865	86,333
	Mukhtsar	3	63	6,011	5,100	2,277	219,169	65,219
	Fázilka	6	65	8,677	6,603	1,060	159,756	54,086
	Total ...	18	350	26,110	21,402	11,091	1,220,942	391,474
Mooltan.	Mooltan	3	73	6,122	2,222	2,897	227,578	29,379
	Shujábad	3	65	4,336	1,622	2,053	166,567	31,882
	Lodhran	3	60	6,911	1,786	1,548	183,343	28,559
	Mailsi	3	52	10,568	1,945	1,255	125,625	25,379
	Kabírwála	3	68	10,222	2,214	3,869	268,655	26,712
	Total ...	15	318	38,159	9,789	11,622	971,768	141,911
Jhang.	Jhang	6	100	14,698	1,854	1,745	446,628	67,719
	Chiniot	3	55	7,914	1,628	1,240	403,821	51,568
	Sherkot	2	45	7,725	1,153	1,179	204,651	36,274
	Lyallpur	4	52	7,431	3,480	2,410	470,217	33,742
	Total ...	15	252	37,768	8,115	6,574	1,525,317	189,303
Montgomery.	Montgomery	3	38	11,203	407	505	107,153	23,971
	Gogera	3	46	9,750	765	906	175,715	36,736
	Dipálpur	3	75	6,263	2,464	1,852	385,076	42,844
	Pákpattan	2	44	8,460	1,553	1,002	206,662	19,517
	Total ...	11	203	35,676	5,189	4,265	874,606	123,068
Lahore.	Lahore	4	81	4,672	3,110	3,084	409,067	130,113
	Chúnián	4	83	7,449	3,944	2,223	441,844	86,774
	Kasúr	4	83	5,245	2,001	3,041	445,860	121,051
	Sharakpur	3	70	5,720	1,421	1,309	334,015	49,657
	Total ...	15	317	23,086	12,676	9,657	1,630,786	387,595

No. I—*continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
142,614	42,056	5,942	1,752	...	...	2	...	2 1 4
128,672	38,211	5,273	1,566	...	...	2	...	2 1 4
130,624	33,358	5,535	1,413	1	...	1	...	2 1 4
178,273	40,469	8,825	2,003	...	...	4	...	2 2 0
145,046	38,524	6,293	1,671	1	...	9	...	2 1 4 to 2 2 0
160,523	37,248	5,733	1,330	...	...	6	...	1 13 7
135,123	33,551	5,572	1,384	...	...	3	...	1 13 7
145,042	40,639	4,629	1,297	...	...	6	...	1 13 7
134,687	41,597	4,081	1,261	...	...	7	...	1 13 7
144,412	37,850	5,029	1,318	...	...	22	...	1 13 7
118,361	26,924	5,146	1,171	2	...	8	...	1 9 0
82,361	20,535	3,969	990	1	...	6	...	1 9 0
102,544	24,336	5,192	1,232	...	...	6	...	1 9 0
103,556	24,359	4,833	1,137	3	...	20	...	1 9 0
77,392	22,139	3,035	868	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
96,842	35,390	3,874	1,416	1	...	3	...	2 5 6
99,955	28,777	4,223	1,216	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
73,056	21,740	3,479	1,035	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
26,626	9,014	2,458	832	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
67,830	21,749	3,488	1,118	1	...	9	...	3 2 0 to 2 5 6
75,859	9,793	3,118	402	...	...	14	1	3 4 0 to 2 12 0
55,522	10,627	2,563	490	...	...	8	...	2 12 0
61,114	9,520	3,056	476	...	...	7	...	2 12 0
41,875	8,460	2,416	488	...	...	8	...	2 12 0
89,552	8,904	3,951	393	...	...	11	2	3 4 0 to 2 12 0
64,785	9,461	3,056	446	...	...	48	3	3 4 0 to 2 12 0
74,438	11,287	4,466	677	...	...	26	25	2 8 0
134,607	17,189	7,342	938	1	1	1	7	2 8 0
102,326	18,137	4,548	806	...	...	3	...	2 8 0
117,554	8,436	9,043	649	...	...	6	19	2 8 0
101,688	12,620	6,053	751	1	1	36	51	2 8 0
35,718	7,990	2,820	631	1	...	3	...	2 8 0
58,572	12,245	3,820	799	...	...	9	...	2 8 0
128,359	14,281	5,134	571	...	...	1	...	2 8 0
103,331	9,759	4,697	444	...	...	4	...	2 8 0 to 1 9 0
79,510	11,188	4,308	606	1	...	17	...	2 8 0 to 1 9 0
102,267	32,528	5,050	1,606	1	...	3	...	2 8 0
110,461	21,693	5,323	1,045	...	...	1	1	2 8 0
111,465	30,263	5,372	1,458	1	...	1	...	2 8 0
111,338	16,552	4,772	709	...	...	...	1	2 8 0
108,719	25,840	5,144	1,223	2	...	5	2	2 8 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Districts.	Tahsils.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Amritsar.	Amritsar	4	110	3,495	2,880	5,376	510,063	190,317
	Tarn Táran	4	105	3,834	3,293	4,041	505,301	176,618
	Ajnála	3	90	2,659	1,648	3,113	376,766	141,741
	Total ...	11	305	9,988	7,821	12,530	1,392,130	508,676
Gurdáspur.	Gurdáspur	5	126	3,160	2,305	4,428	452,786	172,417
	Batála	5	124	3,047	2,406	4,750	442,923	142,666
	Shakargarh	4	107	3,107	2,335	3,703	446,448	165,441
	Pathánkot	3	69	2,346	1,294	2,343	196,511	70,544
	Total ...	17	426	11,660	8,340	15,224	1,538,668	551,068
Siálkot.	Siálkot	4	92	2,743	2,094	3,425	408,148	148,751
	Pasrúr	3	75	2,520	1,918	2,681	371,198	120,565
	Zafarwál	3	69	1,984	1,592	2,442	356,819	141,901
	Raya	4	94	3,116	1,913	3,221	427,724	130,189
	Daska	3	73	2,302	1,813	3,060	278,635	91,760
	Total ...	17	403	12,665	9,330	14,829	1,842,524	633,166
Gujrat.	Gujrát	4	88	3,499	2,743	3,484	372,883	144,747
	Khárián	3	70	4,112	2,697	2,326	353,173	121,723
	Phália	3	74	4,640	2,833	2,543	281,376	101,560
	Total ...	10	232	12,251	8,273	8,353	1,007,382	368,030
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála	4	100	4,840	3,028	3,266	358,199	90,223
	Wazírabad	3	60	2,933	1,602	2,306	217,554	57,416
	Háfizabad	5	80	5,701	2,530	3,309	244,568	64,619
	Khángah Dográn	2	30	3,125	1,269	874	81,072	30,251
	New Colony	2	20	2,137	1,445	1,210	154,835	18,274
	Total ...	16	290	18,736	9,874	9,965	1,056,228	260,783
Shahpur.	Shahpur	3	60	6,565	2,433	1,845	144,942	44,815
	Bhera	3	65	7,533	2,508	2,325	228,175	70,108
	Khusháb	3	58	16,229	2,555	1,920	166,377	53,731
	Total ...	9	183	30,327	7,496	6,090	539,494	168,654
Jhelum.	Jhelum	3	71	5,682	2,085	1,858	385,896	123,560
	Pind Dádan Khan... ...	3	62	5,651	2,059	2,014	341,724	98,421
	Chakwál	2	67	6,503	3,325	2,194	348,834	110,790
	Talagang	2	42	7,810	3,032	1,222	177,934	51,179
	Total ...	10	242	25,646	10,501	7,288	1,254,388	383,950
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi...	3	64	4,887	2,402	2,137	326,573	123,588
	Attock	2	60	4,167	1,928	1,594	199,875	88,813
	Kahúta	2	35	2,918	948	954	183,546	57,145
	Murree	1	20	1,651	370	135	58,111	28,997
	Pindigheb	2	40	9,568	2,752	1,147	107,400	52,634
	Gujar Khan	3	64	3,632	2,197	2,222	351,245	95,632
	Fatehjang	2	44	5,475	2,483	1,559	190,415	70,929
	Total ...	15	327	32,298	13,080	9,748	1,417,165	517,738

No. I—*continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p.
127,516	47,579	4,637	1,730	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
126,325	44,155	4,812	1,682	1	...	2	...	2 5 6
125,589	47,247	4,186	1,575	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
126,557	46,243	4,564	1,668	1	...	7	...	2 5 6
90,557	34,483	3,594	1,368	...	...	4	...	2 5 6
88,585	28,533	3,572	1,151	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
111,622	41,360	4,172	1,546	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
65,504	23,515	2,848	1,022	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
90,510	32,416	3,612	1,294	...	...	8	...	2 5 6
102,037	37,188	4,436	1,617	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
123,733	40,188	4,949	1,608	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
118,940	47,300	5,171	2,057	1	...	...	...	2 9 8
106,931	32,547	4,550	1,385	...	...	4	...	2 9 8
92,878	30,587	3,817	1,257	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
108,384	37,245	4,572	1,571	2	...	7	...	2 9 8
93,208	36,187	4,237	1,645	1	...	1	...	2 5 6
117,724	40,574	5,045	1,739	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
93,792	33,853	3,802	1,372	1	...	...	...	2 5 6
100,738	36,803	4,342	1,586	2	...	3	...	2 5 6
89,550	22,556	3,582	902	1	...	2	...	2 9 8
72,518	19,139	3,626	957	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
48,913	12,924	3,057	808	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
40,536	15,125	2,702	1,008	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
77,417	9,137	7,742	914	1	1	...	14	3 12 0
66,014	16,299	3,642	899	2	1	2	14	2 9 8 to 3 12 0
48,314	14,938	2,416	747	...	...	...	...	4 0 0
76,058	23,369	3,510	1,079	...	...	1	...	4 0 0
55,459	17,910	2,869	926	1	...	3	...	4 0 0
59,944	18,739	2,948	922	1	...	4	...	4 0 0
128,632	41,187	5,435	1,740	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
113,908	32,807	5,512	1,587	...	...	10	...	2 0 0
174,417	55,395	5,206	1,654	...	...	4	...	2 0 0
88,967	25,590	4,237	1,219	...	...	5	...	2 0 0
125,439	38,395	5,183	1,587	...	...	22	...	2 0 0
108,858	41,196	5,103	1,931	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
99,938	44,407	3,331	1,480	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
91,773	28,572	5,244	1,633	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
58,111	28,997	2,906	1,450	1	...	...	...	3 2 0
53,700	26,317	2,685	1,316	1	1	1	...	3 2 0
117,082	31,877	5,488	1,494	...	...	1	...	2 5 0
95,208	35,465	4,328	1,612	...	...	1	...	2 8 0
94,478	34,516	4,334	1,583	2	1	7	...	2 5 0 to 3 2 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Area and Revenue (00's omitted).				
				Area in acres.				
Districts.	Tahsils.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hazara.	Abbottabad	3	48	4,588	1,264	826	325,298	70,412
	Haripur	3	52	4,267	1,474	1,468	373,943	72,172
	Mansehra	2	36	9,354	1,570	787	209,578	58,197
	Total ...	8	136	18,209	4,308	3,081	908,819	200,781
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	4	82	2,885	1,377	4,191	304,184	46,779
	Chársadda	3	61	2,430	1,670	2,888	137,741	44,794
	Nowshera	3	47	4,478	1,253	1,026	143,348	32,067
	Mardán	3	52	3,906	2,636	1,312	160,116	35,529
	Swábi	3	55	2,989	2,061	1,609	216,305	75,012
	Total ...	16	297	16,688	8,997	11,026	961,694	234,181
Kohat.	Kohát	2	28	4,200	753	749	126,262	29,022
	Hangu	1	13	3,489	405	341	59,852	12,416
	Teri	3	35	9,819	2,064	819	119,043	49,520
	Total ...	6	76	17,508	3,222	1,909	305,157	90,958
Bannu.	Bannu	3	47	2,834	1,793	1,481	191,216	58,785
	Marwat	2	45	7,867	3,406	1,111	245,555	52,899
	Isakhel	2	22	4,342	1,073	627	103,567	28,465
	Miánwáli	3	45	9,460	2,561	1,290	175,400	42,000
	Total ...	10	159	24,503	8,833	4,509	715,738	182,149
D. I. Khan.	D. I. Khan	3	49	10,824	2,423	1,362	146,407	42,673
	Tánk	1	23	3,492	966	884	48,792	13,108
	Kuláchi	2	35	9,667	1,822	1,280	90,558	25,841
	Bhakkar	3	51	19,939	1,697	1,459	154,628	65,711
	Leiah	3	49	15,464	1,553	1,502	145,818	39,426
	Total ...	12	207	59,386	8,461	6,487	586,203	186,759
D. G. Khan.	D. G. Khan	3	68	9,340	4,018	2,379	194,667	66,485
	Sanghar	2	22	4,212	1,675	602	68,181	27,802
	Jámpur	2	35	5,729	2,928	1,200	110,819	37,784
	Rájanpur	2	37	12,899	1,999	976	139,367	38,125
	Total ...	9	162	32,180	10,620	5,157	513,034	170,196
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargárh	5	93	5,819	1,834	2,681	404,947	96,923
	Alipur	4	69	6,009	1,569	1,824	319,707	80,343
	Sanáwán	3	50	8,423	1,249	1,422	204,763	47,451
	Total ...	12	212	20,251	4,652	5,927	929,417	224,717
	Grand Total of the Province	397	8,350	657,428	278,690	275,330	35,510,459	9,761,038

No. I—*concluded.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
108,433	23,471	6,777	1,467	...	...	3	1	3 2 0
124,648	24,057	7,191	1,388	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
104,789	29,099	5,822	1,617	1	...	1	...	3 2 0
113,602	25,098	6,682	1,476	1	...	6	1	3 2 0
76,046	11,695	3,710	570	...	..	1	...	2 9 8
45,914	14,931	2,258	734	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
47,783	10,689	3,050	682	1	...	2	...	2 9 8
53,372	11,843	3,079	683	2	...	8	...	2 9 8
72,102	25,004	3,933	1,364	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
60,106	14,636	3,238	788	3	...	12	...	2 9 8
63,131	14,511	4,509	1,037	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
59,852	12,416	4,604	955	...	...	2	1	3 2 0
39,681	16,507	3,401	1,415	...	2	4	2	3 2 0
50,860	15,160	4,015	1,197	...	2	6	3	3 2 0
63,739	19,595	4,068	1,251	...	...	3	1	2 1 11
122,778	26,450	5,457	1,176	...	...	1	...	2 10 8
51,784	14,233	4,708	1,294	1	...	...	...	2 8 1
58,467	14,000	3,898	933	1	...	1	...	2 9 6
71,574	18,215	4,501	1,146	2	...	5	1	2 1 11 to 2 10 8
48,802	14,224	2,988	871	...	...	5	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
48,792	13,108	2,121	570	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
45,279	12,920	2,587	738	...	...	2	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
51,543	21,904	3,032	1,288	1	...	4	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
48,606	13,142	2,976	805	1	...	3	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
48,850	15,563	2,832	902	2	...	20	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
64,889	22,162	2,862	978	1	...	...	...	2 8 0
34,091	13,901	3,099	1,264	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
55,410	18,892	3,166	1,080	1	...	4	...	2 8 0
69,684	19,063	3,767	1,030	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
57,004	18,911	3,167	1,051	2	...	4	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
80,989	19,385	4,354	1,042	1	1	20	1	2 12 2
79,927	20,086	4,633	1,164	...	...	6	...	3 1 2
68,254	15,817	4,095	949	...	...	15	2	2 13 9
77,451	18,726	4,384	1,060	1		41	3	2 12 2 to 3 1 9
89,447	24,587	4,253	1,169	38	8	384	81	.....

STATEMENT No. II.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE VILLAGE RECORD AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngos' work.*			
District.	Tahsil.	Villages.	Of Kharif harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildar.	By Naib Tahsildar.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildar.	By Naib Tahsildar.	By Tahsildar.	By Naib Tahsildar.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandís have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
HISSAR.	Hissár	137	...	113	42	36	...	62	65	10	25	19	69	107	105	16	38	2	36	
	Hánsi	138	...	83	54	33	...	120	111	7	26	70	31	89	115	26	44	2	33	
	Bhiwáni	133	12	133	34	38	...	71	56	6	28	36	26	91	116	28	36	3	38	
	Fatehabad	275	122	200	273	75	...	80	141	54	35	118	202	172	401	24	48	2	75	
	Sirsa	325	72	253	56	103	...	110	200	15	70	30	124	100	402	53	60	2	82	
	Total ...	1,008	206	782	459	285	...	443	573	92	184	273	452	112	163	147	226	11	264	
ROHTAK.	Rohtak	114	99	111	59	34	...	61	48	5	90	58	62	171	174	48	63	2	34	
	Sámpla	127	122	123	55	32	...	74	49	4	80	42	35	172	136	43	62	2	32	
	Gohána	83	83	81	72	20	...	40	43	...	50	40	43	230	188	40	60	2	20	
	Jhajjar	190	190	190	95	42	...	78	90	22	82	75	34	178	178	58	93	2	42	
	Total ...	514	494	505	281	128	...	253	230	31	302	215	174	188	169	189	278	8	128	
GURGAON.	Gurgáon	227	221	194	227	58	...	90	102	...	26	79	98	133	164	21	166	2	56	
	Rewári	309	282	309	309	81	2	171	76	...	24	77	70	134	165	8	71	2	51	
	Palwal	195	170	183	195	62	3	127	42	...	32	112	55	153	142	66	235	2	48	
	Nuh	289	237	251	289	78	...	116	148	...	28	116	84	147	147	31	125	2	70	
	Firozpur	244	229	244	244	50	...	96	135	...	35	84	72	179	163	31	116	2	50	
	Total ...	1,264	1,139	1,181	1,264	329	5	600	503	...	145	468	379	149	156	157	713	10	305	
DELHI.	Delhi	286	286	286	286	113	4	94	110	78	177	64	90	81	137	109	280	2	80	
	Sonepat	239	220	215	229	99	5	103	107	24	112	54	52	138	164	61	235	3	75	
	Balabgarh	286	286	260	286	125	...	158	116	12	140	21	54	133	143	60	263	3	77	
	Total ...	811	792	761	801	337	9	355	333	114	429	139	196	117	148	230	778	8	232	

KARNAL.	Total ...	1,437	1,164	996	767	550	4	557	702	239	8	271	300	3	941	1,098	101	815	398	465	177	174	160	154	10	453
	Karnal	396	255	352	271	131	...	157	141	98	16	93	84	...	83	108	34	60	74	87	30	29	26	28	2	4
	Fáziipak	183	169	177	150	182	...	83	108	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaithal	225	150	205	116	73	...	34	165	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gulah (Sub-Tahsil)	204	174	200	178	58	...	34	165	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thánesar	429	416	62	52	106	4	190	204	51	...	80	73	...	18	142	7	89	153	109	27	160	142	31	48	1	106
UMBALLA.	Total ...	1,798	1,793	1,767	754	493	3	941	1,098	101	8	271	300	3	941	1,098	101	815	398	465	177	174	160	154	10	453
	Umballa	304	304	304	190	77	3	271	300	8	22	166	203	...	163	191	22	89	56	59	168	185	35	38	3	4
	Khazar	391	391	391	125	102	...	166	203	17	17	85	73	55	145	156	39	15	35	59	168	160	15	38	2	77
	Núpar	386	386	386	223	138	...	162	207	17	22	179	197	191	32	62	158	168	185	35	26	2	102			
	Naraingarh ...	326	326	326	152	75	...	179	197	191	32	62	158	168	185	35	26	2	102							
	Jagádhri	386	386	360	64	101	...	163	191	32	62	158	168	185	35	26	2	101								
SIMLA.	Total ...	23	23	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Simla and Bharauli	13	13	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotkhái & Kotgarh	10	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
KANGRA.	Total ...	718	691	85	79	333	66	338	342	19	103	338	265	186	218	224	175	12	325							
	Kángra	134	134	41	4	55	14	60	74	...	26	74	50	208	207	40	31	2	55							
	Palampur	113	113	14	1	58	4	68	41	...	22	50	58	172	174	25	13	2	58							
	Núrpur	195	176	26	54	79	8	104	77	14	2	26	66	190	210	40	38	2	67							
	Dera	145	142	4	13	56	5	43	101	1	26	25	36	156	265	26	25	2	66							
	Hamirpur	64	64	...	7	40	1	40	24	...	25	38	24	177	209	48	42	2	64							
	Kulu	42	37	...	...	27	19	23	...	...	...	23	...	210	...	24	14	1	27							
	Pách	25	25	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	242	21	12	1	18							
LUDHIANA.	Total ...	907	907	906	891	907	44	290	605	12	116	263	566	176	189	174	418	6	194							
	Ludhiana	453	453	453	438	453	7	90	363	...	33	91	291	150	482	60	178	2	93							
	Samrála	281	281	281	281	281	27	124	145	12	38	82	200	195	214	67	155	2	63							
	Jagráon	173	173	172	172	173	10	76	97	...	45	90	75	183	249	57	90	2	38							
JULLUNDUR.	Total ...	1,286	1,274	1,236	1,232	446	557	700	554	53	547	487	614	190	175	217	660	8	304							
	Jullundur	426	426	426	426	149	130	255	141	30	144	145	210	215	199	83	178	2	102							
	Nakodar	335	335	335	335	134	205	199	157	...	171	102	92	151	251	35	148	2	78							
	Phillour	240	240	240	240	79	103	116	118	6	146	107	199	184	207	60	200	2	56							
	Nawashahr	285	273	235	231	84	119	130	138	17	86	138	118	208	219	39	134	2	68							
HOSHIAR-PUR.	Total ...	2,178	2,089	1,779	2,109	818	1,135	907	985	336	563	592	584	190	192	182	475	7	511							
	Hoshiarpur	503	472	488	503	161	310	203	264	36	110	150	208	180	242	69	220	2	110							
	Dasuyah	649	622	613	649	201	344	403	200	46	244	281	193	219	244	36	88	2	163							
	Garhshankar ...	496	486	210	426	182	170	102	216	177	170	101	28	153	279	31	65	2	118							
	Una	531	499	468	531	169	311	199	255	77	39	60	155	207	193	46	102	1	120							
FEROZEPORE.	Total ...	1,616	1,064	1,282	914	1,502	12	511	779	326	583	389	596	156	228	182	280	11	418							
	Ferozepore	352	165	250	64	324	4	135	146	71	143	76	97	129	175	31	47	2	94							
	Moga	208	89	103	119	208	2	109	96	4	75	96	88	181	261	39	74	2	46							
	Zira	362	328	333	330	334	2	98	212	57	171	82	189	156	231	36	70	3	95							
	Muktsar	365	289	285	163	315	2	72	156	187	97	74	113	151	242	26	42	2	98							
	Fázilka	329	198	260	248	321	2	102	170	57	47	62	108	161	230	50	47	2	86							

STATEMENT No. II—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngos' work.*			
District.	Tahsil.	Villages.	Of Kharif harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildar.	By Naib Tahsildar.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsildar.	By Naib Tahsildar.	By Tahsildar.	By Naib Tahsildar.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	299	256	270	238	...	28	102	119	50	33	133	124	389	1,283	...	...	...	...	
	Shujabad	153	152	44	153	...	5	45	83	20	28	52	73	229	935	...	...	...	...	
	Lodhrán	281	281	281	281	130	19	81	130	51	20	165	227	358	687	...	...	...	130	Major portions of the number of days spent on tour in columns 15 and 16 appertain to Extra Tahsildars and Deputy Superintendents.
	Mailsi	394	141	186	376	42	12	41	220	121	11	100	283	240	732	...	...	...	125	
	Kabírwála	331	25	5	31	...	14	157	126	34	...	89	211	388	954	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,458	855	786	1,079	172	78	426	678	276	98	539	918	201	219	...	...	...	255	
JHANG.	Jhang	583	583	583	583	245	2	137	179	267	69	80	358	132	177	49	176	2	84	
	Chiniot	377	282	337	337	158	...	79	90	208	64	23	70	160	109	37	169	2	71	
	Shorkot	201	189	189	189	165	...	95	59	47	49	95	68	147	184	31	135	2	48	
	Lyallpur	322	...	...	...	...	110	125	43	5	...	67	73	121	103	11	...	2	...	
	Total ...	1,483	1,054	1,109	1,109	568	112	436	371	527	182	265	569	140	143	128	480	8	203	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	265	31	50	256	229	1	152	56	81	50	261	89	195	267	15	83	2	80	Majority of the villages in columns 9, 10, 13 and 14 were inspected and mutations attested by Extra Tahsildars and Deputy Superintendents.
	Gugera	327	45	95	272	235	6	236	93	20	62	119	138	129	162	33	188	2	104	
	Dipálpur	488	488	273	488	488	35	101	7	48	61	55	12	240	62	34	116	2	488	
	Pákpattan	384	146	95	378	...	13	39	2	22	57	69	...	211	86	26	86	2	384	
	Total ...	1,464	710	513	1,394	952	55	528	158	171	230	504	239	194	144	108	473	8	1,056	
LAHORE.	Lahore	396	396	396	345	198	...	185	162	49	106	119	93	158	129	53	57	1	132	
	Kasúr	364	306	316	332	148	...	137	140	87	74	47	92	161	158	67	66	1	107	
	Chúnián	426	312	289	412	185	...	146	177	103	130	110	75	176	146	54	81	2	115	
	Sharakpur	401	369	340	331	106	...	178	445	...	26	166	205	149	180	31	47	2	133	
	Total ...	1,587	1,383	1,341	1,420	637	...	646	924	239	386	442	465	161	153	205	245	6	487	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	377	377	377	377	377	3	150	478	18	77	85	84	117	107	37	123	2	112	
	Tarn Táran	356	317	355	352	356	2	220	474	14	52	109	105	142	140	48	174	1	103	
	Ajnála	342	342	340	263	338	...	118	477	13	45	43	271	133	164	29	93	2	90	
	Total ...	1,075	1,036	1,072	992	1,071	5	488	1,429	45	174	237	460	131	104	114	390	5	305	

GURDASPUR.	Gurdáspur	700	357	...	287	8	375	556	71	128	106	99	157	164	30	86	89	3	1	209
	Baṭála	495	498	101	476	20	299	181	15	7	125	147	178	145	60	89	3			128
	Shakargarh	747	605	628	548	5	202	491	54	150	811	126	205	178	19	28	3			175
	Pathánkot	423	417	50	261	2	226	414	88	31	6	93	87	148	37	65	3			99
	Total ...	2,365	1,872	779	1,280	35	1,202	1,642	228	316	548	465	155	157	146	268	10			611
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	680	496	140	686	248	229	298	55	24	65	76	186	206	44	102	2			177
	Pasrúr	474	274	472	474	111	315	133	25	19	48	77	195	179	19	88	3			111
	Zafarwál	535	399	167	824	126	289	205	40	18	88	59	198	280	39	66	3			126
	Réya	492	250	38	145	197	229	207	44	22	95	161	144	189	25	85	3			122
	Daska	343	237	74	294	94	147	146	41	38	168	172	186	226	26	76	3			86
	Total ...	2,524	1,656	891	1,825	776	1,319	988	205	121	454	645	172	180	158	412	14			628
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	542	542	542	542	...	252	245	75	8	155	114	159	197	42	98	1			158
	Khárián	543	543	548	548	...	240	272	31	...	187	85	162	179	41	84	2			128
	Phalia	342	340	70	340	...	120	180	42	...	76	114	173	231	31	55	1			92
	Total ...	1,427	1,425	1,155	1,425	...	612	697	148	8	368	313	165	152	114	282	4			378
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwala	455	246	340	260	104	96	89	270	32	117	183	129	141	45	171	2			104
	Wazírabad	265	237	261	110	...	168	67	40	127	76	50	148	142	39	90	2			69
	Háfizabad	408	258	341	388	156	187	148	122	109	51	88	172	198	18	55	2			99
	Khánqah Dogran ...	115	67	100	104	24	55	35	25	109	75	62	176	184	20	76	3			24
	New Colony ...	107	107	107	107	107	40	50	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
	Total ...	1,350	905	1,149	1,094	501	496	379	474	377	319	328	156	158	122	392	9			296
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur	816	282	60	286	121	224	219	40	30	108	177	125	174	48	97	2			55
	Bhera	328	187	12	155	118	2	281	270	58	102	44	157	164	89	102	2			66
	Khushab	215	125	186	69	104	10	126	125	22	18	48	129	149	52	72	2			50
	Total ...	859	544	258	510	343	14	681	614	120	150	200	217	137	162	189	271	6		171
JHELUM.	Jhelum	446	444	251	296	27	19	105	271	51	42	44	38	232	1,039	...	...	...	27	
	Pind Dádan Khan...	220	210	116	163	17	5	122	70	23	40	15	33	494	1,007	...	...	...	17	
	Chakwál	254	254	122	77	...	2	83	153	16	18	4	10	355	859	...	...	...	...	
	Talagang	89	89	72	82	...	...	31	48	10	16	24	29	155	874	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,009	997	561	618	44	26	341	542	100	116	87	110	175	270	...	...	...	44	
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi	448	446	448	448	118	...	209	208	31	32	92	40	132	146	68	167	2	118	
	Attock	194	194	194	178	60	...	92	96	6	...	92	89	215	172	19	61	2	60	
	Kahúta	233	233	233	283	48	...	111	109	13	...	98	89	177	228	21	43	2	48	
	Murree	103	102	102	2	23	...	86	...	16	...	59	...	129	...	21	48	2	23	
	Pindigheb	187	137	187	33	35	...	62	60	15	2	25	35	188	130	14	48	1	35	
	Gujar Khan	383	383	383	388	89	...	209	138	36	...	47	58	151	145	24	143	2	89	
	Fatehjang	205	205	205	190	73	...	102	81	22	...	88	68	156	120	12	64	2	47	
	Total ...	1,703	1,700	1,703	1,467	436	1	871	692	139	34	601	369	164	156	179	564	13	410	
HAZARA.	Abbottabad... ...	358	185	358	11	226	81	186	165	57	17	127	8	147	174	65	197	2	85	
	Haripur	310	310	310	55	310	30	161	125	34	41	35	30	160	145	87	153	2	82	
	Mansehra	268	268	268	2	268	30	102	82	84	45	130	68	109	177	42	151	2	60	
	Total ...	986	763	986	68	804	91	389	372	175	103	292	106	139	124	194	601	6	227	

Majority of the villages in columns 9, 10, 13 and 14 were inspected and mutations attested by Extra-Tahsildars and Deputy Superintendents.

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngos' work.*			
District.	Tahsil.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar	267	207	241	267	95	5	149	439	83	79	50	71	180	355	34	58	4	...	
	Chársadda	178	148	127	150	84	...	148	199	35	50	72	73	186	283	14	20	2	...	
	Nowshera	159	88	56	28	16	...	157	95	40	46	40	53	129	117	26	36	3	...	
	Mardán	133	133	133	133	18	...	24	96	58	...	33	28	68	239	25	28	2	...	
	Swábi	101	50	66	89	31	...	91	114	12	8	44	54	189	237	16	22	2	...	
	Total ...	838	626	623	667	244	5	569	943	228	183	239	279	150	176	115	164	13	...	
KOHAT.	Kohát	85	69	71	56	25	...	30	43	12	65	60	78	119	293	74	100	2	25	
	Hangu	37	34	37	36	8	...	11	19	7	16	43	16	145	77	50	40	2	8	
	Bárak	166	154	115	166	41	...	71	69	26	85	37	24	167	239	58	165	2	41	
	Total ...	288	257	223	258	74	...	112	131	45	166	140	118	144	152	182	305	6	74	
BANNU.	Bannu	227	227	227	227	227	...	123	65	39	208	105	80	164	179	42	181	2	57	
	Marwat	145	145	145	145	145	...	59	57	29	221	63	82	185	245	18	30	2	36	
	Isa Khel	45	45	45	45	45	...	21	20	4	19	21	24	190	182	25	17	2	9	
	Miánwáli	71	71	71	71	71	...	28	40	3	12	30	41	170	194	43	45	2	23	
	Total ...	488	488	488	488	488	...	231	182	75	460	219	227	177	160	128	273	8	125	
D. I. KHAN.	D. I. Khan	287	287	287	197	287	...	43	215	...	162	97	184	168	425	63	77	1	287	
	Tánk	87	87	87	87	87	...	49	32	...	...	49	38	172	199	36	44	2	87	
	Kulách	118	118	118	81	118	...	22	94	...	...	22	96	175	404	36	28	2	118	
	Bhakkar	219	219	219	219	219	37	42	165	...	96	45	174	165	201	40	45	1	219	
	Leiah	122	122	122	109	122	...	85	36	1	...	84	33	157	168	24	24	1	122	
	Total ...	833	833	833	693	833	37	241	542	1	258	297	525	167	199	199	218	7	833	

D. G. KHAN.	D. G. Khan	216	71	73	216	216	...	80	112	24	81	89	127	147	195	63	87	2	80
	Sanghar	163	50	110	163	163	...	76	75	12	61	76	75	229	201	27	39	2	42
	Jámpur	172	27	127	172	172	1	58	102	12	74	60	104	165	203	35	33	3	46
	Rájanpur	210	27	70	123	210	...	83	64	63	32	100	75	156	157	44	29	2	49
	Total ...	761	175	380	674	761	1	297	353	111	248	325	381	177	126	169	188	9	217
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	419	294	394	251	...	...	220	336	88	...	125	293	465	1,072	286	70	...	...
	Alipur	207	199	207	207	...	...	112	147	23	68	124	177	458	975	...	...	...	...
	Sanáwán	138	126	138	126	...	...	154	271	6	...	81	120	476	724	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	764	719	739	584	...	...	486	754	117	68	330	590	233	231	286	70	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	36,767	29,634	26,791	27,196	17,112	2,335	16,216	19,068	4,742	6,946	10,274	12,017	168	186	4,760	9,845	231	9,809

Major portions of the number of days spent on tour in columns 15 and 16 appertain to Extra Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents.

STATEMENT

ANALYSIS OF CHIEF STATISTICS AT DATE OF SETTLEMENT

(*N.B.*—The totals of

1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
HISSAR.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,273,771*	*40,843*	*150,232*	*3,794*	*578,045*	*Cháhi*	*2,491*	*500*	*1,991*	*2,963*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*91,941*	*21,786*	*70,155*	*78,159*
								Bárani	*2,329,782*	*1,212,990*	*1,116,792*	*1,113,460*
								Total ...	*2,500,857*	*1,238,011*	*1,262,846*	*1,285,545*
		1897-98	3,273,862	41,218	150,109	3,227	464,671	Cháhi	3,397	1,119	2,278	3,310
								Nahri	164,634	18,270	146,364	190,320
								Abi	4	...	4	511
								Sailáb	47,694	27,361	20,333	11,740
								Bárani	2,398,908	704,440	1,694,468	1,705,094
								Total ...	2,614,637	751,190	1,863,447	1,910,975
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*46,759*	...	*3,836*	...	*13,633*	*Cháhi*	*152*	*33*	*119*	*57*
								Nahri	*29,372*	*9,373*	*19,999*	*20,089*
								Bárani	*266*	*164*	*102*	*108*
								Total ...	*29,790*	*9,570*	*20,220*	*20,254*
		1897-98	46,723	...	3,468	...	21,787	Cháhi	268	176	92	92
								Nahri	2,441	268	2,173	2,173
								Sailáb	18,242	5,830	12,412	12,502
								Bárani	517	51	466	466
								Total ...	21,468	6,325	15,143	15,233
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,320,530*	*40,843*	*153,568*	*3,794*	*591,678*	*Cháhi*	*2,643*	*533*	*2,110*	*3,020*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*121,313*	*31,159*	*90,154*	*98,248*
								Bárani	*2,330,048*	*1,213,154*	*1,116,894*	*1,113,568*
								Total ...	*2,530,647*	*1,247,581*	*1,283,066*	*1,305,799*
		1897-98	3,320,585	41,218	153,577	3,227	486,458	Cháhi	3,665	1,295	2,370	3,402
								Nahri	167,075	18,538	148,537	192,493
								Abi	4	...	4	511
								Sailáb	65,936	33,191	32,745	24,242
								Bárani	2,399,425	704,491	1,694,934	1,705,560
								Total ...	2,636,105	757,515	1,878,590	1,926,208
ROHTAK.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,144,475*	...	*73,533*	*5,678*	*169,586*	*Cháhi*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*895,694*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,283*	...	*1,283*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*5,082*	...	*5,082*	
								Bárani ...	*772,449*	...	*772,449*	
								Total ...	*895,678*	...	*895,678*	*895,694*
		1897-98	1,145,059	...	69,361	5,122	113,893	Cháhi	42,448	3,348	39,100	24,175
								Cháhi Nahri ...	278	6	272	36
								Nahri	290,967	19,094	271,873	161,832
								Abi	7	...	7	9
								Dahri	1,099	179	920	1,047
								Bárani	621,884	96,849	525,035	719,511
								Total ...	956,683	119,476	837,207	906,610

No. III.

AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

each district are given).

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	*56*	*611*	*75*	*7,55,439*	*7,333*	*7,31,649*	*16,457*	*7,48,106*	*1,19,482*	*37,772*	*4,610*	*424*	*1,459*
19	16	802	233	7,57,341	6,879	7,26,807	23,655	7,50,462	1,19,824	37,921	2,92,481	1,55,379	15,347
...	*5*	*18*	*15*	*28,566*	*1,556*	*27,010*	...	*27,010*	*4,762*	*1,428*	...	...	...
...	...	24	8	24,811	1,106	23,705	...	23,705	4,136	1,241	...	...	...
26	*61*	*629*	*90*	*7,84,005*	*8,889*	*7,58,659*	*16,457*	*7,75,116*	*1,24,244*	*39,200*	*4,610*	*424*	*1,459*
19	16	826	241	7,82,152	7,985	7,50,512	23,655	7,74,167	1,23,960	39,162	2,92,481	1,55,379	15,347
1	*59*	*1,620*	*263*	*9,49,577*	*9,367*	*9,19,509*	*20,701*	*9,40,210*	*1,34,514*	*47,452*	...	...	...
39	6	2,599	693	9,52,376	4,537	9,26,860	20,979	9,47,839	1,33,214	47,730	2,53,262	1,12,543	20,065

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
ROHTAK—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*9,049*	...	*383*	...	*3,456*	*Cháhi Dahri* ...	*200*	..	*200*	*5,210*
								Dahri	*4,611*	...	*4,611*	
								Bárani... ...	*399*	..	*399*	
								Total ...	*5,210*	...	*5,210*	*5,210*
		1897-98	9,071	...	384	...	4,501	Cháhi	408	47	361	538
								Abi	...	...	...	15
								Dahri	476	55	421	416
								Bárani	3,302	540	2,762	2,621
								Total ...	4,186	642	3,544	3,590
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,153,524*	...	*73,916*	*5,678*	*173,042*	*Cháhi*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*900,906*
								Chéhi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,483*	...	*1,483*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*9,693*	...	*9,693*	
								Bárani... ...	*772,848*	...	*772,848*	
								Total ...	*900,888*	...	*900,888*	*900,906*
		1897-98	1,154,130	...	69,745	5,122	118,394	Cháhi	42,856	3,395	39,461	24,713
								Cháhi Nahri ...	278	6	272	36
								Nahri	290,967	19,094	271,873	161,832
								Abi	7	...	7	24
								Dahri	1,575	234	1,341	1,463
								Bárani... ...	625,186	97,389	527,797	722,132
								Total ...	960,869	120,118	840,751	910,200
GURGAON.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,236,668*	...	*161,991*	...	*87,021*	*Cháhi*	*76,409*	*1,800*	*74,609*	*1,044,818*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*70,878*	...	*70,878*	
								Bárani... ...	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*987,656*	*13,762*	*973,894*	*1,044,818*
		1897-98	1,231,666	...	154,792	...	103,569	Cháhi	136,936	6,440	130,496	83,077
								Nahri	86,257	2,009	84,248	69,918
								Abi	14,203	888	13,315	2,924
								Dahri	66,195	9,947	56,248	41,898
								Bárani... ...	669,714	55,761	613,953	775,223
								Total ...	973,305	75,045	898,260	973,040
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*7,350*	...	*46*	...	*28*	*Cháhi*	*2*	...	*2*	*7,174*
								Dahri	*7,274*	*4,232*	*3,042*	
								Total ...	*7,276*	*4,232*	*3,044*	*7,174*
		1897-98	9,929	...	1,797	...	846	Cháhi	105	19	86	26
								Dahri	6,971	2,668	4,303	4,133
								Bárani... ...	210	42	168	417
								Total ...	7,286	2,929	4,557	4,576
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,244,018*	...	*162,037*	...	*87,049*	*Cháhi*	*76,411*	*1,800*	*74,611*	*1,047,992*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*78,152*	*4,232*	*73,920*	
								Bárani... ...	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*994,932*	*17,994*	*976,938*	*1,047,992*
		1897-98	1,241,595	...	156,589	...	104,415	Cháhi ...	137,041	6,459	130,582	83,103
								Nahri	86,257	2,009	84,248	69,918
								Abi	14,203	888	13,315	2,924
								Dahri	73,166	12,615	60,551	46,031
								Bárani... ...	669,924	55,803	614,121	775,640
								Total ...	980,591	77,774	902,817	977,616

No. III—*continued*.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.			KACHA WELLS, DHENKLÍS AND JHALLÁRS IN USE DURING THE YEAR.	TOTAL ASSESSMENT.	DEDUCT REVENUE NOT COLLECTED, BEING ASSESSED ON LANDS MUÁF TO THE OWNERS.	BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.		PAID DURING THE YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
NEWLY MADE OR BROUGHT INTO USE THIS YEAR.	FALLEN IN AND DISUSED DURING THE YEAR.	TOTAL IN USE.				KHÁLSA.	PAYABLE TO JÁGÍRDÁRS, MUÁFÍDÁRS AND INÁMDÁRS.	TOTAL.	DUE TO THE TREASURY.	DUE TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.		ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	ON ACCOUNT OF THIS YEAR.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*21*	...	*12,968*	...	*12,608*	*360*	*12,968*	*1,891*	*647*	...	...	...
1	...	46	82	10,517	...	10,338	179	10,517	4,490	527	...	...	...
1	*59*	*1,641*	*263*	*9,62,545*	*9,367*	*9,32,117*	*21,061*	*9,53,178*	*1,36,405*	*48,099*	...	...	...
40	6	2,555	775	9,62,893	4,537	9,37,198	21,158	9,58,356	1,37,704	48,257	2,53,462	1,12,543	20,065
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*12,79,784*	*20,061*	*12,29,053*	*30,670*	*12,59,723*	*1,74,696*	*63,399*	...	...	...
113	32	8,621	2,662	12,04,765	8,737	11,68,114	27,914	11,96,028	1,73,680	60,147	44,987	24,050	1,334
...	...	...	...	*8,718*	...	*8,645*	*73*	*8,718*	*1,244*	*189*	...	...	...
...	...	15	13	10,411	...	10,277	134	10,411	1,502	360	146	...	11
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*12,88,502*	*20,061*	*12,37,698*	*30,743*	*12,68,441*	*1,75,940*	*63,588*	...	...	...
113	32	8,636	2,675	12,15,176	8,737	11,78,391	28,048	12,06,439	1,75,182	60,507	45,133	24,050	1,345

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail-	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
DELHI.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*813,248*	*389*	*142,432*	...	*140,716*	*Cháhi*	*79,779*	...	*79,779*	...
								Nahri	*97,380*	...	*97,380*	...
								Sailáb	*13,466*	...	*13,466*	...
								Báráni	*339,086*	...	*339,086*	...
								Total ...	*529,711*	...	*529,711*	...
		1897-98	811,838	...	142,205	749	132,646	Cháhi	91,656	3,790	87,866	80,286
								Cháhi Nahri ...	512	22	490	139
								Nahri Abi ...	111,481	5,474	106,007	75,239
								Sailáb	31,997	5,296	26,701	19,643
								Báráni	300,592	41,248	259,344	357,715
								Total ...	536,238	55,830	480,408	533,022
	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,612,110*	...	*238,401*	*8,518*	*565,644*	*Cháhi*	*62,167*	*377*	*61,790*	*807,292*
								Nahri	*45,736*	*153*	*45,583*	
								Abi	*1,768*	*296*	*1,472*	
								Sailáb	*69,917*	*25,096*	*44,821*	
								Báráni ...	*619,956*	*87,486*	*532,470*	
								Total ...	*799,554*	*113,408*	*686,136*	*807,292*
		1897-98	1,966,821	1,693	280,054	8,900	570,522	Cháhi	136,963	9,088	127,875	103,969
								Nahri	178,008	13,061	164,947	174,289
								Cháhi Nahri ...	9	...	9	45
								Abi	4,343	639	3,704	5,943
								Sailáb	107,545	25,528	82,017	110,076
								Báráni	678,784	176,100	502,684	619,041
								Total ...	1,105,652	224,416	881,236	1,013,363
KARNAL.	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*46,122*	...	*7,094*	...	*21,913*	*Cháhi*	*217*	*2*	*215*	*16,764*
								Abi	*287*	*1*	*286*	
								Báráni	*16,611*	*2,596*	*14,015*	
								Total ...	*17,115*	*2,599*	*14,516*	*16,764*
		1897-98	48,243	...	8,672	475	22,453	Cháhi	938	131	807	489
								Nahri	488	98	390	571
								Cháhi Nahri ...	...	...	...	51
								Abi	45	4	41	309
								Sailáb	1,303	987	316	298
								Báráni ...	13,869	5,178	8,691	9,034
								Total ...	16,643	6,398	10,245	10,752
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,658,232*	...	*245,498*	*8,518*	*587,557*	*Cháhi*	*62,384*	*379*	*62,005*	*824,056*
								Nahri	*45,736*	*153*	*45,583*	
								Abi	*2,055*	*297*	*1,758*	
								Sailáb	*69,917*	*25,096*	*44,821*	
								Báráni	*636,567*	*90,082*	*546,485*	
								Total ...	*816,659*	*116,007*	*700,652*	*824,056*
		1897-88	2,015,064	1,693	288,726	9,375	592,975	Cháhi	137,901	9,219	128,682	104,458
								Nahri	178,496	13,159	165,337	174,860
								Cháhi Nahri ...	9	...	9	96
								Abi	4,388	643	3,745	6,252
								Sailáb	108,848	26,515	82,333	110,374
								Báráni	692,653	181,278	511,375	628,075
								Total ...	1,122,295	230,814	891,481	1,024,115
UMBALLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,544,082*	*12,019*	*369,511*	*2,586*	*203,972*	*Cháhi*	*26,385*	*500*	*25,885*	*20,577*
								Nahri	*2,390*	*15*	*2,375*	*2,254*
								Abi	*15,498*	*898*	*14,600*	*13,549*
								Sailáb	*84,694*	*10,569*	*74,125*	*83,684*
								Báráni ...	*827,027*	*64,136*	*762,891*	*953,625*
								Total ...	*955,994*	*76,118*	*879,876*	*1,073,689*
		1897-98	1,187,754	12,019	318,605	1,074	98,284	Cháhi	23,376	570	22,806	25,626
								Nahri	3,289	122	3,167	2,892
								Abi	14,908	714	14,194	13,818
								Sailáb	27,191	3,138	24,053	30,596
								Báráni	689,008	77,559	611,449	759,383
								Total ...	757,772	82,103	675,669	832,315

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiás and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	*853*	*8,790*	*3*	*8,61,026*	...	*8,00,816*	*60,210*	*8,61,026*	*72,136*	*78,727*	...	...	...
261	110	8,955	877	850,706	14,266	790,437	46,003	836,440	124,296	42,353	150,994	78,467	22,358
1,273	*532*	*6,209*	*233*	*8,25,378*	*38,339*	*6,25,415*	*1,61,624*	*7,87,039*	*1,28,963*	*41,264*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
132	44	9,868	281	10,68,833	53,807	8,01,543	2,13,483	10,15,026	1,61,218	52,864	139,648	59,383	12,905
7	7	*45*	...	*18,200*	*460*	*13,289*	*4,451*	*17,740*	*2,881*	*910*	...	...	...
3	10	135	...	13,360	157	11,593	1,610	13,203	2,068	669	12	84	...
1,280	*539*	*6,254*	*233*	*8,43,578*	*38,799*	*6,38,704*	*1,66,075*	*8,04,779*	*1,31,844*	*42,174*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
135	54	10,003	281	10,82,193	53,964	8,13,136	2,15,093	10,28,229	1,63,286	53,533	1,39,660	59,467	12,905
119	*177*	*2,872*	*1,751*	*13,84,182*	*56,880*	*7,91,438*	*5,35,864*	*13,27,302*	*2,14,753*	*80,795*	*1,211*	*1,677*	*4,591*
56	37	2,745	2,644	11,45,866	49,728	7,06,254	3,89,884	10,96,138	1,73,093	57,138	78,846	50,675	1,663

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
SIMLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*49,523*	*9,596*	*8,126*	*169*	*21,438*	*Nahri Abi* ...	*693*	...	*693*	*991*
								Bárání ...	*9,501*	*937*	*8,564*	*13,525*
								Total ...	*10,194*	*937*	*9,257*	*14,516*
		1897-98	49,646	9,614	8,081	65	21,454	Nahri	813	7	806	1,323
								Bárání ...	9,619	516	9,103	12,251
								Total ...	10,432	523	9,909	13,574
KANGRA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,474,839*	*925,544*	*192,319*	*7,392*	*759,506*	*Nahri Abi* ...	*115,782*	*7,283*	*108,499*	*156,806*
								Bárání ...	*474,296*	*119,879*	*354,417*	*480,681*
								Total ...	*590,078*	*127,162*	*462,916*	*637,487*
		1897-98	2,463,408	1,419,829	195,563	438	253,905	Nahri Abi ...	115,606	2,945	112,661	175,478
								Bárání ...	478,067	103,063	375,004	506,487
								Total ...	593,673	106,008	487,665	681,965
HOSHIARPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,426,421*	*19,566*	*505,656*	...	*194,436*	*Cháhi*	*19,663*	...	*19,663*	...
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,459*	...	*10,459*	...
								Bárání ...	*676,641*	...	*676,641*	...
								Total ...	*706,763*	...	*706,763*	...
		1897-98	1,429,423	43,672	488,041	2,083	175,230	Cháhi	28,533	114	28,419	41,860
								Nahri Abi ...	23,164	251	22,913	26,132
								Bárání ...	668,700	48,597	620,103	817,314
								Total ...	720,397	48,962	671,435	885,306
JULLUNDUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*853,440*	*131*	*91,987*	*1,706*	*90,625*	*Cháhi*	*226,563*	*3,734*	*222,829*	*319,534*
								Abi	*1,232*	*36*	*1,196*	*1,505*
								Sailáb	*35,523*	*1,828*	*33,695*	*36,491*
								Bárání ...	*405,673*	*24,327*	*381,346*	*410,952*
								Total ...	*668,991*	*29,925*	*639,066*	*768,482*
		1897-98	866,720	1,079	107,339	180	66,252	Cháhi	292,143	5,534	286,609	392,386
								Abi	1,507	235	1,272	2,032
								Sailáb	29,693	4,160	25,533	31,631
								Bárání ...	368,527	52,526	316,001	375,613
								Total ...	691,870	62,455	629,415	801,662

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	To tal.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	*17,861*	*1,537*	*16,324*	...	*16,324*	*2,627*	*830*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17,887	1,500	16,334	53	16,387	2,685	892	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	*9,35,112*	*33,633*	*7,19,651*	*1,81,828*	*9,01,479*	*1,43,531*	*48,967*	*1,183*	*69,126*	*13,275*
...	..	4	51	9,22,585	32,937	7,14,967	1,74,681	8,89,648	1,43,951	47,144	28,741	16,972	100
...	...	...	...	*13,90,419*	*14,362*	*12,86,163*	*89,894*	*13,76,057*	*1,96,203*	*1,23,386*	...	...	...
207	47	5,237	8,078	14,27,028	9,221	13,17,690	1,00,117	14,17,807	2,08,438	71,760	...	...	...
581	*153*	*20,629*	*456*	*14,84,624*	*6,924*	*13,72,561*	*1,05,139*	*14,77,700*	*2,07,921*	*81,956*	...	...	...
660	137	26,010	574	14,84,141	5,054	13,75,946	1,03,141	14,79,087	1,99,617	74,056	673	958	488

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
FEROZEPORE.												
LUDHIANA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*883,334*	*375*	*65,634*	...	*81,200*	*Cháhi*	*116,075*	*818*	*115,257*	*804,240*
								Abi	*782*	*36*	*746*	
								Sailáb	*48,070*	*2,168*	*45,902*	
								Báráni ...	*571,198*	*7,646*	*563,552*	
								Total ...	*736,125*	*10,668*	*725,457*	*804,240*
		1897-98	893,069	197	72,303	13	59,737	Cháhí	127,249	2,326	124,923	174,415
								Cháhi Nahri ...	989	4	985	1,797
								Nahrí	43,207	1,468	41,739	70,558
								Abi	78	2	76	453
								Sailáb	46,562	2,573	43,989	57,328
								Báráni ...	542,734	56,660	486,074	500,730
								Total ...	760,819	63,033	697,786	805,281
	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,552,434*	*144*	*1,42,524*	*6*	*392,892*	*Cháhi*	*98,750*	*8,079*	*90,671*	*115,040*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*22,248*	*1,070*	*21,178*	*9,671*
								Nahri	*413,766*	*48,735*	*365,031*	*442,619*
								Sailáb	*35,564*	*5,684*	*29,880*	*33,188*
								Báráni ...	*1,446,540*	*507,082*	*939,458*	*954,675*
								Total ...	*2,016,868*	*570,650*	*1,446,218*	*1,555,193*
		1897-98	2,557,102	...	148,989	1,007	288,764	Cháhi	109,761	18,230	91,531	131,452
								Cháhi Nahri ...	24,973	2,997	21,976	12,107
								Nahri	843,718	134,251	709,467	667,367
								Sailáb	37,582	8,058	29,524	33,966
								Báráni	1,102,308	339,480	762,828	979,339
								Total ...	2,118,342	503,016	1,615,326	1,824,231
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*51,356*	...	*11,628*	...	*12,727*	*Cháhi*	*4,492*	*1,109*	*3,383*	*3,614*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*1,397*	*278*	*1,119*	*1,087*
								Nahri	*14,059*	*3,500*	*10,559*	*11,338*
								Sailáb	*6,649*	*2,697*	*3,952*	*4,182*
								Báráni ...	*404*	*154*	*250*	*301*
								Total ...	*27,001*	*7,738*	*19,263*	*20,522*
		1897-98	53,906	...	12,369	...	19,674	Cháhi	5,369	2,418	2,951	3,264
								Cháhi Nahri ...	120	83	37	83
								Nahri	8,207	3,774	4,433	4,247
								Sailáb	7,860	1,970	5,890	6,311
								Báráni	307	124	183	367
								Total ...	21,863	8,369	13,494	14,272
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,603,790*	*144*	*154,152*	*6*	*405,619*	*Cháhi*	*103,242*	*9,188*	*94,054*	*118,654*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*23,645*	*1,348*	*22,297*	*10,758*
								Nahri	*427,825*	*52,235*	*375,590*	*453,957*
								Sailáb	*42,213*	*8,381*	*33,832*	*37,370*
								Báráni	*1,446,944*	*507,236*	*939,708*	*954,976*
								Total ..	*2,043,869*	*578,388*	*1,465,481*	*1,575,715*
		1897-98	2,611,008	...	161,358	1,007	308,438	Cháhi	115,130	20,648	94,482	134,716
								Cháhi Nahri ...	25,093	3,080	22,013	12,190
								Nahri	851,925	138,025	713,900	671,614
								Sailáb	45,442	10,028	35,414	40,277
								Báráni	1,102,615	339,604	763,011	979,706
								Total ...	2,140,205	511,385	1,628,820	1,838,503

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.						Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	*26*	*7,901*	*514*	*11,03,504*	*22,098*	*8,93,312*	*1,88,094*	*10,81,406*	*1,33,293*	*1,20,602*	...	...	...
167	61	9,399	547	11,09,145	23,099	9,23,049	1,62,997	10,86,046	1,53,064	55,386	2,532	13,238	4,708
382	*20*	*5,452*	*497*	*9,90,014*	*59,011*	*8,16,594*	*1,14,409*	*9,31,003*	*1,51,412*	*1,40,015*	*2,102*	*13,605*	*7,486*
349	59	7,215	609	10,90,603	76,851	8,80,578	1,33,174	10,13,752	1,66,087	54,256	2,24,345	13,439	6,894
...	*18*	*179*	*73*	*24,015*	*543*	*19,367*	*4,105*	*23,472*	*4,003*	*1,201*	...	...	...
14	6	201	66	18,485	521	16,084	1,880	17,964	3,045	941	...	...	174
382	*38*	*5,631*	*570*	*10,14,029*	*59,554*	*8,35,961*	*1,18,514*	*9,54,475*	*1,55,415*	*1,41,216*	*2,102*	*13,605*	*7,486*
363	65	7,416	675	11,09,088	77,372	8,96,662	1,35,054	10,31,716	1,69,132	55,197	2,24,345	13,439	7,068

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
MOOLTAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,452,609*	*1,829,380*	*229,641*	*208*	*941,712*	*Chahi*	*85,277*	...	*85,277*	*87,379*
								Chahi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101.626*	...	*101,626*	*106,735*
								Sailáb	*13,228*	...	*13,288*	*13,270*
								Báráni... ...	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*451,668*	...	*451,668*	*466,858*
		1897-98	2,536,912	88,636	127,980	972,001	746,738	Cháhi	42,700	9,413	33,287	73,923
								Cháhi Nahri ..	386,139	72,587	313,552	184,189
								Nahri	127,649	43,117	84,532	202,414
								Cháhi Sailáb ..	22,875	2,019	20,866	16,732
								Abi	1,447	422	1,025	2,247
								Sailáb	14,700	1,363	13,337	17,699
								Báráni	6,047	2,096	3,951	11,235
								Total ...	601,557	131,017	470,540	508,439
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*324,068*	*2,655*	*44,254*	...	*193,284*	*Cháhi*	*2,887*	...	*2,887*	*2,892*
								Nahri	*8*	...	*8*	*8*
								Sailáb	*80,980*	...	*80,980*	*80,980*
								Total ...	*83,875*	...	*83,875*	*83,880*
		1897-98	*1,279,022*	48,834	113,359	442,825	296,690	Cháhi	6,945	1,618	5,327	8,289
								Cháhi Nahri ...	61,271	10,813	50,458	33,466
								Nahri	174,946	41,522	133,394	158,253
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	11,875	697	11,178	8,976
								Abi	4,410	815	3,595	4,649
								Sailáb	101,450	10,780	90,670	95,327
								Báráni... ...	16,417	5,619	10,798	12,604
								Total ...	377,314	71,894	305,420	321,564
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,776,677*	*1,832,035*	*273,895*	*208*	*1,134,996*	*Cháhi*	*88,164*	...	*88,164*	*90,271*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101,634*	...	*101,634*	*106,743*
								Sailáb	*94,208*	...	*94,208*	*94,250*
								Báráni... ...	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*535,543*	...	*535,543*	*550,738*
		1897-98	3,815,934	137,470	241,339	1,414,826	1,043,428	Cháhi ...	49,645	11,031	38,614	82,212
								Cháhi Nahri ...	447,410	83,400	364,010	217,655
								Nahri ...	302,595	84,669	217,926	360,667
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	34,750	2,716	32,034	25,708
								Abi	5,857	1,237	4,620	6,896
								Sailáb ...	116,150	12,143	104,007	113,026
								Báráni ...	22,464	7,715	14,749	23,839
								Total ...	978,871	202,911	775,960	830,003
JHANG.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,488,901*	*81,892*	*169,694*	*2,205,484*	*739,534*	*Cháhi*	*193,031*	...	*193,031*	*295,348*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*1,133*	...	*1,133*	
								Sailáb	*93,122*	...	*93,122*	
								Báráni ...	*4,023*	...	*4,023*	
								Total ...	*92,297*	...	*292,297*	*295,348*
		1897-98	1,156,614	...	160,618	...	684,836	Cháhi	195,562	2,831	192,731	222,571
								Cháhi Nahri ...	181	9	172	208
								Nahri Abi ...	23,819	682	23,137	27,140
								Sailab	82,870	1,330	81,540	91,879
								Báráni ...	8,728	1,194	7,534	8,263
								Total ...	311,160	6,046	305,114	350,061

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
323	*1,486*	*13,128*	*2,577*	*6,01,316*	*10,851*	*5,70,996*	*19,469*	*5,90,465*	*94,870*	*30,455*	...	*14*	*3*
161	153	16,085	3,237	5,87,886	5,907	5,61,608	20,371	5,81,979	92,807	29,393	17,723	...	284
33	*38*	*252*	*258*	*81,859*	*811*	*80,043*	*1,005*	*81,048*	*12,959*	*4,258*	...	*75*	*1,020*
261	76	3,385	642	5,74,341	856	5,72,138	1,347	5,73,485	1,06,391	27,709	5,142	...	1,687
356	*1,524*	*13,380*	*2,835*	*6,83,175*	*11,662*	*6,51,039*	*20,474*	*6,71,513*	*1,07,829*	*34,713*	...	*89*	*1,023*
422	229	19,470	3,879	11,62,227	6,763	11,33,746	21,718	11,55,464	1,99,198	57,102	22,865	...	1,971
...	...	*8,514*	*171*	*3,25,148*	*3,555*	*3,11,324*	*10,269*	*3,21,593*	*34,967*	*45,038*	...	...	...
102	112	12,204	334	3,30,744	1,779	3,16,247	12,718	3,28,965	51,719	15,821	816	...	2,886

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
JHANG—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*325,635*	..	*13,128*	*15,037*	*258,441*	*Cháhi*	*33,873*	...	*33,873*	*42,767*
								Nahri Abi ...	*311*	...	*311*	
								Sailáb	*4,541*	...	*4,541*	
								Bárani ...	*304*	...	*304*	
								Total ...	*39,029*	...	*39,029*	*42,767*
		1897-98	2,620,133	12,828	78,172	1,527,956	500,881	Cháhi	43,417	420	42,997	46,971
								Cháhi Nahri ..	240	2	238	333
								Nahri Abi ...	438,292	8,824	429,468	485,939
								Sailáb	5,565	68	5,497	6,219
								Bárani	12,782	1,811	10,971	12,166
								Total ...	500,296	11,125	489,171	551,628
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,814,536*	*81,892*	*182,822*	*2,220,521*	*997,975*	*Cháhi*	*226,904*	...	*226,904*	*338,115*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*1,444*	...	*1,444*	
								Sailáb	*97,663*	...	*97,663*	
								Bárani... ...	*4,327*	...	*4,327*	
								Total ...	*331,326*	...	*331,326*	*338,115*
		1897-98	3,776,747	12,828	238,790	1,527,956	1,185,717	Cháhi	238,979	3,251	235,728	269,542
								Cháhi Nahri ...	421	11	410	541
								Nahri Abi ...	462,111	9,506	452,605	513,079
								Sailáb	88,435	1,398	87,037	98,098
								Bárani	21,510	3,005	18,505	20,429
								Total ...	811,456	17,171	794,285	901,689
MONTGOMERY.		*Last Settlement.*	*3,444,529*	*2,213,279*	*132,588*	...	*777,438*	*Cháhi*	*160,836*	*25*	*160,811*	*160,847*
								Nahri Abi ...	*87,179*	...	*87,179*	*87,179*
								Sailáb	*61,632*	...	*61,632*	*61,632*
								Bárani... ...	*11,577*	...	*11,577*	*11,577*
								Total ..	*321,224*	*25*	*321,199*	*321,235*
	Fixed.	1897-98	883,121	...	76,433	...	464,818	Cháhi	114,054	4,233	109,821	119,401
								Cháhi Nahri ...	53,742	1,890	51,852	53,038
								Nahri	133,310	16,991	116,319	119,209
								Abi	3,281	346	2,935	3,145
								Sailáb	19,646	3,493	16,153	16,461
								Bárani	17,837	5,126	12,711	12,814
								Total ...	341,870	32,079	309,791	324,068

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,149*	*22*	*43,668*	*655*	*41,676*	*1,337*	*43,013*	*4,630*	*6,573*	...	...	...
63	22	3,767	38	3,26,686	242	3,24,430	2,014	3,26,444	1,00,254	24,121	131	...	1,131
...	...	*10,663*	*193*	*3,68,816*	*4,210*	*3,53,000*	*11,606*	*3,64,606*	*39,597*	*51,611*	...	...	...
165	134	15,971	372	6,57,430	2,021	6,40,677	14,732	6,55,409	1,51,973	39,942	947	...	4,017
1,378	*858*	*6,484*	*426*	*283,118*	*2,888*	*262,064*	*8,166*	*2,80,230*	*18,365*	*39,207*	...	...	...
77	122	7,283	848	2,47,813	6,341	2,33,290	8,182	2,41,472	38,193	12,999	18,522	28,641	27,710

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
MONTGOMERY—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*150,662*	...	*14,077*	...	*87,410*	*Cháhi*	*10,536*	...	*10,536*	*10,536*
								Sailáb	*37,578*	...	*37,578*	*37,578*
								Bárani... ...	*161*	...	*161*	*161*
								Total ...	*48,275*	...	*48,275*	*48,275*
		1897-98	2,684,467	541,561	82,436	1,556,508	326,937	Cháhi	41,532	1,802	39,730	44,678
								Cháhi Nahri ...	12,123	373	11,750	12,125
								Nahri	54,166	5,825	48,341	49,901
								Abi	7,667	1,212	6,455	7,135
								Sáiláb	46,223	6,827	39,396	41,829
								Bárani... ...	15,314	3,173	12,141	12,167
								Total ...	177,025	19,212	157,813	167,835
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,595,191*	*2,213,279*	*147,565*	...	*864,848*	*Cháhi*	*171,372*	*25*	*171,347*	*171,383*
								Nahri Abi ...	*87,179*	...	*87,179*	*87,179*
								Sailáb	*99,210*	...	*99,210*	*99,210*
								Bárani ...	*11,738*	...	*11,738*	*11,738*
								Total ...	*369,499*	*25*	*369,474*	*369,510*
		1897-98	3,567,588	541,561	158,869	1,556,508	791,755	Cháhi	155,586	6,035	119,551	164,079
								Cháhi Nahri ...	65,865	2,263	63,602	65,168
								Nahri	187,476	22,816	164,660	169,110
								Abi	10,948	1,558	9,390	10,280
								Sailáb	65,869	10,320	55,549	58,290
								Bárani	33,151	8,299	24,852	24,981
								Total ...	518,895	51,291	467,604	491,908
LAHORE.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,304,559*	*230,064*	*268,409*	*638*	*535,105*	*Cháhi*	*388,653*	*77,549*	*311,104*	*284,179*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*18,566*	*2,875*	*15,691*	*6,963*	
								Nahri	*320,560*	*21,957*	*298,543*	*326,693*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*17,669*	*6,762*	*10,907*	*6,122*
								Abi	*13,349*	*4,018*	*9,331*	*17,286*
								Sailáb	*60,610*	*10,515*	*50,095*	*64,154*
								Bárani... ...	*450,996*	*70,879*	*380,117*	*512,122*
								Total	*1,270,343*	*194,555*	*1,075,788*	*1,217,519*
		1897-98	2,308,620	212,216	273,356	1,898	553,595	Cháhi	361,806	86,917	274,949	398,638
								Cháhi Nahri ...	25,350	4,404	20,946	7,514
								Nahri	388,259	27,329	360,930	478,643
								Cháhi Abi ...	21,347	7,500	13,847	12,950
								Abi	11,586	3,595	7,941	12,398
								Sailáb	69,821	10,550	59,271	67,837
								Bárani	389,486	128,429	261,007	282,625
								Total ...	1,267,615	268,724	998,891	1,170,605
AMRITSAR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*996,473*	*2,886*	*118,209*	*1,395*	*102,680*	*Cháhi*	*245,220*	*9,953*	*235,267*	*210,740*
								Nahri	*160,318*	*6,368*	*153,150*	*195,162*
								Abi	*1,465*	*258*	*1,147*	*2,344*
								Sailáb	*29,538*	*3,816*	*25,722*	*50,347*
								Bárani... ...	*334,822*	*40,029*	*294,793*	*422,300*
								Total ...	*771,303*	*60,424*	*710,879*	*858,893*
		1897-98	998,799	2,925	119,176	1,396	93,194	Cháhi	238,555	11,085	227,170	276,173
								Nahri	183,607	4,593	179,014	285,817
								Abi	1,656	344	1,312	3,279
								Sailab	27,663	6,045	21,618	25,102
								Bárani... ...	330,618	39,742	290,876	295,885
								Total ...	782,099	61,809	720,290	886,256

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR,	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to *Jágírdárs*, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	45	466	10	62,574	357	62,217	...	62,217	5,948	60,975	...	...	...
58	26	3,539	770	1,78,668	2,057	1,75,691	910	1,76,601	25,532	7,776	28,378	12,710	14,875
1,378	903	6,950	436	3,45,692	3,245	3,24,281	18,166	3,42,447	24,313	1,00,182	...	...	...
135	148	10,822	1,618	4,26,481	8,408	4,08,981	9,092	4,18,073	63,725	20,775	46,900	41,351	42,585
238	216	13,338	2,040	9,19,954	24,007	7,84,835	1,11,112	8,95,947	1,37,101	60,403	3,260	6,291	5,613
309	157	14,182	2,338	9,65,689	22,721	8,28,977	1,13,991	9,42,968	1,47,866	55,061	56,631	1,16,183	42,351
133	39	10,554	386	12,51,538	23,135	10,22,278	2,06,125	12,28,403	1,88,877	89,169	4,363	15,206	4,400
219	70	11,267	418	12,53,032	26,940	10,30,700	1,95,392	12,26,092	1,89,297	73,734	4,688	6,034	3,581

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
GURDASPUR.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,155,358*	*9,136*	*206,615*	*714*	*101,271*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*127,781*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,229*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,213*	*11,378*	*187,835*	*246,607*
								Maira	*240,755*	*16,201*	*224,554*	*231,651*
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Dofasli... ...	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailáb	*114,597*	*5,572*	*109,025*	*135,846*
								Báráni ...	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*837,622*	*48,860*	*788,762*	*926,932*
		1897-98	1,154,979	7,045	216,374	404	98,949	Cháhi	132,100	3,252	128,848	136,703
								Cháhi Nahri ...	50	...	50	...
								Sháhi Nahri ...	38,352	733	37,619	44,707
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,914	1,500	29,414	30,655
								Abi	3,067	238	2,829	4,370
								Sailáb	106,732	8,454	98,278	144,741
								Rohi	199,569	12,954	186,615	244,016
								Maira	238,018	31,633	206,385	216,620
								Báráni... ...	79,229	9,048	70,181	105,146
								Kut	4,176	1,907	2,269	2,632
								Total ...	832,207	69,719	762,488	929,590
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*10,894*	...	*2,927*	...	*4,999*	*Rohi ... ...*	*4*	...	*4*	*4*
								Maira	*167*	*39*	*128*	*130*
								Sailáb	*2,797*	*228*	*2,569*	*2,658*
								Total ...	*2,968*	*267*	*2,701*	*2,792*
		1897-98	10,974	...	2,921	...	6,310	Sailáb	1,684	...	1,684	1,751
								Rohi	...	...	...	...
								Maira	59	...	59	69
								Total ...	1,743	...	1,743	1,820
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,166,252*	*9,136*	*209,542*	*714*	*106,270*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*127,781*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,229*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,217*	*11,378*	*187,839*	*246,611*
								Maira	*240,932*	*16,240*	*224,682*	*231,781*
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Dofasli... ...	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailáb	*117,394*	*5,800*	*111,594*	*138,504*
								Báráni... ...	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*840,590*	*49,127*	*791,463*	*929,724*
		1897-98	1,165,953	7,045	219,295	404	105,259	Cháhi	132,100	3,252	128,848	136,703
								Cháhi Nahri ...	50	...	50	...
								Sháhi Nahri ...	38,352	733	37,619	44,707
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,914	1,500	29,414	30,655
								Abi	3,067	238	2,829	4,370
								Sailáb	108,416	8,454	99,962	146,492
								Rohi	199,569	12,954	186,615	244,016
								Maira	238,077	31,633	206,444	216,689
								Báráni... ...	79,229	9,048	70,181	105,146
								Kut	4,176	1,907	2,269	2,632
								Total ...	833,950	69,719	764,231	931,410

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Totul assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,38,698*	*14,048*	*14,00,345*	*1,24,305*	*15,24,650*	*2,22,448*	*92,428*	...	...	*447*
173	94	5,947	3,333	15,18,519	13,653	14,00,274	1,04,592	15,04,866	2,29,382	87,942	21,461	14,063	1,102
...	...	...	...	*4,710*	...	*4,488*	*222*	*4,710*	*712*	*283*	...	...	...
●	...	...	...	3,851	...	3,474	377	3,851	582	193	...	...	...
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,43,408*	*14,048*	*14,04,833*	*1,24,527*	*15,29,360*	*2,33,160*	*92,711*	...	...	*474*
173	94	5,947	3,333	15,22,370	13,653	14,03,748	1,04,969	15,08,717	2,29,914	88,135	21,461	14,063	1,102

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
SIALKOT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,260,553*	*558*	*162,527*	*4,088*	*157,734*	*Cháhi*	*472,493*	*33,731*	*438,762*	*409,268*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*10,286*	*1,763*	*8,523*	*4,026*
								Abi	*30,055*	*5,213.*	*24,842*	*36,648*
								Nahri	*9,576*	*707*	*8,869*	*7,561*
								Sailáb	*89,040*	*9,580*	*79,460*	*99,714*
								Bárani	*324,196*	*37,001*	*287,195*	*434,216*
								Total ...	*935,646*	*87,995*	*847,651*	*991,433*
		1897-98	1,266,529	1,571	160,873	3,262	167,793	Cháhi	477,261	51,408	425,853	518,895
								Cháhi Abi ...	10,466	2,507	7,959	4,122
								Abi	27,846	12,724	15,122	12,255
								Nahri	9,665	302	9,363	10,912
								Sailáb	84,660	11,488	73,172	72,403
								Bárani	323,132	75,325	247,807	313,429
								Total ...	933,030	153,754	779,276	932,016
GUJRAT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,220,510*	*55,505*	*165,754*	*895*	*201,623*	*Cháhi*	*214,369*	*67,253*	*147,116*	*182,327*
								Sailáb	*54,875*	*6,983*	*47,892*	*56,447*
								Bárani	*527,489*	*131,930*	*395,559*	*407,534*
								Total ...	*796,733*	*206,166*	*590,567*	*646,308*
		1897-98	1,225,139	53,523	169,571	2,026	172,682	Cháhi	213,342	37,439	175,903	208,342
								Sailáb	51,711	4,498	47,213	62,056
								Bárani	562,284	147,696	414,588	451,029
								Total ...	827,337	189,633	637,704	721,427
GUJRANWALA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,866,285*	*12,957*	*137,032*	*19,924*	*849,769*	*Cháhi*	*477,827*	*126,870*	*350,957*	*341,949*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*18,993*	*2,214*	*16,779*	*3,995*
								Nahri	*58,964*	*5,757*	*53,207*	*69,125*
								Nahri A ...	*52,070*	*10,015*	*42,055*	*55,006*
								Abi	*1,269*	*796*	*473*	*1,149*
								Sailáb	*37,481*	*5,616*	*31,865*	*40,172*
								Bárani	*199,999*	*58,446*	*141,553*	*193,454*
								Total ...	*846,603*	*209,714*	*636,889*	*704,850*
		1897-98	1,873,607	16,707	140,818	43,229	685,460	Cháhi	455,523	107,810	347,713	359,206
								Cháhi Nahri ...	17,927	2,883	15,044	1,677
								Nahri	179,806	29,923	149,883	174,611
								Abi	869	509	360	469
								Nahri Abi ...	96,023	13,606	82,417	109,149
								Sailáb	34,595	7,918	26,677	32,401
								Bárani	202,650	94,526	108,124	172,506
								Total ...	987,393	257,175	730,218	850,019
SHAHPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,031,566*	*260,608*	*305,244*	*503,324*	*1,275,965*	*Cháhi*	*236,524*	*65,723*	*170,801*	*172,086*
								Nahri	*87,654*	*17,772*	*69,882*	*79,802*
								Sailáb	*69,838*	*5,965*	*63,873*	*71,244*
								Bárani	*292,409*	*45,261*	*247,148*	*272,979*
								Total ...	*686,425*	*134,721*	*551,704*	*596,111*
		1897-98	3,032,690	749,525	319,696	1,979	1,211,917	Cháhi	239,136	64,364	174,772	177,720
								Nahri	104,502	23,537	80,965	92,437
								Sailáb	65,279	8,649	56,630	66,240
								Bárani	340,656	98,586	242,070	248,688
								Total ...	749,573	195,136	554,437	585,085
JHELUM.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,593,691*	*331,974*	*997,820*	*175*	*345,175*	*Cháhi*	*23,862*	...	*23,862*	*941,246*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*242*	...	*242*	
								Nahri	*815*	...	*815*	
								Abi	*72*	...	*72*	
								Sailáb	*26,813*	...	*26,813*	
								Bárani	*866,743*	*9,977*	*856,766*	
								Total ...	*918,547*	*9,977*	*908,570*	*941,246*
		1897-98	2,564,655	221,860	1,036,762	62,362	193,533	Cháhi	28,194	2,149	26,045	36,457
								Nahri Abi ...	1,941	108	1,833	2,241
								Sailáb	25,475	4,448	21,027	27,332
								Bárani	994,528	237,188	757,340	811,328
								Total ...	1,050,138	243,893	806,245	877,358

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
608	*316*	*20,725*	*1,534*	*14,38,773*	*6,108*	*13,39,819*	*92,846*	*14,32,665*	*2,13,992*	*88,469*	*710*	...	*5,752*
665	175	21,803	1,657	14,82,916	5,399	13,94,625	82,892	14,77,517	2,31,727	87,729	54,220	2,896	2,866
360	*138*	*8,697*	*309*	*7,18,195*	*4,914*	*6,70,348*	*42,933*	*7,13,281*	*1,06,423*	*74,753*	*242*	*4*	*36,192*
291	110	9,187	609	8,35,299	4,512	7,78,097	52,690	8,30,787	1,26,147	79,500	37,342	2,76,473	69,724
208	*101*	*12,326*	*146*	*8,79,892*	*13,653*	*7,11,300*	*1,54,939*	*8,66,239*	*1,37,434*	*52,130*	...	...	...
189	111	12,383	225	9,96,451	12,505	8,33,870	1,50,076	9,83,946	1,79,008	62,110	13,701	28,855	11,609
136	*142*	*6,668*	*197*	*5,75,747*	*5,575*	*5,83,499*	*36,673*	*5,70,172*	*88,598*	*33,901*	*42,308*	*12,485*	*9,527*
223	99	7,257	180	6,08,982	5,194	5,62,003	41,785	6,03,788	88,234	31,486	78,997	96,125	31,552
1,252	*60*	*3,747*	*95*	*7,32,779*	*4,427*	*6,92,806*	*35,546*	*7,28,352*	*77,131*	*67,229*	...	...	...
116	126	4,616	311	7,28,756	5,096	6,90,114	33,546	7,23,660	1,05,024	38,304	71,623	71,935	11,794

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
RAWALPINDI.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,051,287*	*171,403*	*1,314,343*	*1,303*	*332,496*	*Cháhi*	*18,884*	*292*	*18,592*	*1,255,599*
								Nahri	*13,377*	*1,133*	*12,244*	
								Sailáb	*10,459*	*1,191*	*9,268*	
								Bárani ...	*1,189,022*	*181,159*	*1,007,863*	
								Total ...	*1,231,742*	*183,775*	*1,047,967*	*1,255,599*
		1897-98	3,229,772	455,048	1,194,504	2,564	269,677	Cháhi	23,660	310	23,350	46,094
								Nahri	14,631	1,380	13,251	17,144
								Sailáb	10,474	1,266	9,208	10,154
								Báráni	1,259,214	312,967	946,247	1,012,932
								Total ...	1,307,979	315,923	992,056	1,086,324
HAZARA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,815,201*	*154,799*	*1,239,189*	...	*32,219*	*Cháhi*	*362*	*6*	*356*	*477,554*
								Abi	*36,222*	*566*	*35,656*	
								Báráni	*352,410*	*8,608*	*343,802*	
								Total ...	*388,994*	*9,180*	*379,814*	*477,554*
		1897-98	1,820,938	301,955	702,631	5	385,540	Cháhi	831	8	823	1,599
								Abi	42,021	2,120	39,901	59,091
								Báráni	387,955	57,521	330,434	400,091
								Total ...	430,807	59,649	371,158	460,781
PESHAWAR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,671,169*	*9,279*	*434,782*	*7,924*	*326,863*	*Cháhi*	*42,341*	*1,261*	*41,080*	*71,713*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*1,441*	*108*	*1,333*	*1,612*
								Cháhi Shah Nahri.	*3,376*	*167*	*3,209*	*4,883*
								Nahri	*127,695*	*12,036*	*115,659*	*165,895*
								Shah Nahri ...	*126,949*	*41,216*	*85,733*	*104,377*
								Abi	*5,540*	*1,017*	*4,523*	*6,713*
								Sailáb	*17,651*	*5,960*	*11,691*	*17,109*
								Dagoba	*29,543*	*17,170*	*12,373*	*14,613*
								Báráni	*371,274*	*204,692*	*166,582*	*170,967*
								Maira	*166,511*	*113,539*	*52,972*	*54,491*
								Total ...	*892,321*	*397,166*	*495,155*	*612,373*
		1897-98	1,668,750	23,887	409,534	7,973	327,654	Cháhi	42,262	1,064	41,198	77,950
								Cháhi Nahri ...	1,325	288	1,037	806
								Cháhi Shah Nahri.	3,726	242	3,484	4,232
								Shahi Nahri ...	127,000	11,867	115,133	167,253
								Nahri	128,390	10,968	117,422	174,021
								Abi	5,548	950	4,598	6,014
								Sailáb	17,506	3,702	13,804	19,709
								Dogoba ...	29,371	6,322	23,049	28,852
								Báráni	373,140	61,808	311,332	331,291
								Maira	171,434	51,669	119,765	124,828
								Total ...	899,702	148,880	750,822	934,056
KOHAT.	Total Fixed	*Last Settlement.*	*13,43,697*	*92,,617*	*366,387*	*15,831*	*143,692*	*Cháhi*	*662*	...	*662*	*654*
								Nahri	*2,207*	...	*2,207*	...
								Abi	*32,816*	...	*32,816*	*240*
								Báráni ...	*189,485*	*818*	*188,667*	*176,227*
								Total ...	*225,170*	*818*	*224,352*	*177,121*
		1897-98	1,750,774	...	1,241,785	1,134	185,683	Cháhi ...	1,121	84	1,037	1,874
								Cháhi Nahri ...	7	...	7	14
								Abi	39,863	10,894	28,969	40,677
								Sailáb	34	12	22	24
								Báráni	281,147	77,339	203,808	209,552
								Total ...	322,172	88,329	233,843	252,141

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54	*64*	*4,713*	*1,457*	*7,34,168*	*20,965*	*6,88,344*	*24,859*	*7,13,203*	*70,905*	*80,335*	...	...	*884*
244	73	6,081	974	9,74,810	16,703	9,10,637	47,465	9,58,102	1,54,380	48,744	56,423	26,498	880
...	...	*111*	*1*	*3,09,615*	*2,255*	*2,34,144*	*73,216*	*3,07,360*	*46,302*	*15,481*	...	...	...
8	2	232	70	3,08,106	17,325	2,29,052	61,729	2,90,781	51,215	15,029	1,918	...	...
24	*170*	*9,916*	*958*	*10,97,660*	*81,609*	*9,21,340*	*94,711*	*10,16,051*	*1,77,070*	*60,578*	*800*	*231*	*4,026*
197	64	10,198	950	11,02,626	86,224	9,13,878	1,02,524	10,16,402	1,75,794	60,366	4,585	7,418	10,401
...	*16*	*295*	*137*	*1,52,023*	*4,076*	*98,548*	*9,399*	*1,07,947*	*22,897*	*14,883*	....	...	...
32	4	369	172	1,90,849	34,239	1,39,871	16,739	1,56,610	39,017	9,389	39,395	22,025	26,833

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
BANNÚ.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,144,249*	...	*725,607*	*92,429*	*807,719*	*Cháhi*	*968*	...	*968*	*968*
								Nahri	*118,978*	*1,418*	*117,560*	*117,560*
								Báráni... ...	*398,548*	*54,019*	*344,529*	*344,529*
								Total ...	*518,494*	*55,437*	*463,057*	*463,057*
		1897-98	2,166,253	...	710,411	90,471	556,070	Cháhi	2,269	190	2,079	2,691
								Nahri	170,107	42,374	127,733	158,242
								Sailáb	406	121	285	367
								Báráni... ...	636,519	141,854	494,665	501,806
								Total ...	809,301	184,539	624,762	663,106
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*283,102*	...	*142,753*	*6,615*	*70,783*	*Cháhi*	*192*	...	*192*	*192*
								Sailáb	*62,759*	*2,560*	*60,199*	*60,199*
								Total ...	*62,951*	*2,560*	*60,391*	*60,391*
		1897-98	284,033	...	127,269	1,088	81,650	Cháhi	769	...	769	1,115
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,507	301	6,206	6,787
								Sailáb	66,750	448	66,302	71,345
								Total ...	74,026	749	73,277	79,247
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,427,351*	...	*868,360*	*99,044*	*838,502*	*Cháhi*	*1,160*	...	*1,160*	*1,160*
								Nahri	*118,978*	*1,418*	*117,560*	*117,560*
								Sailáb	*62,759*	*2,560*	*60,199*	*60,199*
								Báráni... ...	*398,548*	*54,019*	*344,529*	*344,529*
								Total ...	*581,445*	*57,997*	*523,448*	*523,448*
		1897-98	2,450,286	...	837,680	91,559	637,720	Cháhi	3,038	190	2,848	3,806
								Nahri	170,107	42,374	127,733	158,242
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,507	301	6,206	6,787
								Sailáb	67,156	569	66,587	71,712
								Báráni ...	636,519	141,854	494,665	501,806
								Total ...	883,327	185,288	698,039	742,353
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*4,345,941*	...	*975,731*	*653,561*	*2,354,826*	*Cháhi*	*58,791*	...	*58,791*	*58,791*
								Nahri	*210*	...	*210*	*210*
								Abi	*124*	...	*124*	*124*
								Rod Kohi ...	*133,079*	...	*133,079*	*133,079*
								Kálápáni ...	*69,008*	...	*69,008*	*69,008*
								Sailáb	*5,482*	...	*5,482*	*5,482*
								Báráni ...	*95,129*	...	*95,129*	*95,129*
								Total ...	*361,823*	...	*361,823*	*361,823*
		1897-98	4,193,784	...	980,650	596,744	2,292,696	Cháhi	49,619	113	49,506	51,732
								Cháhi Nahri ...	327	17	310	317
								Nahri Abi ...	63,690	9,414	54,276	55,376
								Sailáb	8,676	118	8,558	8,902
								Báráni... ...	201,382	33,318	168,064	170,708
								Total ...	323,694	42,980	280,714	287,035

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	17	163	8	3,65,521	18,714	3,41,839	4,968	3,46,807	43,826	25,987	...	...	...
7	7	323	15	3,64,250	13,505	3,31,464	19,281	3,50,745	55,400	18,775	12,818	21,703	...
...	2	58	5	78,582	437	72,765	5,380	78,145	11,093	6,966	...	...	...
9	21	156	...	86,697	396	86,034	267	86,301	13,375	4,834	...	...	...
...	19	221	13	4,44,103	19,151	4,14,604	10,348	4,24,952	54,919	32,953	...	...	...
16	28	479	15	4,50,947	18,901	4,17,498	19,548	4,37,046	68,775	23,609	12,818	21,703	...
...	...	1,016	3	2,23,160	2,154	1,72,062	48,944	2,21,006	21,249	23,075	...	...	...
48	29	3,376	10	2,11,217	9,568	1,46,947	54,702	2,01,649	33,602	10,752	29,917	2,27,278	15,052

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.* Unappropriated Government waste.	*Available for cultivation.* Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
DERA ISMAIL KHAN—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,603,678*	...	*312,209*	*9,118*	*839,442*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Rod Kohi* ... *Kálápáni* ... *Sailáb* ... ... *Bárani*... ...	*35,507* *61,333* *11,443* *185,557* *149,069*	... ...	*35,507* *61,333* *11,443* *185,557* *149,069*	*35,507* *61,333* *11,443* *185,557* *149,069*
								Total ...	*442,909*	...	*442,909*	*442,909*
		1897-98	1,744,857	3,612	357,319	15,054	846,449	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri Abi ... Sailáb ... ... Bárani... ...	54,442 65 7,863 242,390 217,663	19 1 435 637 55,972	54,423 64 7,428 241,753 161,691	56,810 65 7,566 248,951 176,151
								Total ...	522,423	57,064	465,359	489,543
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*5,949,619*	...	*1,287,940*	*662,679*	*3,194,268*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Nahri* ... ... *Abi* ... ... *Rod Kohi* ... *Kálápáni* ... *Sailáb* ... ... *Bárani*... ...	*94,298* *210* *124* *194,412* *80,451* *191,039* *244,198*	... ...	*94,298* *210* *124* *194,412* *80,451* *191,039* *244,198*	*94,298* *210* *124* *194,412* *80,451* *191,039* *244,198*
								Total ...	*804,732*	...	*804,732*	*804,732*
		1897-98	5,938,641	3,612	1,337,969	611,798	3,139,145	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri Abi .. Sailáb ... ... Párani... ...	104,061 392 71,553 251,066 419,045	132 18 9,849 755 89,290	103,929 374 61,704 250,311 329,755	108,542 382 62,942 257,853 346,859
								Total ..	846,117	100,044	746,073	776,578
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement*	*3,220,389*	*34,456*	*787,979*	*131,181*	*1,232,076*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Cháhi Sailáb* ... *Cháhi Nahri* ... *Nahri* ... ... *Abi* ... ... *Sailáb*... ... *Rod Kohi* ... *Bárani* ...	*40,758* *7,804* *180,415* *163,416* *16,387* *146,817* *435,077* *44,023*	*22,336* *2,735* *58,567* *99,636* *6,012* *56,641* *314,226* *42,304*	*18,422* *5,069* *121,848* *63,780* *10,375* *90,176* *120,851* *1,719*	*43,139* *5,866* *59,484* *107,625* *13,960* *90,627* *119,279* *3,769*
								Total ...	*1,034,697*	*602,457*	*432,240*	*443,749*
		1897-98	3,218,018	34,463	816,533	108,545	1,196,500	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Sáilab ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri ... ... Abi ... ... Sailáb ... .. Bárani ... Rod Kohi ...	38,663 8,270 183,500 162,474 16,053 139,210 49,668 464,199	18,658 1,929 54,211 93,350 5,676 45,897 28,951 170,862	19,945 6,341 129,289 69,124 10,377 93,403 20,717 293,337	34,545 5,454 54,854 128,633 14,328 96,610 25,938 297,768
								Total ..	1,061,977	419,444	642,533	658,150
MUZAFFARGARH.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,268,082*	*6,529*	*131,233*	*227,093*	*655,625*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Cháhi Nahri* ... *Nahri Abi* ... *Sailáb*	*31,709* *152,158* *44,221* *19,514*	... ...	*31,709* *152,158* *44,221* *19,514*	*320,210*
								Total ...	*247,602*	...	*247,602*	*320,210*
		1897-98	1,299,944	7,792	132,256	227,454	636,070	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri Abi ... Sailáb	27,412 107,001 143,935 18,024	743 4,315 15,733 608	26,669 102,686 128,202 17,416	27,444 108,859 167,714 18,015
								Total ...	296,372	21,399	274,973	322,032

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,108*	*379*	*3,21,708*	*1,008*	*2,35,858*	*84,842*	*3,20,700*	*30,912*	*38,078*	..	. ...	...
55	19	3,040	789	4,37,527	601	3,28,878	1,08,048	4,36,926	72,780	23,665	30,198	927	38,939
...	...	*5,124*	*382*	*5,44,868*	*3,162*	*4,07,920*	*1,33,786*	*5,41,706*	*52,161*	*61,153*	...	...	...
103	48	6,416	799	6,48,744	10,169	4,75,825	1,62,750	6,38,575	1,06,382	34,417	60,115	2,28,205	53,991
161	*182*	*9,076*	*2,059*	*5,00,131*	*10,652*	*4,20,194*	*69,285*	*4,89,479*	*78,563*	*24,580*	*8,976*	*5,260*	*80,725*
222	145	9,153	1,844	5,15,697	11,578	4,43,047	61,072	5,04,119	81,660	25,544	79,077	6,908	8,272
...	...	*9,054*	...	*3,80,494*	*447*	*3,73,760*	*6,287*	*3,80,047*	*60,746*	*31,594*	*7,165*	...	*16,545*
132	57	11,484	957	4,05,311	237	3,97,766	7,308	4,05,074	64,211	20,264	3,957	2,271	7,994

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
MUZAFFARGARH—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*734,544*	*42,092*	*151,805*	*28,385*	*360,907*	*Cháhi*	*32,907*	...	*32,907*	*77,324*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*8,309*	...	*8,309*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,974*	...	*10,974*	
								Sailáb	*99,165*	...	*99,165*	
								Total ...	*151,355*	...	*151,355*	*77,324*
		1897-98	725,175	37,227	206,481	17,578	294,999	Cháhi	20,699	285	20,414	20,970
								Cháhi Nahri ...	6,770	198	6,572	6,872
								Nahri Abi ...	36,569	2,364	34,205	41,399
								Sailáb	104,852	6,074	98,778	100,968
								Total ...	168,890	8,921	159,969	170,209
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,002,626*	*48,621*	*283,038*	*255,478*	*1,016,532*	*Cháhi*	*64,616*	...	*64,616*	*397,534*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*160,467*	...	*160,467*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*55,195*	...	*55,195*	
								Sailáb	*118,679*	...	*118,679*	
								Total ...	*398,957*	...	*398,957*	*397,534*
		1897-98	2,025,119	45,019	338,737	245,032	931,069	Cháhi	48,111	1,028	47,083	48,414
								Cháhi Nahri ...	113,771	4,513	109,258	115,731
								Nahri Abi ...	180,504	18,097	162,407	209,113
								Sailáb	122,876	6,682	116,194	118,983
								Total ...	465,262	30,320	434,942	492,241
TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*61,484,171*	*6,505,929*	*11,498,177*	*3,896,016*	*15,185,915*	*Cháhi*	*3,548,085*			
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*643,838*			
								Cháhi Sháhi Nahri.	*3,376*			
								Cháhi Abi ...	*28,197*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,283*			
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	*7,804*			
								Nahri	*1,970,123*			
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*132,289*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*311,572*			
								Abi	*158,338*	*4,380,954*	*20,017,180*	*20,931,675*
								Dahri	*75,960*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*563,156*			
								Kálápáni ...	*69,008*			
								Rohi	*199,213*			
								Maira	*407,266*			
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*			
								Dofasli	*5,969*			
								Dogoba	*29,543*			
								Sailáb	*1,215,125*			
								Báráni	*15,001,783*			
								Total ...	*24,398,134*	*4,380,954*	*20,017,180*	*20,931,675*
		1897-98	56,226,257	3,706,474	11,125,403	2,146,305	13,272,272	Cháhi	3,676,532	452,630	3,223,902	3,741,614
								Cháhi Nahri ...	802,310	143,633	658,677	425,600
								Cháhi Sháhi Nahri.	3,726	242	3,484	4,232
								Cháhi Abi ...	31,813	10,007	21,806	17,072
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	31,145	3,948	27,197	22,186
								Nahri	3,212,480	482,139	2,730,341	3,179,259
								Sháhi Nahri ...	165,352	12,600	152,752	211,960
								Nahri Abi ...	580,472	48,220	532,252	639,792
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,914	1,500	29,414	30,655
								Abi	188,237	40,296	147,941	183,963
								Dahri	67,294	10,126	57,168	42,945
								Rod Kohi ...	464,199	170,862	293,337	297,768
								Rohi	199,569	12,954	186,615	244,016
								Maira	409,452	83,302	326,150	341,448
								Ekfasli and Kut	4,176	1,907	2,269	2,632
								Dogoba ...	29,371	6,322	23,049	28,852
								Sailáb	1,105,746	195,984	909,762	1,072,912
								Báráni	14,973,015	3,305,513	11,667,502	13,492,967
								Total ...	25,975,803	4,982,185	20,993,618	23,979,873

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,840*	...	*1,95,903*	*2,453*	*1,90,844*	*2,606*	*1,93,450*	*33,650*	*16,509*	*1,692*	...	*6,571*
39	58	3,255	1,119	1,87,389	144	183,232	4,013	1,87,245	30,694	9,369	10,512	...	8,666
...	...	*11,894*	...	*5,76,391*	*2,900*	*5,64,604*	*8,893*	*5,73,497*	*94,396*	*48,103*	*8,857*	...	*23,116*
171	115	14,739	2,076	5,92,700	381	5,80,998	11,321	5,92,319	94,905	29,633	14,469	2,271	16,660
7,416	*7,244*	*206,992*	*21,638*	*2,49,67,090*	*5,63,174*	*2,17,15,477*	*26,88,439*	*2,44,03,916*	*35,26,401*	*18,11,335*	*78,283*	*1,24,446*	*2,00,982*
5,418	2,239	244,795	35,761	2,56,60,227	5,86,047	2,24,91,046	25,83,136	2,50,74,182	38,93,800	13,84,589	18,20,523	14,80,460	3,60,753

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests. Not available for cultivation.	Uncultivated other than Forests. Available for cultivation. Unappropriated Government waste.	Uncultivated other than Forests. Available for cultivation. Others.	Cultivation. Detail.	Cultivation. Total cultivated area.	Cultivation. Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Cultivation. Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,648,442*	*44,747*	*717,496*	*59,155*	*1,879,711*	*Cháhi*	*122,024*	*27,923*	*919,410*	*857,764*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*9,706*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*200*			
								Nahri	*14,067*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*11,285*			
								Abi	*317*			
								Dahri	*11,885*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*61,333*			
								Kálápáni ...	*11,443*			
								Rohi	*4*			
								Maira	*167*			
								Sailáb	*524,145*			
								Bárani... ...	*180,757*			
								Total ...	*947,333*	*27,923*	*919,410*	*857,764*
		1897-98	9,516,533	644,062	994,647	3,561,484	2,423,177	Cháhi	174,892	6,935	167,957	183,242
								Cháhi Nahri ...	80,589	11,470	69,119	52,995
								Cháhi Sáiláb ...	11,875	697	11,178	8,976
								Nahri	240,248	51,517	188,731	215,145
								Nahri Abi ...	482,724	11,623	471,101	534,904
								Abi	12,122	2,031	10,091	12,108
								Sailáb Nahri ...	6,507	301	6,206	6,787
								Dahri	7,447	2,723	4,724	4,549
								Maira	59	...	59	69
								Sailáb	596,319	33,621	562,698	585,501
								Bárani... ...	280,381	72,510	207,871	225,993
								Total ...	1,893,163	193;428	1,699,735	1,830,269
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*65,132,613*	*6,550,676*	*12,215,673*	*3,955,171*	*17,065,626*	*Cháhi*	*3,670,109*	*4,408,877*	*20,936,590*	*21,789,439*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*653,544*			
								Cháhi Sháhi Nahri.	*3,376*			
								Cháhi Abi ...	*28,197*			
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	*7,804*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,483*			
								Nahri	*1,984,190*			
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*132,289*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*322,857*			
								Abi	*158,655*			
								Dahri	*87,845*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*629,489*			
								Kálápáni ...	*80,451*			
								Rohi	*199,217*			
								Maira	*407,433*			
								Ekfasli and Kut.	*21,206*			
								Dofasli... ...	*5,969*			
								Dogoba... ...	*29,543*			
								Sailáb	*1,739,270*			
								Bárani... ...	*15,182,540*			
								Total ...	*25,345,467*	*4,408,877*	*20,936,590*	*21,789,439*
		1897-98	65,742,790	4,350,536	12,120,050	5,707,789	15,695,449	Cháhi	3,851,424	459,565	3,391,859	3,924,856
								Cháhi Nahri ...	882,899	155,103	727,796	478,595
								Cháhi Shah Nahri.	3,726	242	3,484	4,232
								Cháhi Abi ...	31,813	10,007	21,806	17,072
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	43,020	4,645	38,375	31,162
								Nahri	3,452,728	533,656	2,919,072	3,394,404
								Shah Nahri ...	165,352	12,600	152,752	211,960
								Nahri Abi ...	1,063,196	59,843	1,003,353	1,174,696
								Sailáb Nahri ...	6,507	301	6,206	6,787
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,914	1,500	29,414	30,655
								Abi	200,359	42,327	158,032	196,071
								Dahri	74,741	12,849	61,892	47,494
								Rod Kohi ...	464,199	170,862	293,337	297,768
								Rohi	199,569	12,954	186,615	244,016
								Maira	409,511	83,302	326,209	341,517
								Ekfasli and Kut	4,176	1,907	2,269	2,632
								Dogoba ...	29,371	6,322	23,049	28,852
								Sailáb	1,702,065	229,605	1,472,460	1,658,413
								Bárani	15,253,396	3,378,023	11,875,373	13,718,960
								Total ...	27,868,966	5,175,613	22,693,353	25,810,142

No. III—*concluded.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	*115*	*8,293*	*779*	*9,19,231*	*8,684*	*8,05,663*	*1,04,884*	*9,10,547*	*1,19,580*	*1,41,542*	*1,692*	75	*7,591*
503	231	17,563	3,527	18,72,743	6,090	17,45,874	1,20,779	18,66,653	3,64,849	1,01,405	74,519	13,721	65,483
7,459	*7,359*	*215,285*	*22,417*	*2,58,86,521*	*5,71,858*	*2,25,21,140*	*27,93,323*	*2,53,14,463*	*36,45,981*	*19,52,877*	*79,975*	*1,24,521*	*2,08,573*
5,921	2,477	262,358	39,288	2,75,32,972	5,92,137	2,42,36,920	27,03,915	2,69,40,835	42,58,649	14,85,994	18,95,042	14,94,181	4,26,236

STATEMENT

RETURN OF RAINFALL FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR KHARIF 1897

(*N.B.*—The figures are only given

Months.	Hissár.	Rohtak.	Gurgáon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Umballa.	Simla.	Kángra (Dharmsála.)	Hoshiárpur Sadr.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore Sadr.	Mooltan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
June 1897	1·33	1·35	2·22	1·85	2·10	0·68	3·42	4·72	2·13	0·64	2·04	1·12	0·19
July „	3·22	5·98	7·25	5·58	8·33	11·38	10·37	31·64	4·41	7·62	9·93	2·05	1·62
August „	13·20	6·89	5·52	8·60	2·74	6·23	19·54	52·37	5·41	7·79	4·08	3·73	7·75
September „	4·95	3·69	1·74	3·96	6·20	4·67	5·16	8·89	1·98	0·71	1·38	0·55	0·03
October 1897	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·11	...	0·02	...	...
November „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·74	0·38	0·06	...	...	0·55	0·48
January 1898	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·79	1·30	0·42	0·54	0·55	0·58	0·15
February „	1·48	1·40	2·11	2·86	5·94	9·19	5·20	9·29	5·50	3·65	3·59	3·66	1·25
March „	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·11	0·35	...	...	...	...	...
April „	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
May „	2·01	2·58	0·99	0·60	0·20	0·39	1·21	1·94	...	0·07	0·13	0·88	0·08
Total for four months, June to September.	22·70	17·91	16·73	19·99	19·37	22·96	38·49	97·62	13·93	16·76	17·43	7·45	9·59
Total for three months, October to December.	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·74	0·87	0·17	...	0·02	0·55	0·48
Total for five months, January to May.	3·52	3·98	3·10	3·46	6·14	9·79	8·20	12·88	5·92	4·26	4·27	5·12	1·48
Total for year	26·49	21·89	19·83	23·45	25·51	32·95	47·43	111·37	20·02	21·02	21·72	13·12	11·55
Average annual fall	16·55	20·19	26·04	28·08	29·72	33·25	64·22	120·30	34·42	28·03	26·60	18·05	5·89
Difference, + or −	+9·94	+1·70	−6·21	−4·25	−4·21	−0·30	−16·79	−8·93	−14·40	−7·01	−4·88	−4·93	+5·66

No. IV.

AND RABI 1898 (TO END OF MAY) IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS THEREOF.

for head-quarters of districts).

Jhang.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar Jail Hospital.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujrát.	Gujránwála	Shahpur.	Jhelum.	Ráwalpindi.	Hazára (Abbottabad).	Pesháwar.	Kohát.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Muzaffargarh.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1·04	0·41	0·61	1·21	1·19	0·81	0·98	2·24	1·60	0·68	1·04	3·35	0·35	1·27	0·21	0·21	0·46	0·40
1·77	0·61	1·98	3·84	10·80	3·53	1·24	3·00	7·45	5·61	6·89	3·36	0·43	1·54	3·58	0·68	1·27	3·87
10·61	4·52	9·00	6·07	15·89	7·20	5·13	4·15	5·73	7·59	10·78	13·65	4·32	4·19	6·13	5·02	1·46	2·62
0·40	1·00	0·82	0·25	1·42	1·34	1·20	1·23	0·81	2·56	1·98	2·65	0·63	0·27	0·60	0·97	...	0·04
0·07	0·25	0·20	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	0·21	...	0·32	...	0·16	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·96	0·46	1·21	0·64	0·66	0·45	0·88	0·73	1·60	1·46	1·62	1·42	1·32	0·97	0·85	0·23	0·45	0·44
...	0·29	0·07	0·20	0·21	0·43	0·32	...	0·65	1·62	1·40	2·28	0·03	0·10	0·04	...	...	0·07
1·17	0·86	4·32	4·70	6·48	4·91	4·93	3·95	2·10	3·84	3·04	5·71	2·31	3·15	2·40	4·72	0·80	1·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·57	3·90	2·11	1·56	1·17	0·09	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	2·02	0·19	...	0·11	...	...	...
0·24	...	0·87	0·91	1·73	1·09	1·35	1·61	2·15	1·15	1·13	3·70	1·23	2·04	0·79	0·39	0·53	...
13·82	6·54	12·41	11·37	29·30	12·88	8·55	10·62	15·59	16·44	20·69	23·01	5·73	7·27	10·52	6·88	3·19	6·93
1·03	0·71	1·23	0·64	0·66	0·55	0·88	0·73	1·70	1·67	1·62	1·74	1·32	1·13	0·85	0·23	0·45	0·44
1·41	1·15	5·26	5·81	8·42	6·46	6 60	5·56	4·90	6·81	6·14	17·61	5·87	6·85	4·51	5·20	1·33	1·42
16·26	8·40	18·90	17·82	38·38	19·89	16·03	16·91	22·19	24·92	28·45	42·36	12·92	15·25	15·88	12·31	4·97	8·79
8·61	10·76	17·80	25·85	30·95	34·49	26·35	23·29	14·62	21·84	31·19	44·84	12·07	18·30	11·30	7·97	8·50	5·70
+7·65	−2·36	+1·10	−8·03	+7·43	−14·60	−10·32	−6·38	+7·57	+3·08	−2·74	−2·48	+0·85	−3·02	+4·58	+4·34	−3·53	+3·09

STATEMENT No. V.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR 1898.

(Columns 3 to 7 (b) in square miles, the rest in acres).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (a).	7 (b).	7 (c).		*Available for cultivation.*						
							According to the village papers.			9 (a).	9 (b).					
District.	Tahsils.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Hissár	Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	810·1	518,518	41,218	1,280	56,820	18,752	76,852	106,373	294,075	400,448
	Hánsi	...	...	...	...	...	798·9	511,284	...	746	43,745	31,886	76,377	124,986	309,921	434,907
	Bhiwáni	...	...	...	...	...	749·6	479,710	...	...	47,350	23,948	71,298	180,157	228,255	408,412
	Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,179·0	754,568	...	...	120,618	44,682	165,300	127,370	461,898	589,268
	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	1,650·8	1,056,505	...	1,201	217,925	34,309	253,435	218,629	584,441	803,070
	Total ...	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·4	3,320,585	41,218	3,227	486,458	153,577	643,262	757,515	1,878,590	2,636,105
Rohtak	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	591·7	378,670	...	...	31,209	22,398	53,607	38,705	286,358	325,063
	Sámpla	...	...	...	...	...	409·1	261,846	...	...	25,041	16,282	41,323	22,915	197,608	220,523
	Gohána	...	...	...	...	...	336·1	215,114	...	...	21,659	14,391	36,050	22,386	156,678	179,064
	Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	...	466·4	298,500	...	5,122	40,485	16,674	62,281	36,112	200,107	236,219
	Total ...	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·3	1,154,130	...	5,122	118,394	69,745	193,261	120,118	840,751	960,869
Gurgáon	Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	413·2	264,469	...	...	30,215	50,258	80,473	22,291	161,705	183,996
	Rewári	...	...	...	...	...	425·8	272,502	...	...	17,422	24,565	41,987	19,726	210,789	230,515
	Palwal	...	...	...	...	...	381·7	244,295	...	...	34,992	16,494	51,486	8,557	184,252	192,809
	Núh	...	...	...	...	...	402·7	257,690	...	...	15,694	32,963	48,657	12,560	196,473	209,033
	Firozpur...	...	...	...	...	...	316·6	202,639	...	...	6,092	32,309	38,401	14,640	149,598	164,238
	Total ...	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·0	1,241,595	...	...	104,415	156,589	261,004	77,774	902,817	980,591
Delhi	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	428·6	274,283	...	229	49,983	41,800	92,012	27,584	154,687	182,271
	Sonepat	...	...	...	...	...	455·5	291,499	...	...	54,675	34,716	89,391	15,253	186,855	202,108
	Balabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	384·4	246,056	...	520	27,988	65,689	94,197	12,993	138,866	151,859
	Total ...	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,268·5	811,838	...	749	132,646	142,205	275,600	55,830	480,408	536,238

Karnál	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	838·3	536,559	...	1,606	174,159	81,661	257,426	57,200	221,933	279,133
	Pánipat	...	...	...	...	...	462·5	295,988	...	...	48,902	63,789	112,691	19,913	163,384	183,297
	Kaithal	...	...	...	...	...	834·6	534,155	...	3,759	152,042	32,714	188,515	90,693	254,947	345,640
	Gullah (Sub Tahsíl) ..	...	...	...	...	...	454·1	290,631	...	3,069	118,860	63,499	185,428	35,575	69,628	105,203
	Thánesar	...	...	...	..	...	559·0	357,731	1,693	941	99,012	47,063	147,016	27,433	181,589	209,022
	Total ...	3,153	...	...	...	3,153	3,148·5	2,015,064	1,693	9,375	592,975	288,726	891,076	230,814	891,481	1,122,295
Umballa	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	354·7	227,028	...	2	22,675	29,712	52,389	19,674	154,965	174,639
	Kharar	...	...	...	..	...	369·2	236,248	...	153	18,094	63,872	82,119	13,234	140,895	154,129
	Rupar	...	..	...	...	...	290·3	185,765	...	97	11,786	50,344	62,227	10,894	113,144	123,538
	Naráingarh	..	...	...	...	...	435·4	278,677	...	...	16,056	123,875	139,931	16,863	121,883	138,746
	Jagádhri	...	...	...	...	...	406·3	260,036	12,019	822	29,673	50,802	81,297	21,938	144,782	166,720
	Total ...	8,886	7,036	...	7,036	1,850	1,855·9	1,187,754	12,019	1,074	98,284	318,605	417,963	82,103	675,669	757,772
Simla	Simla and Bharauli ...	...	...	24	...	...	26·3	16,850	696	65	5,839	7,212	13,116	76	2,962	3,038
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh ..	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	32,796	8,918	...	15,615	869	16,484	447	6,947	7,394
	Total ...	6,405	6,303	24	6,327	78	77·5	49,646	9,614	65	21,454	8,081	29,600	523	9,909	10,432
Kángra	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	428·9	274,486	169,388	159	22,777	16,364	39,300	6,374	59,424	65,798
	Núrpur	...	...	...	...	...	524·8	335,893	133,611	..	46,146	48,816	94,962	33,859	73,461	107,320
	Debra	...	...	..	...	...	515·5	329,914	88,030	...	76,056	58,565	134,621	24,131	83,132	107,263
	Hamírpur	...	..	...	...	...	601·0	384,627	131,581	29	62,593	39,079	101,701	30,275	121,070	151,345
	Pálampur	...	...	...	...	...	442·9	283,467	153,026	218	32,460	17,098	49,776	3,304	77,261	80,665
	Kulu	...	...	...	...	...	1,047·6	670,449	612,622	32	6,875	7,430	14,337	3,117	40,373	43,490
	Plách	...	...	...	...	...	288·4	184,572	131,571	...	6,998	8,211	15,209	4,848	32,944	37,792
	Total ..	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,849·1	2,463,408	1,419,829	438	253,905	195,563	449,906	106,008	487,665	593,673
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	507·5	324,829	...	...	39,900	121,125	161,025	16,663	147,141	163,804
	Dasúya	...	..	...	...	...	501·2	320,760	6,624	1,810	42,949	65,807	110,566	9,594	193,976	203,570
	Garhshankar	...	...	...	...	...	507·3	324,652	...	...	31,881	109,238	141,119	9,819	173,714	183,533
	Una	...	...	...	...	...	717·5	459,182	37,048	273	60,500	191,871	252,644	12,886	156,604	169,490
	Total ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,233·5	1,429,423	43,672	2,083	175,230	488,041	665,354	48,962	671,435	720,397
Jullundur	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	391·5	250,559	...	33	15,291	20,408	35,732	17,281	197,546	214,827
	Nakodar	...	...	...	...	...	372·4	238,352	...	98	14,518	35,590	50,206	24,371	163,775	188,146
	Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	291·8	186,738	...	45	10,588	22,739	33,372	13,526	139,840	153,366
	Nawashahr	...	...	...	...	...	298·5	191,071	1,079	4	25,855	28,602	54,461	7,277	128,254	135,531
	Total ...	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,354·2	866,720	1,079	180	66,252	107,339	173,771	62,455	629,415	691,870
Ludhiána	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	687	685·2	438,556	197	13	36,457	36,366	72,836	35,281	330,242	365,523
	Samrála	...	...	...	...	291	293·6	187,875	...	...	14,621	17,712	32,033	11,401	144,441	155,842
	Jagráon	...	...	...	...	417	416·6	266,638	...	...	8,959	18,225	27,184	16,351	223,103	239,454
	Total ...	1,615	162	8	220	1,395	1,395·4	893,069	197	13	59,737	72,303	132,053	63,033	697,786	760,819

STATEMENT No. V—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Non-agricultural area dealt with in the returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (a).	7 (b).	7 (c).		*Available for cultivation.*						
										9 (a).	9 (b).					
Districts.	Tahsils.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	481·0	307,831	...	33	33,971	36,899	70,903	58,834	178,094	236,928
	Zíra ...	...	...	...	...	...	496·6	317,786	...	199	42,711	23,867	66,777	62,684	188,325	251,009
	Moga ...	...	...	...	...	...	807·1	516,565	...	...	12,149	22,382	34,531	69,883	412,151	482,034
	Mukhtsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	939·3	601,160	...	...	53,255	37,948	91,203	124,409	385,548	509,957
	Fázilka ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355·7	867,666	...	775	166,352	40,262	207,389	195,575	464,702	660,277
	Total ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,079·7	2,611,008	...	1,007	308,438	161,358	470,803	511,385	1,628,820	2,140,205
Mooltan ...	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	956·5	612,164	347	198,144	150,068	41,389	389,601	42,602	179,614	222,216
	Shujabád ...	...	...	...	...	...	677·6	433,673	8,777	25,528	181,738	55,434	262,700	20,616	141,580	162,196
	Lodhrán	...	...	...	...	...	1,079·9	691,127	20,744	177,833	262,432	51,515	491,780	46,432	132,171	178,603
	Mailsi	...	...	...	...	...	1,651·2	1,056,779	46,416	492,123	266,006	57,743	815,872	49,372	145,119	194,491
	Kabírwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,597·2	1,022,191	61,186	521,198	183,184	35,258	739,640	43,889	177,476	221,365
	Total ...	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,962·4	3,815,934	137,470	1,414,826	1,043,428	241,339	2,699,593	202,911	775,960	978,871
Jhang ...	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	2,296·5	1,469,777	...	766,956	422,966	94,453	1,284,375	4,577	180,825	185,402
	Chiniot	...	...	...	...	...	1,236·5	791,332	...	173,347	400,523	54,639	628,509	5,149	157,674	162,823
	Shorkot	...	...	...	...	...	1,207·0	772,528	...	320,397	288,004	48,846	657,247	1,769	113,512	115,281
	Lyallpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161·1	743,110	12,828	267,256	74,224	40,852	382,332	5,676	342,274	347,950
	Total ...	5,743	...	...	...	5,743	5,901·1	3,776,747	12,828	1,527,956	1,185,717	238,790	2,952,463	17,171	794,285	811,456
Montgomery ...	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750·4	1,120,238	300,873	584,458	168,905	25,325	778,688	7,678	32,999	40,677
	Gugera	...	...	...	...	...	1,523·5	975,039	240,688	467,221	160,531	30,128	657,880	5,653	70,818	76,471
	Dipálpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	978·6	626,384	...	79,585	245,451	54,869	379,905	19,304	227,125	246,429
	Pákpattan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321·8	845,977	...	425,244	216,868	48,547	690,659	18,656	136,662	155,318
	Total ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,574·3	3,567,588	541,561	1,556,508	791,755	158,869	2,507,132	51,291	467,604	518,895
Lahore ...	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	730·0	467,214	29,420	742	70,141	55,866	126,749	47,739	263,306	311,045
	Chunián	...	...	...	...	...	1,163·9	744,889	108,164	921	176,264	65,166	242,351	111,268	283,106	394,374
	Kasúr	...	...	...	...	...	819·6	524,527	...	158	49,443	54,809	104,410	69,412	350,705	420,117
	Sharakpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	893·7	571,990	74,632	77	257,687	97,515	355,279	40,305	101,774	142,079
	Total ...	3,711	...	102	122	3,609	3,607·2	2,308,620	212,216	1,898	553,535	273,356	828,789	268,724	998,891	1,267,615

Amritsar	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	546·1	349,517	428	1,221	21,837	38,024	61,082	14,931	273,076	288,007
	Tarn Táran	...	...	...	...	...	599·0	383,349	2,497	62	16,241	35,300	51,603	18,002	311,247	329,249
	Ajnála	...	...	...	...	...	415·5	265,924	...	113	55,116	45,852	101,081	28,876	135,967	164,843
	Total ...	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,560·6	998,790	2,925	1,396	93,194	119,176	213,766	61,809	720,290	782,099
Gurdáspur	Batála	...	...	...	...	...	476·1	304,713	...	17	24,471	39,619	64,107	12,960	227,646	240,606
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	493·7	315,968	...	12	31,149	54,325	85,486	13,227	217,255	230,482
	Pathánkot	...	...	...	...	...	366·6	234,630	7,045	305	29,954	67,943	98,202	13,553	115,830	129,383
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	...	...	485·4	310,642	...	70	19,685	57,408	77,163	29,979	203,500	233,479
	Total ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,126	1,889	1,821·8	1,165,953	7,045	404	105,259	219,295	324,958	69,719	764,231	833,950
Siálkot	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	428·7	274,342	482	99	23,142	41,250	64,491	26,512	182,857	209,369
	Pasrúr	...	...	...	...	...	393·8	252,040	...	51	19,877	40,309	60,237	38,568	153,235	191,803
	Zafarwál	...	...	...	...	...	310·0	198,419	458	122	13,621	24,982	38,725	22,788	136,448	159,236
	Raya	...	...	...	...	...	486·8	311,547	...	2,804	83,973	33,437	120,214	42,694	148,639	191,333
	Daska	...	...	...	...	...	359·7	230,181	631	186	27,180	20,895	48,261	23,192	158,097	181,289
	Total ...	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,979·0	1,266,529	1,571	3,262	167,793	160,873	331,928	153,754	779,276	933,030
Gujrát	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	546·7	349,898	2,576	678	20,504	51,834	73,016	41,237	233,069	274,306
	Khárián	...	...	...	...	...	642·6	411,250	25,071	256	40,152	76,010	116,418	49,137	220,624	269,761
	Phália	...	...	...	...	...	725·0	463,991	25,876	1,092	112,026	41,727	154,845	99,259	184,011	283,270
	Total ...	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,914·3	1,225,139	53,523	2,026	172,682	169,571	344,279	189,633	637,704	827,337
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	756·2	483,998	2,071	762	145,778	32,616	179,156	115,727	187,044	302,771
	Wazírabad	...	...	...	...	...	458·2	293,265	1,849	759	81,903	48,576	131,243	23,777	136,396	160,173
	Háfizabad	...	...	...	...	...	890·8	570,126	1,819	1,527	276,921	36,815	315,263	57,541	195,503	253,044
	Khángah Dográn ...	...	...	...	...	...	488·3	312,490	10,968	339	163,695	10,580	174,614	34,418	92,490	126,908
	New Colony	...	...	...	...	...	334·0	213,728	...	39,842	17,158	12,231	69,231	25,712	118,785	144,497
	Total ...	3,145	...	102	102	3,043	2,927·5	1,873,607	16,707	43,229	685,460	140,818	869,507	257,175	730,218	987,393
Shahpur	Bhera	...	...	...	...	...	1,177·1	753,331	147,227	34	316,485	38,762	355,281	68,887	181,936	250,823
	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,025·7	656,471	218,777	1,933	160,939	31,509	194,381	70,094	173,219	243,313
	Khusháb	...	...	...	...	...	2,535·8	1,622,888	383,521	12	734,493	249,425	983,930	56,155	199,282	255,437
	Total ...	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·6	3,032,690	749,525	1,979	1,211,917	319,696	1,533,592	195,136	554,437	749,573
Jhelum	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	887·8	568 211	91,623	981	39,758	227,328	268,067	62,925	145,596	208,521
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	883·0	565,109	63,523	58,723	50,596	186,353	295,672	57,771	148,143	205,914
	Chakwál	...	...	...	...	...	1,016·1	650,290	28,955	2,552	35,915	250,413	288,880	64,570	267,885	332,455
	Talagang	...	...	...	...	...	1,220·4	781,045	37,759	106	67,264	372,668	440,038	58,627	244,621	303,248
	Total ...	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	4,007·3	2,564,655	221,860	62,362	193,533	1,036,762	1,292,657	243,893	806,245	1,050,138

STATEMENT No. V—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Non-agricultural area dealt with in the returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
										Available for cultivation.						
						7 *(a)*.	7 *(b)*.	7 *(c)*.		9 *(a)*.	9 *(b)*.					
Districts.	Tahsils.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	..	763·5	488,666	42,760	2,475	20,520	182,748	205,743	42,891	197,272	240,163
	Attock	...	...	...	...	...	651·1	416,715	66,556	...	26,572	130,755	157,327	46,399	146,433	192,832
	Kahúta	...	...	...	...	...	455·9	291,769	114,611	...	14,034	68,298	82,332	16,651	78,175	94,826
	Murree	...	...	...	...	...	258·0	165,161	101,262	...	11,542	15,340	26,882	10,173	26,844	37,017
	Pindigheb	...	...	...	...	...	1,495·0	956,769	90,421	3	130,912	460,282	591,197	112,193	162,958	275,151
	Gujar Khan	...	...	...	...	...	567·5	363,205	5,837	54	25,864	111,784	137,702	17,456	202,210	219,666
	Fatehjhang	...	...	...	...	...	855·4	547,487	33,601	32	40,233	225,297	265,562	70,160	178,164	248,324
	Total	...	4,850	...	...	4,850	5,046·4	3,229,772	455,048	2,564	269,677	1,194,504	1,466,745	315,923	992,056	1,307,979
Hazara	Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	716·9	458,840	113,230	5	7,748	211,436	219,189	14,388	112,033	126,421
	Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	666·8	426,740	62,814	...	8,141	208,392	216,533	28,255	119,138	147,393
	Mansehra	...	...	...	...	...	1,461·5	935,358	125,911	...	369,651	282,803	652,454	17,006	139,987	156,993
	Total	...	3,391	...	220	220	3,171	2,845·2	1,820,938	301,955	5	385,540	702,631	1,088,176	59,649	371,158	430,807
Peshawar	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	450·7	288,443	591	3,168	89,016	58,005	150,189	34,275	103,388	137,663
	Chársadda	...	...	...	...	...	...	379·7	242,978	...	11	37,313	38,661	75,985	25,882	141,111	166,993
	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	699·6	447,781	23,296	4,012	151,254	143,894	299,160	33,930	91,395	125,325
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...	610·3	390,616	...	782	31,651	94,620	127,053	32,166	231,397	263,563
	Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	467·1	298,932	...	...	18,420	74,354	92,774	22,627	183,531	206,158
	Total	...	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,607·4	1,668,750	23,887	7,973	327,654	409,534	745,161	148,880	750,822	899,702
Kohat	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	656·2	420,001	...	1,134	71,132	272,414	344,680	29,349	45,972	75,321
	Hangu	...	...	...	...	...	...	545·1	348,842	...	...	22,949	285,380	308,329	11,840	28,673	40,513
	Bárak (Teri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,534·3	981,931	...	...	91,602	683,991	775,593	47,140	159,198	206,338
	Total	...	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,735·6	1,750,774	...	1,134	185,683	1,241,785	1,428,602	88,329	233,843	322,172

Bannu	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	442·7	283,352	...	234	32,051	71,742	104,027	42,136	137,189	179,325
	Marwat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,229·3	786,727	...	...	170,028	276,073	446,101	90,057	250,569	340,626
	Isa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	678·4	434,200	...	...	116,235	210,683	326,918	17,609	89,673	107,282
	Miánwáli	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,478·1	946,007	...	91,325	319,406	279,182	639,913	35,486	220,608	256,094
	Total ...	3,847	...	...	...	3,847	3,828·5	2,450,286	...	91,559	637,720	837,680	1,566,959	185,288	698,039	883,327	
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,691·3	1,082,402	3,612	31,514	462,391	342,574	836,479	45,970	196,341	242,311
	Tánk	...	...	...	...	...	...	545·6	349,216	...	1,777	160,270	90,604	252,651	15,745	80,820	96,565
	Kuláchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510·5	966,712	...	7,349	640,076	137,051	784,467	36,511	145,734	182,245
	Leiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,416·3	1,546,425	...	83,327	613,471	688,346	1,391,144	61	155,220	155,281
	Bhakkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,115·4	1,993,886	...	481,840	1,262,937	79,394	1,824,171	1,757	167,958	169,715
	Total ...	9,440	...	...	...	9,440	9,279·1	5,938,641	3,612	611,798	3,139,145	1,337,969	5,088,912	109,044	746,073	846,117	
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459·4	933,998	...	21,651	183,753	326,841	532,245	165,194	236,559	401,753
	Sanghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	658·1	421,212	...	20,709	112,406	120,610	253,725	57,960	109,527	167,487
	Jámpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	895·1	572,855	4,547	1,729	156,929	116,837	275,495	98,990	193,823	292,813
	Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,015·6	1,289,953	29,916	64,456	743,412	252,245	1,060,113	97,300	102,624	199,924
	Total ...	4,919	...	...	...	4,919	5,028·2	3,218,018	34,463	108,545	1,196,500	816,533	2,121,578	419,444	642,533	1,061,977	
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	909·2	581,863	9,837	78,175	177,636	132,827	388,638	10,547	172,841	183,388
	Alipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	939·0	600,935	27,384	17,517	257,541	141,550	416,608	11,337	145,606	156,943
	Sináwán	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316·1	842,321	7,798	149,340	495,892	64,360	709,592	8,436	116,495	124,931
	Total ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,164·3	2,025,119	45,019	245,032	931,069	338,737	1,514,838	30,320	434,942	465,262	
	Grand Total ...	149,222·0	38,324	8,068	46,392	102,830·0	102,722·7	65,742,790	4,350,536	5,707,730	25,695,449	12,120,050	33,523,288	5,175,613	22,693,353	27,868,966	

STATEMENT No. V A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES MADE DURING THE YEAR 1897-98 IN DISTRICTS, DIVISIONS AND PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	INTERNAL TRANSFERS.						EXTERNAL TRANSFERS.								
Province.	District or Division from which transferred.	AREA TRANSFERRED AND LAND REVENUE THEREOF.			District or Division to which transferred.	Number and date of Notification of transfers.	Provinces from which transferred.	AREA TRANSFERRED AND LAND REVENUE THEREOF.			Province to which transferred.	AREA TRANSFERRED AND LAND REVENUE THEREOF.			Number and date of Notification of transfers in columns 8 to 15.
		Area.						*Area.*				*Area.*			
		Cultivated.	Total.	Land Revenue.				Cultivated.	Total.	Land Revenue.		Cultivated.	Total.	Land Revenue.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.											
Punjab	Umballa District, Delhi Division.	20,240	357,731	2,37,373	Karnál District, Delhi Division.	Punjab Government Notification No. 564, dated 17th September 1897.									
Do.	Muzaffargarh District, Deraját Division.	342	1,000	234	Mooltan District, Lahore Division.	No. 181, dated 24th March 1898.									

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1897.

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oilseeds.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Kangni.	China.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others.
Hissár ...	Irrigated ...	3,578	19,185	22,496	...	1,532	...	...	25	1,280	61	531	1	48,689	155	...
	Unirrigated ...	10,605	229,623	632,829	...	47	...	...	5	62,336	415	79,866	71	1,015,797	12,445	...
	Total ...	14,183	248,808	655,325	...	1,579	...	...	30	63,616	476	80,397	72	1,064,486	12,600	...
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	2,207	5,286	4,335	8	368	61	6	3	380	194	64	615	13,527	114	...
	Unirrigated ...	38	262,415	214,876	8	337	186	1	1	24,649	1,200	5,572	56,806	566,089	525	...
	Total ...	2,245	267,701	219,211	16	705	247	7	4	25,029	1,394	5,636	57,421	579,616	639	...
Gurgáon ...	Irrigated ...	6	2,035	515	...	234	8	9	44	38	120	274	279	3,562	375	...
	Unirrigated ...	125	131,285	256,904	2	1,518	173	...	908	22,701	4,677	20,141	136,144	574,578	4,125	2
	Total ...	131	133,320	257,419	2	1,752	181	9	952	22,739	4,797	20,415	136,423	578,140	4,500	2
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	4,574	1,818	106	154	3,007	138	3	36	1	40	13	123	10,013	89	...
	Unirrigated ...	308	90,057	65,930	71	6,994	812	12	97	2,719	1,637	3,291	40,240	212,168	1,041	...
	Total ...	4,882	91,875	66,036	225	10,001	950	15	133	2,720	1,677	3,304	40,363	222,181	1,130	...
Karnál ...	Irrigated ...	32,063	3,476	2,531	2,350	5,482	535	104	210	134	353	136	36	47,410	251	212
	Unirrigated ...	79,552	197,951	50,514	3,121	49,199	3,123	8,639	1,842	3,745	19,211	4,621	926	422,444	7,789	3,553
	Total ...	111,615	201,427	53,045	5,471	54,681	3,658	8,743	2,052	3,879	19,564	4,757	962	469,854	8,040	3,765
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	4,572	335	9	12	3,278	4	41	14	17	409	2	6	8,699	54	231
	Unirrigated ...	74,858	101,079	11,394	1,421	127,986	957	26,915	2,255	4,076	32,828	16,518	2,784	403,071	5,693	3,074
	Total ...	79,430	101,414	11,403	1,433	131,264	961	26,956	2,269	4,093	33,237	16,520	2,790	411,770	5,747	3,335
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	498	1	...	31	185	...	...	5	...	6	...	3	729	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	538	46	4	1,229	1,725	486	1,063	1,012	1	391	7	520	7,022	3	...
	Total ...	1,036	47	4	1,260	1,910	486	1,063	1,017	1	397	7	523	7,751	3	...
Kangra ...	Irrigated ...	78,009	17	...	467	7,970	32	18	1,296	41	3,006	...	610	91,466	207	4
	Unirrigated ...	41,280	125	4	12,284	140,041	2,699	3,283	16,197	596	24,450	235	27,681	268,875	11,895	2
	Total ...	119,289	142	4	12,751	148,011	2,731	3,301	17,493	637	27,456	235	28,291	360,341	12,102	6

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Hoshiárpur	Irrigated	16,209	56	6	...	7,767	...	35	19	1	96	6	4	24,199	8	2
	Unirrigated... ...	17,904	30,275	5,822	...	167,353	...	6,978	6,317	705	16,528	28,382	8,891	289,155	6,655	...
	Total ...	34,113	30,331	5,828	...	175,120	...	7,013	6,336	706	16,624	28,388	8,895	313,354	6,663	2
Jullundur	Irrigated	1,244	8,365	13	68	86,950	100	22	104	26	758	472	56	98,178	156	123
	Unirrigated ...	2,150	65,036	244	165	24,735	583	8	1,038	3,500	10,456	59,064	875	167,854	2,058	15
	Total ...	3,394	73,401	257	233	111,685	683	30	1,142	3,526	11,214	59,536	931	266,032	2,214	138
Ludhiána	Irrigated	205	6,725	314	18	64,483	414	160	20	446	768	362	729	74,644	217	1
	Unirrigated... ...	2,726	97,720	4,481	44	18,655	475	1,998	115	26,857	6,276	58,129	4,410	221,886	883	...
	Total ...	2,931	104,445	4,795	62	83,138	889	2,158	135	27,303	7,044	58,491	5,139	296,530	1,100	1
Ferozepore	Irrigated	3,471	53,663	46,426	1	72,546	628	733	30	3,335	3,894	16,620	111	201,458	848	27
	Unirrigated... ...	832	93,477	67,511	...	2,360	64	64	2	4,259	9,399	31,149	56	209,173	2,946	7
	Total ...	4,303	147,140	113,937	1	74,906	692	797	32	7,594	13,293	47,769	167	410,631	3,794	34
Mooltan	Irrigated	32,573	55,673	15,576	569	2,099	1,103	13,047	2,473	238	569	427	230	124,577	16,861	2,798
	Unirrigated... ...	96	1,270	1,980	...	34	6	194	142	10	1,247	8	329	5,316	3,691	478
	Total ...	32,669	56,943	17,556	569	2,133	1,109	13,241	2,615	248	1,816	435	559	129,893	20,552	3,276
Jhang	Irrigated	4,030	93,912	14,094	1,566	21,307	1,129	15,359	1,619	819	2,648	980	170	157,633	1,958	825
	Unirrigated... ...	2,330	9,583	9,331	2	939	27	46	844	504	21,902	625	652	46,785	2,914	291
	Total ...	6,360	103,495	23,425	1,568	22,246	1,156	15,405	2,463	1,323	24,550	1,605	822	204,418	4,872	1,116
Montgomery	Irrigated	17,880	10,833	1,995	118	6,540	13,161	6,080	192	645	768	826	201	59,239	6,702	9
	Unirrigated... ...	541	1,733	325	5	120	339	264	7	609	1,383	103	87	5,516	2,490	3
	Total ...	18,421	12,566	2,320	123	6,660	13,500	6,344	199	1,254	2,151	929	288	64,755	9,192	12
Lahore	Irrigated	39,526	65,186	2,544	537	59,275	3,143	1,813	590	145	1,446	3,727	183	178,115	1,312	6,837
	Unirrigated ...	701	29,946	2,805	2	3,235	366	84	127	614	4,348	4,446	31	46,705	2,757	489
	Total ...	40,227	95,132	5,349	539	62,510	3,509	1,897	717	759	5,794	8,173	214	224,820	4,069	7,326
Amritsar	Irrigated	39,067	23,869	33	1,152	61,719	562	19	600	318	2,909	459	118	130,825	728	11,355
	Unirrigated ...	929	67,504	275	10	4,206	124	57	3,101	6,429	5,128	13,536	105	101,404	4,064	1,522
	Total ...	30,996	91,373	308	1,162	65,925	686	76	3,701	6,747	8,037	13,995	223	232,229	4,792	12,877
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	37,870	151	6	...	14,174	125	...	1,578	...	4,772	69	2	58,747	822	3,748
	Unirrigated ...	23,228	11,151	5,187	...	62,816	5,978	...	22,979	...	43,798	22,153	59	197,349	27,618	3,238
	Total ...	61,098	11,302	5,193	...	76,990	6,103	...	24,557	...	48,570	22,222	61	256,096	28,440	6,986
Siálkot	Irrigated	35,725	7,765	600	4,254	47,113	498	52	933	12	1,144	512	135	98,743	410	8,101
	Unirrigated ...	8,487	55,525	7,111	575	41,292	14,303	24	11,611	311	11,115	3,667	547	154,568	5,824	5,827
	Total ...	44,212	63,290	7,711	4,829	88,405	14,801	76	12,544	323	12,259	4,179	682	253,311	6,234	13,928
Gujrát	Irrigated	3,304	7,399	6,396	...	14,023	1,100	1,411	1,580	122	54	432	101	35,922	388	2,433
	Unirrigated ...	2,377	41,395	112,525	...	8,402	76	102	1,565	1,838	962	20,677	75	189,994	6,074	534
	Total ...	5,681	48,794	118,921	...	22,425	1,176	1,513	3,145	1,960	1,016	21,109	176	225,916	6,462	2,967

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oil-seeds.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Kangni.	China.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others.
Gujránwála	Irrigated	31,026	33,510	8,788	...	25,116	487	3,177	2,782	2,200	601	2,043	290	110,020	982	8,713
	Unirrigated ...	241	40,227	4,488	...	3,016	290	14	1,618	5,026	691	7,117	218	62,946	2,142	1,055
	Total ...	31,267	73,737	13,276	...	28,132	777	3,191	4,400	7,226	1,292	9,160	508	172,966	3,124	9,768
Shahpur	Irrigated	2,737	19,441	16,688	28	3,806	202	3,714	1,343	91	35	639	54	48,778	939	1
	Unirrigated ...	1,949	18,672	104,676	...	3,911	18	7	296	2,234	540	19,252	53	151,608	1,288	20
	Total ...	4,686	38,113	121,364	28	7,717	220	3,721	1,639	2,325	575	19,891	107	200,386	2,227	21
Jhelum	Irrigated	36	465	4,722	...	3,289	17	287	121	3	1	56	5	9,002	13	1
	Unirrigated ...	1,432	23,737	186,584	...	4,082	106	28	347	12,295	572	43,707	26	272,916	857	...
	Total ...	1,468	24,202	191,306	...	7,371	123	315	468	12,298	573	43,763	31	281,918	870	1
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	1,374	656	2,340	...	22,488	6	3	2	62	68	202	15	27,216	21	...
	Unirrigated ...	307	50,258	238,923	...	36,332	1,519	1	723	27,974	4,753	49,011	1,970	411,771	2,246	...
	Total ...	1,681	50,914	241,263	...	58,820	1,525	4	725	28,036	4,821	49,213	1,985	438,987	2,267	...
Hazára	Irrigated	14,029	309	108	...	17,164	10	3	26	116	262	181	335	32,543	26	...
	Unirrigated	...	1,476	14,146	...	164,351	3,279	460	1,525	1,461	6,082	13,899	11,681	218,360	477	5
	Total ...	14,029	1,785	14,254	...	181,515	3,289	463	1,551	1,577	6,344	14,080	12,016	250,903	503	5
Peshawar	Irrigated	13,468	8,894	30	...	138,804	67	...	9	2,428	274	492	1,222	165,688	323	...
	Unirrigated	...	30,230	3,215	...	9,080	821	...	...	2,843	76	16,186	43	62,494	7,203	...
	Total ...	13,468	39,124	3,245	...	147,884	888	...	9	5,271	350	16,678	1,265	228,182	7,526	...

Kohát	Irrigated ...	...	3,403	133	1,525	...	11,759	29	1	...	919	1	19	18	17,807	162	...	
	Unirrigated...	...	...	7,093	65,819	...	6,225	1,887	12	7	4,886	...	4,406	28	90,363	1,488	...	
	Total	...	3,403	7,226	67,314	...	17,984	1,916	13	7	5,805	1	4,425	46	108,170	1,650	...	
Bannu	Irrigated ...	...	1,650	4,477	6,320	...	32,781	...	...	8	5	6	125	89	45,461	25	...	
	Unirrigated...	...	...	25,218	128,236	...	149	...	...	2	2,022	1,315	17,221	2	174,165	925		1
	Total	...	1,650	29,695	134,556	...	32,930	...	...	10	2,027	1,321	17,346	91	219,626	950		1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated ...	...	1,636	9,302	12,043	2	23	1	443	143	55	4	73	...	23,725	76	...	
	Unirrigated ..	...	...	30,604	95,202	...	...	...	10	2,131	4,234	3,549	14,251	3	149,984	5,251	...	
	Total	...	1,636	39,906	107,245	2	23	1	453	2,274	4,289	3,553	14,324	3	173,709	5,327	...	
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Irrigated ...	...	40,859	40,002	15,248	33	215	70	110	1,264	72	75	332	8	98,288	1,032		1
	Unirrigated...	...	...	144,620	50,085	...	1	3	...	530	161	3,181	14	9	198,604	319		5
	Total	...	40,859	184,622	65,333	33	216	73	110	1,794	233	3,256	346	17	296,892	1,351		6
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated ...	...	46,346	13,286	12,521	111	12	146	867	2,112	11	75	8,974	5	84,466	886		20
	Unirrigated...	...	42	493	464	...	1	5	6	742	...	861	...	80	2,694	1,169		81
	Total	...	46,388	13,779	12,985	111	13	151	873	2,854	11	936	8,974	85	87,160	2,055		101
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Irrigated ...	...	513,175	496,225	198,328	11,479	735,509	23,776	47,517	19,181	13,960	25,417	39,048	5,754	2,129,369	36,140		45,472
	Unirrigated...	...	273,576	1,889,824	2,341,890	18,939	889,142	38,705	50,270	78,086	229,595	238,971	557,254	295,402	6,901,654	134,855		20,202
	Total	...	786,751	2,386,049	2,540,218	30,418	1,624,651	62,481	97,787	97,267	243,555	264,388	596,302	301,156	9,031,023	170,995		65,674

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1897.

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		Condiments and Spices.					Fibres.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Miscellaneous food crops.						
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	*Orchards and garden produce.* Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Hissár	Irrigated	364	1	...	...	2,241	59,897	410	4	4,273	...	...	3,455	41	141	...	...	119,671	4,776	124,447
	Unirrigated	1	...	...	...	...	235	510	1	32	...	...	146,330	...	30	...	...	1,175,381	356,351	1,531,732
	Total ...	365	1	...	...	2,241	60,132	920	5	4,305	...	...	149,785	41	171	...	...	1,295,052	361,127	1,656,179
Rohtak	Irrigated	82	1	...	...	23,573	32,102	1,217	3	13,036	...	...	169	52	238	4	...	84,118	955	85,073
	Unirrigated	2	...	...	...	...	9,917	1,024	1	89	...	...	40	21	119	...	...	577,827	61,744	639,571
	Total ...	84	1	...	...	23,572	42,019	2,241	4	13,125	...	...	209	73	357	4	...	661,945	62,699	724,644
Gurgáon	Irrigated	179	...	...	...	3,260	23,755	945	...	4,461	...	6	6	194	246	17	...	37,006	789	37,795
	Unirrigated	11	...	..	1	62	25,108	1,606	...	2	...	20	391	223	488	24	6	606,647	33,001	639,648
	Total ...	190	...	...	1	3,322	48,863	2,551	...	4,463	...	26	397	417	734	41	6	643,653	33,790	677,443
Delhi	Irrigated	923	...	...	...	22,968	4,363	685	...	3,201	...	...	313	1,346	944	162	28	45,035	779	45,814
	Unirrigated	44	..	...	...	227	13,206	1,004	...	64	...	...	8,217	107	316	139	272	286,805	30,043	266,848
	Total ...	967	...	...	...	23,195	17,569	1,689	...	3,265	...	...	8,530	1,453	1,260	301	300	281,840	30,822	312,662
Karnál	Irrigated	744	16	...	...	22,952	27,929	966	1	4,654	...	...	508	44	329	116	20	106,152	2,581	108,733
	Unirrigated	108	11	...	7	2,537	12,553	1,538	32	94	...	...	35,067	34	149	56	1,025	486,997	54,277	541,274
	Total ...	852	27	...	7	25,489	40,482	2,504	33	4,748	...	...	35,575	78	478	172	1,045	593,149	56,858	650,007
Umballa	Irrigated	217	41	1	...	5,622	437	25	...	125	...	...	2	93	181	2	8	15,768	597	16,365
	Unirrigated	58	6	1	...	6,912	35,712	2,184	94	582	4	...	3,926	234	439	261	63	462,314	53,071	515,385
	Total ...	275	47	2	...	12,534	36,149	2,209	94	707	4	...	3,928	327	620	263	71	478,082	53,668	531,750
Símla	Irrigated	...	30	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	774	11	785
	Unirrigated	2	19	1	...	...	9	...	3	...	52	...	12	31	5	165	...	7,324	422	7,746
	Total ...	2	49	1	...	7	9	...	3	...	52	...	12	37	6	166	...	8,098	433	8,531
Kángra	Irrigated	53	48	349	1	1,740	814	137	22	...	3,677	...	5	207	210	223	8	99,171	1,643	100,814
	Unirrigated	115	1	405	10	2,471	11,931	3,005	347	...	6,331	...	128	245	973	775	435	307,944	17,560	325,504
	Total ...	168	49	754	11	4,211	12,745	3,142	369	...	10,008	...	133	452	1,183	998	443	407,115	19,203	426,318

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated ...	...	161	2	36	...	5,076	440	6	9	6	...	...	21	156	284	5	...	30,411	321	30,732
	Unirrigated	...	16	2	4	...	17,992	22,281	5,750	126	2,674	...	...	14,690	10,478	213	381	2	370,419	25,580	395,999
	Total	...	177	4	40	...	23,068	22,721	5,756	135	2,680	...	...	14,711	10,634	497	386	2	400,830	25,901	426,731
Jullundur	Irrigated ...	...	1,475	...	1	...	27,955	23,969	383	17	245	...	...	1,363	135	372	65	9	154,446	3,926	158,372
	Unirrigated	...	5	...	...	...	2,220	3,817	3,240	9	420	...	...	9,000	20	40	676	60	189,434	15,672	205,106
	Total	...	1,480	...	1	...	30,175	27,786	3,623	26	665	...	...	10,363	155	412	741	69	343,880	19,598	363,478
Ludhiána	Irrigated ...	...	154	1	...	3	10,256	4,583	555	137	365	...	...	726	122	173	11	10	91,958	1,909	93,867
	Unirrigated	...	1	...	...	...	2,640	1,427	3,518	58	877	...	6	9,659	31	381	238	278	241,883	24,666	266,549
	Total	...	155	1	...	3	12,896	6,010	4,073	195	1,242	...	6	10,385	153	554	249	288	333,841	26,575	360,416
Ferozepore	Irrigated ...	...	905	1	1	...	1,414	16,506	1,686	11	18	...	...	86,688	111	472	90	24	310,260	15,323	325,583
	Unirrigated	...	2	...	...	...	1	186	495	...	...	...	...	60,964	11	125	191	16	274,117	134,348	408,465
	Total	...	907	1	1	...	1,415	16,692	2,181	11	18	...	...	147,652	122	597	281	40	584,377	149,671	734,048
Mooltan	Irrigated ...	...	115	19	...	...	1,790	85,138	52	65	31,992	...	2	24,293	583	367	51	146	288,849	74,175	363,024
	Unirrigated	...	1	...	...	...	...	43	3	...	1	...	...	439	2	2	1	337	10,314	3,863	14,177
	Total	...	116	19	...	...	1,790	85,181	55	65	31,993	...	2	24,732	585	369	52	483	299,163	78,038	377,201
Jhang	Irrigated ...	...	91	1	...	...	12,621	90,124	342	5	34	...	...	2,006	12	352	7	...	266,011	14,343	280,354
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	641	5	...	51,029	3,455	54,484
	Total	...	91	1	...	...	12,621	90,497	342	5	34	...	...	2,026	12	993	12	...	317,040	17,798	334,838
Montgomery	Irrigated ...	...	195	1	...	...	648	40,278	112	2	25	...	...	39,857	89	48	5	6	147,216	24,020	171,236
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	..	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	...	...	1	8	9,605	5,788	15,393
	Total	...	195	1	...	...	648	40,433	112	2	25	...	...	41,289	89	48	6	14	156,821	29,808	186,629
Lahore	Irrigated ...	...	1,665	1	1	15	8,719	89,583	1,135	17	4	...	1	1,068	709	1,731	50	106	291,069	25,824	316,893
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	36	4,095	139	...	1	...	21	5	2	202	60	...	54,512	52,865	107,377
	Total	...	1,665	1	1	15	8,755	93,678	1,274	17	5	...	22	1,073	711	1,933	110	106	345,581	78,689	424,270
Amritsar	Irrigated ...	...	462	...	...	...	19,691	25,733	1,044	67	...	...	...	1,010	602	1,113	216	11	192,767	7,496	200,263
	Unirrigated	...	17	...	..	...	1,285	1,559	576	16	...	...	...	1,518	15	43	439	14	112,472	14,558	127,030
	Total	...	479	...	...	...	20,880	27,292	1,620	83	...	...	...	2,528	617	1,156	655	25	305,239	22,054	327,293
Gurdáspur	Irrigated ...	...	352	...	207	25	25,044	6,417	240	...	...	...	...	2,488	455	983	5	...	99,533	3,072	102,605
	Unirrigated	...	26	...	116	76	23,094	16,545	4,866	...	...	...	...	40,974	961	548	316	210	315,937	26,211	342,148
	Total	...	378	...	323	101	48,138	22,962	5,106	...	...	...	...	43,462	1,416	1,531	321	210	415,470	29,283	444,753
Siálkot	Irrigated ...	...	750	1	118	9	28,447	21,175	534	55	...	...	...	1,691	462	923	313	30	161,762	14,051	175,813
	Unirrigated	...	9	...	9	11	7,027	8,447	2,604	148	...	...	...	10,481	533	95	1,282	26	196,891	31,747	228,638
	Total	...	759	1	127	20	35,474	29,622	3,138	203	...	...	...	12,172	995	1,018	1,595	56	358,653	45,798	404,451
Gujrát	Irrigated ...	...	65	...	...	...	6,324	11,672	78	22	...	...	...	828	109	237	84	103	58,265	8,261	66,526
	Unirrigated	...	1	...	...	...	1,072	20,440	899	5	...	...	...	909	84	12	30	47	220,191	62,420	282,611
	Total	...	66	...	...	...	7,396	32,112	977	27	...	...	...	1,827	193	249	114	150	278,456	70,681	349,137

STATEMENT No. VI A—*concluded.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1897.

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		Condiments and Spices.					Fibres.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Miscellaneous food crops.						
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	*Orchards and garden produce.* Fruits.	*Orchards and garden produce.* Vegetables.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Gujránwala	Irrigated	196	...	...	...	22,343	57,222	695	88	139	...	1	1,779	227	441	123	1	202,970	14,431	217,401
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	287	1,378	81	130	1	...	...	1,599	345	165	1,364	...	71,493	51,896	123,389
	Total ...	196	...	...	...	22,630	58,600	776	218	140	...	1	3,378	572	606	1,487	1	274,463	66,327	340,790
Shahpur	Irrigated	58	...	...	...	1,488	22,603	17	2	8	...	...	1,237	...	172	140	444	75,887	12,926	88,813
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	31	5,454	33	...	1	...	...	646	...	88	6,692	12	165,873	41,051	206,924
	Total ...	58	...	...	...	1,519	28,057	50	2	9	...	...	1,883	...	260	6,832	456	241,760	53,977	295,737
Jhelum	Irrigated	324	...	...	2	205	2,895	16	4	...	...	...	801	120	190	2	58	13,633	640	14,273
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	...	67	4	30,907	976	78	...	...	...	17,539	...	54	2	10	323,413	98,460	421,873
	Total ...	327	...	...	69	209	33,802	992	82	...	..	...	18,340	120	244	4	68	337,046	99,100	436,146
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated ...	200	...	1	1	1,679	3,040	17	15	...	...	...	28	34	389	18	4	32,663	1,242	33,905
	Unirrigated ...	4	3	...	6	13	29,905	1,559	3	...	...	2	133	13	1,077	119	2	446,856	123,354	570,210
	Total ...	204	3	1	7	1,692	32,945	1,576	18	...	...	2	161	47	1,466	137	6	479,519	124,596	604,115
Hazára	Irrigated ...	53	...	629	...	713	976	13	1	...	...	...	2	18	132	6	3	35,115	1,022	36,137
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	...	7,865	112	44	...	...	...	116	11	199	99	15	227,304	24,211	251,515
	Total ...	54	...	629	...	713	8,841	125	45	...	...	...	118	29	331	105	18	262,419	25,233	287,652
Peshawar	Irrigated ...	444	...	...	...	11,955	13,298	57	...	...	...	...	953	1,135	911	110	91	194,965	4,975	199,940
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	..	9	2,608	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	214	...	72,631	8,533	81,164
	Total ...	444	...	...	...	11,964	15,906	57	...	...	...	...	1,056	1,135	911	324	91	267,596	13,508	281,104

Kohát	Irrigated	...	38	...	...	...	27	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	170	...	...	19,213	1,686	20,899
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,567	19,776	115,343
	Total	...	38	...	...	...	27	4,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	170	...	...	114,780	21,462	136,242
Bannu	Irrigated	...	32	...	62	...	6,474	2,775	32	...	2	...	...	27	30	229	87	...	55,236	2,540	57,776
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,911	7	134	...	...	...	254	...	3	8,908	...	189,308	20,353	209,661
	Total	...	32	...	62	...	6,474	7,686	39	134	2	...	...	281	30	232	8,995	...	244,544	22,893	267,437
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated	...	17	...	...	...	116	6,026	2		1	...	...	8	24	113	290	31	30,429	5,142	35,571
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,372	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9,231	...	170,841	48,518	219,359
	Total	...	17	...	...	...	116	12,398	3	...	1	...	...	10	24	113	9,521	31	201,270	53,660	254,930
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Irrigated	..	39	...	...	71	108	19,011	1	...	4,506	...	...	2,689	283	162	35	...	126,226	28,577	154,803
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	21	3,171	...	...	...	...	...	4,027	7	131	...	...	206,285	33,887	240,172
	Total	...	39	...	...	71	129	22,182	1	...	4,506	...	...	6,716	290	293	35	...	332,511	62,464	394,975
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	...	83	...	...	...	4,814	15,288	1	...	22,682	...	...	2,820	42	189	2	1	131,294	15,104	146,398
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	...	...	...	...	150	...	2	...	...	4,137	1,280	5,417
	Total	...	83	...	...	...	4,814	15,328	2	...	22,682	...	...	2,970	42	191	2	1	135,431	16,384	151,815
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.	Irrigated	...	10,436	164	1,406	127	280,180	708,995	11,403	547	89,777	3,677	10	176,841	7,504	12,443	2,240	1,142	3,517,873	293,137	3,811,010
	Unirrigated	...	427	42	536	178	67,941	284,366	35,731	1,229	4,838	6,387	49	368,861	13,408	6,540	31,669	2,838	7,881,751	1,478,961	9,360,712
	Total	...	10,863	206	1,942	305	348,121	993,361	47,134	1,776	94,615	10,064	59	545,702	20,912	18,983	33,909	3,980	11,399,624	1,772,098	13,171,722

STATEMENT

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil	
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissár ...	Irrigated ...	40,656	12,020	17,959	...	...	201	...	70,836	...	2,880
	Unirrigated ...	23,816	132,140	273,604	...	...	7	...	429,567	...	124,450
	Total ...	64,472	144,160	291,563	...	...	208	...	500,403	...	127,330
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	61,939	21,370	12,442	...	126	1,071	...	96,948	...	2,308
	Unirrigated ...	17,302	14,209	108,508	...	22	18	...	140,059	...	5,265
	Total ...	79,241	35,579	120,950	...	148	1,089	...	237,007	...	7,573
Gurgáon ...	Irrigated ...	27,739	64,838	17,408	88	57	2	154	110,286	...	2,542
	Unirrigated ...	37,987	70,148	89,502	1	51	4	651	198,344	...	15,958
	Total ...	65,726	134,980	106,910	89	108	6	805	308,630	...	18,500
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	73,485	12,015	5,266	4,621	849	125	198	96,559	...	3,744
	Unirrigated ...	51,918	24,915	50,091	3,623	779	165	197	131,688	...	6,943
	Total ...	125,403	36,930	55,357	8,244	1,628	290	395	228,247	...	10,687
Karnál ...	Irrigated ...	128,019	14,031	15,316	884	60	3,089	460	161,859	3	3,352
	Unirrigated ...	87,928	14,028	109,455	17,075	223	5,027	1,213	234,949	328	12,494
	Total ...	215,947	28,059	124,771	17,959	283	8,116	1,673	396,808	331	15,846
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	15,880	1,197	3,452	320	106	174	3	21,132	134	853
	Unirrigated ...	165,750	13,378	95,545	13,837	2,530	9,033	104	300,177	3,312	10,088
	Total ...	181,630	14,575	98,997	14,157	2,636	9,207	107	321,309	3,446	10,941
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	488	35	...	...	1	1	...	525	...	2
	Unirrigated ...	3,210	1,464	13	...	1	14	...	4,702	...	11
	Total ...	3,698	1,499	13	...	2	15	...	5,227	...	13
Kángra ...	Irrigated ...	50,903	8,422	402	...	613	462	1,082	61,884	12,360	631
	Unirrigated ...	127,322	43,772	17,966	19	118	1,392	428	191,017	468	3,882
	Total ...	178,225	52,194	18,368	19	731	1,854	1,510	252,901	12,828	4,513
Hoshiárpur ...	Irrigated ...	18,545	1,793	3,775	14	1	412	46	24,586	138	567
	Unirrigated ...	268,948	21,120	120,585	82	141	10,134	1,704	422,754	2,780	6,582
	Total ...	287,493	22,913	124,360	96	142	10,546	1,750	447,300	2,918	7,149
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	132,055	8,978	6,798	21,883	...	1,010	1,045	171,769	310	1,640
	Unirrigated ...	90,829	4,452	44,251	68,072	...	4,565	2,048	214,217	182	701
	Total ...	222,884	13,430	51,049	89,955	...	5,575	3,093	385,986	492	2,341
Ludhiána ...	Irrigated ...	91,611	12,277	26,332	34	3	9	87	130,353	49	3,862
	Unirrigated ...	147,781	17,752	130,486	62	2	2,230	428	298,741	347	13,965
	Total ...	239,392	30,029	156,818	96	5	2,239	515	429,094	396	17,827

No. VI B.

THE PUNJAB FOR RABI 1898.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Seeds.	Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.				Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Miscellaneous Food Crops.				Miscellaneous non-food crops	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.		Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
46	...	...	964	...	...	453	72	214	328	916	26	76,735	6,394	83,129
67	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	73	20	143	94	554,421	211,730	766,151
113	1	...	964	...	...	453	78	287	348	1,059	120	631,156	218,124	849,280
75	7	...	508	...	...	1,133	332	235	370	418	153	102,487	2,215	104,702
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	421	1	1	9	5	145,768	122,913	268,681
75	7	...	508	...	...	1,140	753	236	371	427	158	248,255	125,128	373,383
998	5	...	1,766	...	...	403	329	523	1,999	76	11	118,938	1,945	120,883
57	3	...	21	...	...	19	416	16	4	44	143	215,025	44,097	259,122
1,055	8	...	1,787	...	...	422	745	539	2,003	120	154	333,963	46,042	380,005
537	3	...	2,251	...	...	4,365	1,517	880	401	205	167	110,629	1,885	112,514
9	3	...	2	...	...	474	486	477	6	125	340	140,553	35,782	176,335
546	6	...	2,253	...	...	4,839	2,003	1,357	407	330	507	251,182	37,667	288,849
881	13	939	1,931	...	...	7,828	239	446	1,337	622	64	179,514	4,489	184,003
26	3	1	...	...	...	304	2,629	336	103	266	13	251,452	127,404	378,856
907	16	940	1,931	...	...	8,132	2,868	782	1,440	888	77	430,966	131,893	562,859
247	6	1,160	997	...	...	241	488	965	265	26	54	26,568	1,362	27,930
40	174	139	17	...	2	225	11,644	1,582	61	193	11	327,665	99,283	426,948
287	180	1,299	1,014	...	2	466	12,132	2,547	326	219	65	354,233	100,645	454,878
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	549	51	600
...	...	126	1	...	...	...	31	5	...	...	51	4,927	1,849	6,776
...	...	128	1	...	...	...	42	14	...	...	51	5,476	1,900	7,376
23	22	35	445	...	1	6	266	435	10	89	100	76,307	3,080	79,387
26	338	1,464	311	...	...	2	746	116	10	149	14	198,543	72,836	271,379
49	360	1,499	756	...	1	8	1,012	551	20	238	114	274,850	75,916	350,766
56	6	204	2,474	...	4	6,931	...	1,386	681	105	443	37,581	401	37,982
38	2,115	...	111	...	17	1,997	...	5,637	8	4,665	231	446,895	46,700	493,595
94	2,121	204	2,585	...	21	8,928	...	7,023	689	4,770	674	484,476	47,101	531,577
142	1	403	4,298	...	...	51,781	654	2,386	808	5,738	42	239,972	3,633	243,605
7	1	2	6	...	...	712	171	3	12	1,792	4	217,810	37,704	255,514
149	2	405	4,304	...	...	52,493	825	2,389	820	7,530	46	457,782	41,337	499,119
51	...	...	1,895	...	3	14,027	118	1,159	2,197	1,499	52	155,265	2,835	158,100
8	...	...	7	...	2	1,568	59	78	6	1,327	67	316,175	38,731	354,906
59	...	...	1,902	...	5	15,595	177	1,237	2,203	2,826	119	471,440	41,566	513,006

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil	
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	222,799	37,775	168,370	937	7	246	402	430,536	23	44,305
	Unirrigated ...	238,970	125,232	277,512	60	2	4,465	203	646,444	15	93,462
	Total ...	461,769	163,007	445,882	997	9	4,711	605	1,076,980	38	137,767
Mooltan ...	Irrigated ...	287,926	11,540	17,396	3,096	9,552	763	454	330,727	1	11,750
	Unirrigated ...	64,368	2,444	9,514	79	28,973	3,413	1,964	110,755	3	9,939
	Total ...	352,294	13,984	26,910	3,175	38,525	4,176	2,418	441,482	4	21,689
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	383,272	18,484	4,857	10,802	197	883	463	418,958	55	25,690
	Unirrigated ...	36,779	2,240	12,909	55	7,223	3,052	690	62,948	196	1,419
	Total ...	420,051	20,724	17,766	10,857	7,420	3,935	1,153	481,906	251	27,109
Montgomery...	Irrigated ...	157,633	16,234	22,853	472	183	21	1,492	198,888	3	2,766
	Unirrigated ...	38,887	3,027	14,509	95	4,861	1,292	1,508	64,179	...	1,250
	Total ...	196,520	19,261	37,362	567	5,044	1,313	3,000	263,067	3	4,016
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	346,843	35,323	50,178	1,956	22	780	1,036	436,138	29	5,309
	Unirrigated ...	89,821	14,882	129,239	160	...	3,639	5,674	243,415	49	48,261
	Total ...	436,664	50,205	179,417	2,116	22	4,419	6,710	670,553	78	53,570
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	218,519	22,970	41,637	...	...	1,169	143	284,438	346	1,735
	Unirrigated ...	93,362	6,904	92,416	...	...	1,300	675	194,657	295	10,860
	Total ...	311,881	29,874	134,053	...	...	2,469	818	479,095	641	12,595
Gurdáspur ...	Irrigated ...	70,885	14,202	2,665	169	...	4,591	...	92,422	543	240
	Unirrigated ...	238,898	65,204	52,540	4,257	...	11,790	...	372,689	5,672	3,245
	Total ...	309,783	79,406	55,205	4,426	...	16,291	...	465,111	6,215	3,485
Siálkot ...	Irrigated ...	230,019	67,991	4,204	267	37	4,000	458	306,976	1,402	630
	Unirrigated ...	112,718	37,523	11,146	66	154	10,775	1,145	173,527	3,576	2,162
	Total ...	342,737	105,514	15,350	333	191	14,775	1,603	480,503	4,978	2,792
Gujrát ...	Irrigated ...	86,000	26,864	2,191	464	...	874	747	117,140	210	1,835
	Unirrigated ...	183,690	37,558	26,706	207	10	8,201	224	256,596	1,286	27,635
	Total ...	269,690	64,422	28,897	671	10	9,075	971	373,736	1,496	29,470
Gujránwála ..	Irrigated ...	290,493	46,229	7,742	21,803	16	460	187	366,930	172	12,634
	Unirrigated ...	26,176	23,273	47,354	27,004	681	325	861	125,674	435	6,501
	Total ...	316,669	69,502	55,096	48,807	697	785	1,048	492,604	607	19,135
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	133,022	10,966	16,657	3,090	5	1,567	..	165,307	30	801
	Unirrigated ...	109,822	6,428	20,299	180	49	3,562	...	140,340	193	5,679
	Total ...	242,844	17,394	36,956	3,270	54	5,129	...	305,647	223	6,483

No. VI B—*continued.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Seeds.	Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Miscellaneous Food Crops.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
232	...	...	2,594	...	...	16,394	203	1,057	3,575	9,255	86	508,260	11,851	520,111
216	...	...	5	...	...	2,932	25	7	134	2,622	4	745,866	137,761	883,627
448	...	...	2,599	...	...	19,326	228	1,064	3,709	11,877	90	1,254,126	149,612	1,403,738
191	...	...	1,969	6	164	11,518	1,106	3,114	43,697	36	10	404,289	8,569	412,858
36	...	...	1	...	43	2,667	9	481	2,580	22	15	126,551	4,528	131,079
227	...	...	1,970	6	207	14,185	1,115	3,595	46,277	58	25	530,840	13,097	543,937
76	80	3	2,214	2	...	26,892	151	410	33,241	9,197	182	517,151	12,482	529,633
28	...	...	2	...	...	202	...	...	1,424	1,277	2	67,498	2,226	69,724
104	80	3	2,216	2	...	27,094	151	410	34,665	10,474	184	584,649	14,708	599,357
2,079	...	15	1,763	...	...	19,847	115	646	32,354	2,893	47	261,416	15,121	276,537
23	...	...	6	...	...	4,282	68	402	3,152	288	16	73,666	13,767	87,433
2,102	...	15	1,769	...	...	24,129	183	1,048	35,506	3,181	63	335,082	28,888	363,970
243	...	378	3,165	1	5	59,467	1,499	9,453	13,185	31	171	529,074	24,829	553,903
18	...	...	12	...	27	2,104	28	1,696	238	100	2	295,950	90,734	386,684
261	...	378	3,177	1	32	61,571	1,527	11,149	13,423	131	173	825,024	115,563	940,587
454	...	371	2,023	...	...	69,072	8,439	2,558	750	2,173	143	372,502	12,714	385,216
4	...	...	13	...	...	965	549	15	18	1,135	4	208,515	30,316	238,831
458	...	371	2,036	...	...	70,037	8,988	2,573	768	3,308	147	581,017	43,030	624,047
245	...	...	1,352	...	...	17,585	706	1,662	63	1,94	144	116,902	1,331	118,233
337	15	...	339	...	...	7,282	1,511	241	61	7,564	82	399,038	32,949	431,987
582	15	...	1,691	...	...	24,867	2,217	1,903	124	9,504	226	515,940	34,280	550,220
165	...	...	3,691	...	1	61,388	3,284	3,992	2,501	382	10	384,422	17,929	402,351
26	1	...	31	...	4	3,763	5,590	237	12	9	3	188,941	52,790	241,731
191	1	...	3,722	...	5	6,515	8,874	4,229	2,513	391	13	573,363	70,719	644,082
...	30	25	1,932	...	...	19,829	297	2,841	1,129	3,547	1,262	150,077	15,804	165,881
...	526	1	55	...	...	2,135	1,228	754	47	2,066	565	292,894	97,838	390,732
...	556	26	1,987	...	...	21,964	1,525	3,595	1,176	5,613	1,827	442,971	113,642	556,613
92	1	...	2,483	...	25	38,689	331	1,676	12,711	6,016	382	442,142	22,288	464,430
1	1	...	1	..	...	44	9	6	102	640	...	133,414	51,393	184,809
93	2	...	2,484	...	25	38,733	340	1,682	12,813	6,656	382	575,556	73,682	649,239
197	...	897	973	4	427	2,190	5	1,011	21,252	1,082	91	194,270	10,889	205,159
3	...	...	8	...	12	19	...	510	163	2,128	...	149,055	22,678	171,733
200	...	897	981	4	439	2,209	5	1,521	21,415	3,216	91	343,325	33,567	376,892

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil	
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	13,883	4,195	64	959	7	173	73	19,354	100	98
	Unirrigated ...	394,440	18,606	48,892	2	184	3,552	30	465,706	755	44,176
	Total ...	408,323	22,801	48,956	961	191	3,725	103	485,060	855	44,274
Ráwalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	10,847	12,360	3	35	22	72	552	23,891	31	291
	Unirrigated ...	415,315	46,959	39,005	4	19	1,760	3	503,065	117	69,769
	Total ...	426,162	59,319	39,008	39	41	1,832	555	526,956	148	70,060
Hazára ...	Irrigated ...	13,095	7,836	8	...	25	19	20	21,003	...	417
	Unirrigated ...	101,328	59,688	503	...	359	3,303	358	165,539	5	7,130
	Total ...	114,423	67,524	511	...	384	3,322	378	186,542	5	7,547
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	102,932	96,763	16	65	223	3,942	390	204,331	3	6,203
	Unirrigated ...	213,846	185,526	2,534	26	...	516	21	402,469	10	27,212
	Total ...	316,778	282,289	2,550	91	223	4,458	411	606,800	13	33,415
Kohát ...	Irrigated ...	17,249	4,706	...	...	1	1	...	21,957	...	131
	Unirrigated ...	89,703	4,053	16,781	...	...	...	...	110,537	...	2,666
	Total ...	106,952	8,759	16,781	...	1	1	...	132,494	...	2,797
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	80,376	18,211	353	...	47	...	19	99,006	5	683
	Unirrigated ...	233,300	12,950	120,092	...	1,521	3,271	2	371,136	117	7,677
	Total ...	313,676	31,161	120,445	...	1,568	3,271	21	470,142	122	8,360
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	107,778	10,340	728	931	239	4	235	120,255	1	5,210
	Unirrigated ...	252,387	18,949	53,844	4,869	22,910	3,461	69	356,489	51	60,607
	Total ...	360,165	29,289	54,572	5,800	23,149	3,465	304	476,744	52	65,817
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	85,528	3,709	3,875	55	5,660	110	295	99,232	...	3,823
	Unirrigated ...	78,528	3,151	9,434	2,397	9,996	5,782	634	109,922	...	101,192
	Total ...	164,056	6,860	13,309	2,452	15,656	5,892	929	209,154	...	105,015
Muzaffargarh	Irrigated ...	175,315	9,646	8,846	72	12,022	2,818	64	208,783	...	5,297
	Unirrigated ...	58,352	3,902	10,225	346	24,863	6,178	513	104,379	8	5,698
	Total ...	233,667	13,548	19,071	418	36,885	8,996	577	313,162	8	10,995
Total ...	Irrigated ...	3,675,734	633,320	461,793	73,017	30,081	28,959	10,105	4,913,009	15,948	152,232
	Unirrigated ...	4,093,481	1,035,877	2,035,460	142,578	105,672	112,226	21,347	7,546,641	20,200	736,879
	Total ...	7,769,215	1,669,197	2,497,253	215,595	135,753	141,185	31,452	12,459,650	36,148	889,111

No. VI B—*concluded.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SEEDS.	DYES.	DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.					MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
64	...	...	642	...	...	1,045	153	685	2,280	617	27	25,065	1,796	26,861
4	18	...	20	...	...	928	3	41	58	3,534	4	515,247	102,539	61 ,786
68	18	...	662	...	...	1,973	156	726	2,338	4,151	31	540,312	104,335	64 647
102	...	...	2,819	...	3	789	97	405	364	1,742	41	30,575	637	31 ·212
1	...	...	11	...	4	299	15	18	12	2,915	4	576,230	96,623	672853
103	...	...	2,830	...	7	1,088	112	422	376	4,657	45	606,805	97,260	704,065
133	...	...	214	...	...	3,213	152	213	58	162	10	25,575	750	26,325
1	...	...	...	...	...	70	6	17	4	15	...	172,787	19,303	192,090
134	...	...	214	...	...	3,283	158	230	62	177	10	198,362	20,053	218,415
8	...	...	4,158	...	...	13,487	984	1,878	157	2,263	939	234,411	4,342	238,753
...	...	...	1	...	...	68	...	3	...	2,173	113	432,049	15,411	447,460
8	...	...	4,159	...	...	13,555	984	1,881	157	4,436	1,052	666,460	19,753	686,213
5	...	...	120	...	...	464	194	55	49	377	...	23,352	1,490	24,842
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	...	114,009	15,134	129,143
5	...	...	120	...	...	464	194	55	49	1.183	...	137,361	16,624	153,985
...	...	...	446	...	...	10,113	205	403	336	2,396	6	113,599	3,306	116,905
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	6	164	4,908	2	384,210	35,427	419,637
...	...	...	446	...	...	10,313	205	409	500	7,304	8	497,809	38,733	536,542
315	2	...	780	9	...	288	255	473	11,730	2,680	41	141,439	5,100	146,539
226	1	...	...	2	...	1,248	...	20	5,534	9,640	51	433,869	69,471	503,340
541	3	...	780	11	...	1,536	255	493	17,264	11,720	92	575,308	74,571	649,879
1	...	358	1,570	30	2	1,146	263	983	5,581	161	39	113,189	6,973	120,162
...	2	...	...	7	22	214	5	169	653	214	30	212,430	34,806	247,236
1	2	358	1,570	37	24	1,360	268	1,152	6,234	375	69	325,619	41,779	367,398
66	...	...	1,046	1	...	22,443	686	1,001	438	312	1,892	241 965	3,579	245,544
16	...	...	1	...	...	2,025	8	26	179	40	2,098	114,845	2,218	117,063
82	...	...	1,047	1	...	24,468	694	1,027	617	719	3,990	356,810	5,797	362,607
7,724	176	4,790	53,483	53	635	483,027	23,151	43,154	193,847	56,350	6,635	5,954,220	210,070	6,164,290
1,218	3,202	1,733	982	9	133	36,755	25,663	12,973	14,766	51,170	3,968	8,456,298	1,766,943	10,223,241
8,942	3,378	6,523	54,465	62	768	519,782	48,814	56,127	208,613	107,532	10,603	14,410,518	1,977,013	16,387,531

STATEMENT

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURN FOR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and							
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
Hissar	Irrigated	3,578	40,656	12,020	19,185	22,496	...	1,532	17,959
	Unirrigated ...	10,605	23,816	132,140	229,623	632,829	...	47	273,604
	Total ...	14,183	64,472	144,160	248,808	655,325	...	1,579	291,563
Rohtak	Irrigated	2,207	61,939	21,370	5,286	4,335	8	368	12,442
	Unirrigated ...	38	17,302	14,209	262,415	214,876	8	337	108,508
	Total ...	2,245	79,241	35,579	267,701	219,211	16	705	120,950
Gurgaon... ...	Irrigated	6	27,739	64,838	2,035	515	...	234	17,408
	Unirrigated ...	125	37,987	70,148	131,285	256,904	2	1,518	89,502
	Total ...	131	65,726	134,986	133,320	257,419	2	1,752	106,910
Delhi	Irrigated	4,574	73,485	12,015	1,818	106	154	3,007	5,266
	Unirrigated ...	308	51,918	24,915	90,057	65,930	71	6,994	50,091
	Total ...	4,882	125,403	36,930	91,875	66,036	225	10,001	55,357
Karnal	Irrigated	32,063	128,019	14,031	3,476	2,531	2,350	5,482	15,316
	Unirrigated ...	79,552	87,928	14,028	197,951	50,514	3,121	49,199	109,455
	Total ...	111,615	215,947	28,059	201,427	53,045	5,471	54,681	124,771
Umballa ...	Irrigated	4,572	15,880	1,197	335	9	12	3,278	3,452
	Unirrigated ...	74,858	165,750	13,378	101,079	11,394	1,421	127,986	95,545
	Total ...	79,430	181,630	14,575	101,414	11,403	1,433	131,264	98,997
Simla	Irrigated	498	488	35	1	...	31	185	...
	Unirrigated ...	538	3,210	1,464	46	4	1,229	1,725	13
	Total ...	1,036	3,698	1,499	47	4	1,260	1,910	13
Kangra	Irrigated	78,009	50,903	8,422	17	...	467	7,970	402
	Unirrigated ...	41,280	127,322	43,772	125	4	12,284	140,041	17,966
	Total ...	119,289	178,225	52,194	142	4	12,751	148,011	18,368
Hoshiarpur ...	Irrigated	16,209	18,545	1,793	56	6	...	7,767	3,775
	Unirrigated ...	17,904	268,948	21,120	30,275	5,822	...	167,353	120,585
	Total ...	34,113	287,493	22,913	30,331	5,828	...	175,120	124,360
Jullundur ...	Irrigated	1,244	132,055	8,978	8,365	13	68	86,950	6,798
	Unirrigated ...	2,150	90,829	4,452	65,036	244	165	24,735	44,251
	Total ...	3,394	222,884	13,430	73,401	257	233	111,685	51,049
Ludhiana ...	Irrigated	205	91,611	12,277	6,725	314	18	64,483	26,332
	Unirrigated ...	2,726	147,781	17,752	97,720	4,481	44	18,655	130,486
	Total ...	2,931	239,392	30,029	104,445	4,795	62	83,138	156,818

No. VI C.

THE YEAR KHARIF 1898 AND RABI 1898.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PULSES.				OILSEEDS.			CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.				
Other cereals.	Mûng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and other.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
25	1,341	733	119,525	...	155	2,880	364	47	...	...	2,241
5	62,751	79,944	1,445,364	...	12,445	124,450	1	67	...	..	...
30	64,092	80,677	1,564,889	...	12,600	127,330	365	114	...	...	2,241
70	574	1,876	110,475	...	114	2,308	82	76	...	...	23,573
188	25,849	62,418	706,148	...	525	5,265	2	...	...	...	...
258	26,423	64,294	816,623	...	639	7,573	84	76	...	...	23,573
149	158	766	113,848	...	375	2,542	179	998	...	...	3,260
1,082	27,378	156,991	772,922	...	4,125	15,960	11	57	...	1	62
1,231	27,536	157,757	886,770	...	4,500	18,502	190	1,055	...	1	3,322
4,798	41	1,308	106,572	...	89	3,744	923	537	...	...	22,968
4,544	4,356	44,672	343,856	...	1,041	6,943	44	9	...	...	227
9,342	4,397	45,980	450,428	...	1,130	10,687	967	546	...	...	23,195
1,733	487	3,781	209,269	3	251	3,564	744	897	...	...	22,952
30,679	22,956	12,010	657,393	328	7,789	16,047	108	37	...	7	2,537
32,412	23,443	15,791	866,662	331	8,040	19,611	852	934	...	7	25,489
379	426	291	29,831	134	54	1,114	217	288	1	...	5,622
43,964	36,904	30,969	703,248	3,312	5,693	13,162	58	46	1	...	6,912
44,343	37,330	31,260	733,079	3,446	5,747	14,276	275	334	2	...	12,534
5	6	5	1,254	...	...	2	...	30	...	...	7
2,561	392	542	11,724	...	3	11	2	19	1	...	...
2,566	398	547	12,978	...	3	13	2	49	1	...	7
1,346	3,047	2,767	153,350	12,360	207	635	53	71	349	1	1,740
22,198	25,046	29,854	459,892	468	11,895	3,884	115	27	405	10	2,471
23,544	28,093	32,621	613,242	12,828	12,102	4,519	168	98	754	11	4,211
68	97	469	48,785	138	8	569	161	58	36	...	5,076
13,377	17,233	49,252	711,869	2,780	6,655	6,58:	16	40	4	...	17,992
13,445	17,330	49,721	760,654	2,918	6,663	7,15:	177	98	40	...	23,068
22,109	784	2,583	269,947	310	156	1,765	1,475	142	1	...	27,955
69,701	13,956	66,552	382,071	182	2,058	71(	5	7	..	...	2,220
91,810	14,740	69,135	652,018	492	2,214	2,47:	1,480	149	1	....	30,175
628	1,214	1,190	204,997	49	217	3,863	154	52	...	3	10,256
2,650	33,133	65,199	520,627	347	883	13,965	1	8	...	...	2,640
3,278	34,347	66,389	725,624	396	1,100	17,828	155	60	...	3	12,896

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Hissar ...	Irrigated	59,897	410	4	4,273	...	...	...	964
	Unirrigated ...	235	510	1	32	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	60,132	920	5	4,305	1	...	...	964
Rohtak ...	Irrigated	32,102	1,217	3	13,036	7	...	...	508
	Unirrigated ...	9,917	1,024	1	89	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	42,019	2,241	4	13,125	7	...	...	508
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated	23,755	945	...	4,461	5	...	...	1,766
	Unirrigated ...	25,108	1,606	...	2	3	...	...	21
	Total ...	48,863	2,551	...	4,463	8	...	...	1,787
Delhi ...	Irrigated	4,363	685	...	3,201	3	...	...	2,251
	Unirrigated ...	13,206	1,004	...	64	3	...	...	2
	Total ...	17,569	1,689	...	3,265	6	...	...	2,253
Karnal ...	Irrigated	27,929	966	1	4,654	13	939	...	1,931
	Unirrigated ...	12,553	1,538	32	94	3	1	...	...
	Total ...	40,482	2,504	33	4,748	16	940	...	1,931
Umballa ...	Irrigated	437	25	...	125	6	1,160	...	997
	Unirrigated ...	35,712	2,184	94	582	174	139	4	17
	Total ...	36,149	2,209	94	707	180	1,299	4	1,014
Simla ...	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	9	...	3	...	...	126	52	1
	Total ...	9	...	3	...	...	128	52	1
Kangra ...	Irrigated	814	137	22	...	22	35	3,677	445
	Unirrigated ...	11,931	3,005	347	...	338	1,464	6,331	311
	Total ...	12,745	3,142	369	...	360	1,499	10,008	756
Hoshiarpur ...	Irrigated	440	6	9	6	6	204	...	2,474
	Unirrigated ...	22,281	5,750	126	2,674	2,115	...	...	111
	Total ...	22,721	5,756	135	2,680	2,121	204	...	2,585
Jullundur ...	Irrigated	23,969	383	17	245	1	403	...	4,298
	Unirrigated ...	3,817	3,240	9	420	1	2	...	6
	Total ...	27,786	3,623	26	665	2	405	...	4,304
Ludhiana ...	Irrigated	4,583	555	137	365	...	...	...	1,895
	Unirrigated ...	1,427	3,518	58	877	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	6 010	4,073	195	1,242	...	...	...	1,902

No. VI C—*continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
COTICS.			ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food*						
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Other.	Other.	Kharif 1897.	Rabi 1898.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1897-98.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	3,908	113	355	328	916	26	119,671	76,735	196, 06	11,170	207,576	1,727,679
...	...	146,330	6	103	20	142	94	1,175,381	554,421	1,729,802	568,081	2,297,883	150,911
...	...	150,238	119	458	348	1,059	120	1,295,052	631,156	1,926,208	579,251	2,505,459	1,878,590
...	...	1,302	384	473	370	422	153	84,118	102,487	186,605	3,170	189,775	311,613
...	...	47	442	120	1	9	5	577,827	145,768	723,595	184,657	908,252	529,138
...	...	1,348	826	593	371	431	158	661,945	248,255	910,200	187,827	1,098,027	840,751
...	6	409	523	769	1,999	93	11	37,006	118,938	155,944	2,734	158,678	228,145
...	20	410	639	504	4	68	149	606,647	215,025	821,672	77,098	898,770	674,672
...	26	819	1,162	1,273	2,003	161	160	643,653	333,963	977,616	79,832	1,057,448	902,817
...	...	4,678	2,863	1,824	401	367	195	45,035	110,629	155,664	2,664	158,328	194,363
...	...	8,691	593	793	6	264	612	236,805	140,553	377,358	65,825	443,183	286,045
...	...	13,369	3,456	2,617	407	631	807	281,840	251,182	533,022	68,489	601,511	480,408
...	...	8,336	283	775	1,337	738	84	106,152	179,514	285,666	7,070	292,736	297,773
...	...	35,371	2,663	485	103	322	1,038	486,997	251,452	738,449	181,681	920,130	593,708
...	...	43,707	2,946	1,260	1,440	1,060	1,122	593,149	430,966	1,024,115	188,751	1,212,866	891,481
...	...	243	581	1,146	265	28	62	15,768	26,568	42,336	1,959	44,295	40,167
...	2	4,151	11,878	2,021	61	454	74	462,314	327,665	789,979	152,354	942,333	635,502
...	2	4,394	12,459	3,167	326	482	136	478,082	354,233	832,315	154,313	986,628	675,669
...	...	...	17	10	...	1	...	774	549	1,323	62	1,385	806
...	...	12	62	10	...	165	51	7,324	4,927	12,251	2,271	14,522	9,103
...	...	12	79	20	...	166	51	8,098	5,476	13,574	2,333	15,907	9,909
...	1	11	473	645	10	312	108	99,171	76,307	175,478	4,723	180,201	112,661
...	...	130	991	1,089	10	924	449	307,944	198,543	506,487	90,396	596,883	375,004
...	1	141	1,464	1,734	20	1,236	557	407,115	274,850	681,965	95,119	777,084	487,665
...	4	6,952	156	1,670	681	110	443	30,411	37,581	67,992	722	68,714	51,332
...	17	16,687	10,478	5,850	8	5,046	233	370,419	446,895	817,314	72,280	889,594	620,103
...	21	23,639	10,634	7,520	689	5,156	676	400,830	484,476	885,306	73,002	958,308	671,435
...	...	53,144	789	2,758	808	5,803	51	154,446	239,972	394,418	7,559	401,977	287,881
...	...	9,712	191	43	12	2,468	64	189,434	217,810	407,244	53,376	460,620	341,534
...	...	62,856	980	2,801	820	8,271	115	343,880	457,782	801,662	60,935	862,597	629,415
...	3	14,753	240	1,332	2,197	1,510	62	91,958	155,265	247,223	4,744	251,967	167,723
...	8	11,227	90	459	6	1,565	345	241,883	316,175	558,058	63,397	621,455	530,063
...	11	25,980	330	1,791	2,203	3,075	407	333,841	471,440	805,281	68,141	873,422	697,786

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and							
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Máize.	Gram.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated	3,471	222,799	37,775	53,663	46,426	1	72,546	168,370
	Unirrigated ...	832	238,970	125,232	93,477	67,511	...	2,369	277,512
	Total ...	4,303	461,769	163,007	147,140	113,937	1	74,906	445,882
Mooltan ...	Irrigated	32,573	287,926	11,540	55,673	15,576	569	2,099	17,396
	Unirrigated ...	96	64,368	2,444	1,270	1,980	...	34	9,514
	Total ...	32,669	352,294	13,984	56,943	17,556	569	2,133	26,910
Jhang ...	Irrigated	4,030	383,272	18,484	93,912	14,094	1,566	21,307	4,857
	Unirrigated ...	2,330	36,779	2,240	9,583	9,331	2	939	12,909
	Total ...	6,360	420,051	20,724	103,495	23,425	1,568	22,246	17,766
Montgomery ...	Irrigated	17,880	157,633	16,234	10,833	1,995	118	6,540	22,853
	Unirrigated ...	541	38,887	3,027	1,733	325	5	120	14,509
	Total ...	18,421	196,520	19,261	12,566	2,320	123	6,660	37,362
Lahore ...	Irrigated	39,526	346,843	35,323	65,186	2,544	537	59,275	50,178
	Unirrigated ...	701	89,821	14,882	29,946	2,805	2	3,235	129,239
	Total ...	40,227	436,664	50,205	95,132	5,349	539	62,510	179,417
Amritsar ...	Irrigated	39,067	218,519	22,970	23,869	33	1,152	61,719	41,637
	Unirrigated ...	929	93,362	6,904	67,504	275	10	4,206	92,416
	Total ...	39,996	311,881	29,874	91,373	308	1,162	65,925	134,053
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated	37,870	70,885	14,202	151	6	...	14,174	2,665
	Unirrigated ...	23,228	238,898	65,204	11,151	5,187	...	62,816	52,540
	Total ...	61,098	309,783	79,406	11,302	5,193	...	76,990	55,205
Sialkot ...	Irrigated	35,725	230,019	67,991	7,765	600	4,254	47,113	4,204
	Unirrigated ...	8,487	112,718	37,523	55,525	7,111	575	41,292	11,146
	Total ...	44,212	342,737	105,514	63,290	7,711	4,829	88,405	15,350
Gujrat ...	Irrigated	3,304	86,000	26,864	7,399	6,396	...	14,023	2,191
	Unirrigated ...	2,377	183,690	37,558	41,395	112,525	...	8,402	26,706
	Total ...	5,681	269,690	64,422	48,794	118,921	...	22,425	28,897
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated	31,026	290,493	46,229	33,510	8,788	...	25,116	7,742
	Unirrigated ...	241	26,176	23,273	40,227	4,488	...	3,016	47,354
	Total ...	31,267	316,669	69,502	73,737	13,276	...	28,132	55,096
Shahpur ...	Irrigated	2,787	133,022	10,966	19,441	16,688	28	3,806	16,657
	Unirrigated ...	1,949	109,822	6,428	18,672	104,676	...	3,911	20,299
	Total ...	4,686	242,844	17,394	38,113	121,364	28	7,717	36,956

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mûng and máish.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Other.	Sugarcane.
2,328	7,229	17,386	631,994	23	848	44,332	905	233	1	...	1,414
190	13,658	35,875	855,617	15	2,946	93,469	2	216	...	...	1
2,518	20,887	53,261	1,487,611	38	3,794	137,801	907	449	1	...	1,415
19,719	807	11,426	455,304	1	16,861	14,548	115	210	...	...	1,790
421	1,257	34,687	116,071	3	3,691	10,417	1	36	...	...	...
20,140	2,064	46,113	571,375	4	20,552	24,965	116	246	...	...	1,790
28,909	3,467	2,693	576,591	55	1,958	26,515	91	77	...	...	12,621
972	22,406	12,242	109,733	196	2,914	1,710	...	28	...	...	...
29,881	25,873	14,935	686,324	251	4,872	28,225	91	105	...	...	12,621
19,905	1,413	2,723	258,127	3	6,702	2,775	195	2,080	...	...	648
705	1,992	7,851	69,695	...	2,490	1,253	...	23	...	...	...
20,610	3,405	10,574	327,822	3	9,192	4,028	195	2,103	...	...	648
7,502	1,591	5,748	614,253	29	1,312	12,146	1,665	244	1	15	8,719
737	4,962	13,790	290,120	49	2,757	48,750	...	18	...	...	36
8,239	6,553	19,538	904,373	78	4,069	60,896	1,665	262	1	15	8,755
1,181	3,227	1,889	415,263	346	728	13,090	462	454	...	...	19,601
3,282	11,557	15,616	296,061	295	4,064	12,382	17	4	...	...	1,285
4,463	14,784	17,505	711,324	641	4,792	25,472	479	458	...	...	20,886
1,872	4,772	4,572	151,169	543	822	3,988	352	245	207	25	25,044
33,214	43,798	34,002	570,038	5,672	27,618	6,483	26	337	116	76	23,094
35,086	48,570	38,574	721,207	6,215	28,440	10,471	378	582	323	101	48,138
1,750	1,156	5,142	405,719	1,402	410	8,731	750	166	118	9	28,447
26,004	11,426	16,288	328,095	3,576	5,824	7,989	9	26	9	11	7,027
27,754	12,582	21,430	733,814	4,978	6,234	16,720	759	192	127	20	35,474
4,555	176	2,154	153,062	210	388	4,268	65	...	...	...	6,324
1,950	2,800	29,187	446,590	1,286	6,074	28,169	1	...	...	...	1,072
6,505	2,976	31,341	599,652	1,496	6,462	32,437	66	...	...	...	7,396
28,249	2,801	2,996	476,950	172	982	21,347	196	92	...	...	22,343
28,926	5,717	9,202	188,620	435	2,142	7,556	...	1	...	...	287
57,175	8,518	12,198	665,570	607	3,124	28,903	196	93	...	...	22,630
8,349	126	2,265	214,085	30	939	805	58	197	...	...	1,488
501	2,774	22,916	291,948	193	1,288	5,699	...	3	...	...	31
8,850	2,900	25,181	506,033	223	2,227	6,504	58	200	...	...	1,519

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.				Drugs and
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Other.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated	16,506	1,686	11	18	...	...	...	2,594
	Unirrigated ...	186	495	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	16,692	2,181	11	18	...	...	...	2,599
Mooltan ...	Irrigated	85,138	52	65	31,992	...	...	...	1,969
	Unirrigated ...	43	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	85,181	55	65	31,993	...	...	...	1,970
Jhang ...	Irrigated	90,124	342	5	34	80	3	...	2,214
	Unirrigated ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	90,497	342	5	34	80	3	...	2,216
Montgomery ...	Irrigated	40,278	112	2	25	...	15	...	1,763
	Unirrigated ...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	40,433	112	2	25	...	15	...	1,769
Lahore ...	Irrigated	89,583	1,135	17	4	...	378	...	3,165
	Unirrigated ..	4,095	139	...	1	...	...	...	12
	Total ...	93,678	1,274	17	5	...	378	...	3,177
Amritsar ...	Irrigated	25,733	1,044	67	...	...	371	...	2,023
	Unirrigated ...	1,559	576	16	...	...	...	...	13
	Total ...	27,292	1,620	83	...	...	371	...	2,036
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated	6,417	240	...	...	...	...	...	1,352
	Unirrigated ...	16,545	4,866	...	...	15	...	...	339
	Total ...	22,962	5,106	...	...	15	...	...	1,691
Sialkot ...	Irrigated	21,175	534	55	...	...	...	...	3,691
	Unirrigated ...	8,447	2,604	148	...	1	...	...	31
	Total ...	29,622	3,138	203	...	1	...	...	3,722
Gujrat ...	Irrigated	11,672	78	22	...	30	25	...	1,932
	Unirrigated ...	20,440	899	5	...	526	1	...	55
	Total ...	32,112	977	27	...	556	26	...	1,987
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated	57,222	695	88	139	1	...	...	2,483
	Unirrigated ...	1,378	81	130	1	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	58,600	776	218	140	2	...	...	2,484
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	22,603	17	2	8	...	897	...	973
	Unirrigated ...	5,454	33	...	1	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	28,057	50	2	9	...	897	...	981

No. VI C—*continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
COTICS.			ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food.*						
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1897.	Rabi 1898.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1897-98.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	103,082	314	1,529	3,575	9,345	110	310,260	508,260	818,520	27,174	845,694	**830,395**
...	...	63,896	36	132	134	2,813	20	274,117	745,866	1,019,983	272,109	1,292,092	**798,425**
...	...	166,978	350	1,661	3,709	12,158	130	584,377	1,254,126	1,838,503	299,283	2,137,786	**1,628,820**
6	166	35,811	1,689	3,481	43,697	87	156	288,849	404,289	693,138	80,744	775,882	**657,204**
...	43	3,106	11	483	2,580	23	352	10,314	126,551	136,865	8,391	145,256	**118,756**
6	209	38,917	1,700	3,964	46,277	110	508	299,163	530,840	830,003	91,135	921,138	**775,960**
2	...	28,898	163	762	33,241	9,204	182	266,011	517,151	783,162	26,825	809,987	**688,743**
...	...	222	...	641	1,424	1,282	2	51,029	67,498	118,527	5,681	124,208	**105,542**
2	...	29,120	163	1,403	34,665	10,486	184	317,040	584,649	901,689	32,506	934,195	**794,285**
...	...	59,704	204	694	32,354	2,898	53	147,216	261,416	408,632	39,141	447,773	**387,203**
...	...	5,714	68	402	3,152	289	24	9,605	73,666	83,271	19,555	102,826	**80,401**
...	...	65,418	272	1,096	35,506	3,187	77	156,821	335,082	491,903	58,696	550,599	**467,604**
1	6	60,535	2,208	11,184	13,185	81	277	291,069	529,074	820,143	50,653	870,796	**678,613**
...	48	2,109	30	1,898	238	160	2	54,512	295,950	350,462	143,599	494,061	**320,278**
1	54	62,644	2,238	13,082	13,423	241	279	345,581	825,024	1,170,605	194,252	1,364,857	**998,891**
...	...	70,082	9,041	3,671	750	2,389	154	192,767	372,502	565,269	20,210	585,479	**407,796**
...	...	2,483	564	58	18	1,574	18	112,472	208,515	320,987	44,874	365,861	**312,494**
...	...	72,565	9,605	3,729	768	3,963	172	305,239	581,017	886,256	65,084	951,340	**720,290**
...	...	20,073	1,161	2,645	63	1,945	144	99,533	116,902	216,435	4,403	220,838	**198,760**
...	...	48,256	2,472	789	61	7,880	292	315,937	399,038	714,975	59,160	774,135	**565,471**
...	...	68,329	3,633	3,434	124	9,825	436	415,470	515,940	931,410	63,563	994,973	**764,231**
...	1	63,079	3,746	4,915	2,501	695	40	161,762	384,422	546,184	31,980	578,164	**458,297**
...	4	14,244	6,123	332	12	1,291	29	196,891	188,941	385,832	84,537	470,369	**320,979**
...	5	77,323	9,869	5,247	2,513	1,986	69	358,653	573,363	932,016	116,517	1,048,533	**779,276**
...	...	20,657	406	3,078	1,129	3,631	1,365	58,265	150,077	208,342	24,065	232,407	**175,903**
...	...	3,134	1,312	766	47	2,096	612	220,191	292,894	513,085	160,258	673,343	**461,801**
...	...	23,791	1,718	3,844	1,176	5,727	1,977	278,456	442,971	721,427	184,323	905,750	**637,704**
...	26	40,468	558	2,117	12,711	6,139	383	202,970	442,142	645,112	36,719	681,831	**595,417**
...	...	1,643	354	171	102	2,004	...	71,493	133,414	204,907	103,291	308,198	**134,801**
...	26	42,111	912	2,288	12,813	8,143	383	274,463	575,556	850,019	140,010	990,029	**730,218**
4	427	3,427	5	1,183	21,252	1,222	535	75,887	194,270	270,157	23,815	293,972	**255,737**
...	12	665	...	598	163	8,820	12	165,873	149,055	314,928	63,729	378,657	**298,700**
4	439	4,092	5	1,781	21,415	10,042	547	241,760	343,325	585,085	87,544	672,629	**554,437**

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and							
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated	36	13,883	4,195	465	4,722	...	3,289	64
	Unirrigated ...	1,432	394,440	18,606	23,737	186,584	...	4,082	48,892
	Total ...	1,468	408,323	22,801	24,202	191,306	...	7,371	48,956
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated	1,374	10,847	12,360	656	2,340	...	22,488	3
	Unirrigated ...	307	415,315	46,959	50,258	238,923	...	36,332	39,005
	Total ...	1,681	426,162	59,319	50,914	241,263	...	58,820	39,008
Hazara ...	Irrigated	14,029	13,095	7,836	309	108	...	17,164	8
	Unirrigated ...	...	101,328	59,688	1,476	14,146	...	164,351	503
	Total ...	14,029	114,423	67,524	1,785	14,254	...	181,515	511
Peshawar ...	Irrigated	13,468	102,932	96,763	8,894	30	...	138,804	16
	Unirrigated ...	...	213,846	185,526	30,230	3,215	...	9,080	2,534
	Total ...	13,468	316,778	282,289	39,124	3,245	...	147,884	2,550
Kohat ...	Irrigated	3,403	17,249	4,706	133	1,525	...	11,759	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	89,703	4,053	7,093	65,819	...	6,225	16,781
	Total ...	3,403	106,952	8,759	7,226	67,344	...	17,984	16,781
Bannu ...	Irrigated	1,650	80,376	18,211	4,477	6,320	...	32,781	353
	Unirrigated ...	...	233,300	12,950	25,218	128,236	...	149	120,092
	Total ...	1,650	313,676	31,161	29,695	134,556	...	32,930	120,445
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated	1,636	107,778	10,340	9,302	12,043	2	23	728
	Unirrigated ...	...	252,387	18,949	30,604	95,202	...	...	53,844
	Total ...	1,636	360,165	29,289	39,906	107,245	2	23	54,572
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated	40,859	85,528	3,709	40,002	15,248	33	215	3,875
	Unirrigated ...	...	78,528	3,151	144,620	50,085	...	1	9,434
	Total ...	40,859	164,056	6,860	184,622	65,333	33	216	13,309
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	46,346	175,315	9,646	13,286	12,521	111	12	8,846
	Unirrigated ...	42	58,352	3,902	493	464	...	1	10,225
	Total ...	46,388	233,667	13,548	13,779	12,985	111	13	19,071
Total of the Province.	Irrigated	513,175	3,675,734	633,320	496,225	198,328	11,479	735,509	461,793
	Unirrigated ...	273,576	4,093,481	1,035,877	1,889,824	2,341,890	18,939	889,142	2,035,460
	Total ...	786,751	7,769,215	1,669,197	2,386,049	2,540,218	30,418	1,624,651	2,497,253

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mûng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
1,384	4	314	28,356	100	13	99	324	64	...	2	205
483	12,867	47,499	738,622	755	857	44,176	3	4	...	67	4
1,867	12,871	47,813	766,978	855	870	44,275	327	68	...	69	209
46	130	863	51,107	31	21	291	200	102	1	1	1,679
2,247	32,727	52,763	914,836	117	2,246	69,769	4	4	...	6	13
2,293	32,857	53,626	965,943	148	2,267	70,060	204	106	1	7	1,692
39	378	580	53,546	...	26	417	53	133	629	...	713
5,264	7,543	29,600	383,899	5	477	7,135	1	1	...	...	...
5,303	7,921	30,180	437,445	5	503	7,552	54	134	629	...	713
141	2,702	6,269	370,019	3	323	6,203	444	8	...	...	11,955
847	2,919	16,766	464,963	10	7,203	27,212	...	...	...	...	9
988	5,621	23,035	834,982	13	7,526	33,415	444	8	...	...	11,964
30	920	39	39,764	...	162	131	38	5	...	...	27
1,906	4,886	4,434	200,900	...	1,488	2,666	...	...	...	...	...
1,936	5,806	4,473	240,664	...	1,650	2,797	38	5	...	...	27
8	11	280	144,467	5	25	683	32	...	62	...	6,474
2	3,337	22,017	545,301	117	925	7,678	...	...	...	...	...
10	3,348	22,297	689,768	122	950	8,361	32	...	62	...	6,474
1,518	59	551	143,980	1	76	5,210	17	315	...	...	116
7,010	7,783	40,694	506,473	51	5,251	60,607	...	226	...	...	...
8,528	7,842	41,245	650,453	52	5,327	65,817	17	541	...	...	116
1,499	147	6,405	197,520	...	1,032	3,824	39	1	...	71	108
2,930	3,342	16,435	308,526	...	319	101,197	...	...	...	...	21
4,429	3,489	22,840	506,046	...	1,351	105,021	39	1	...	71	129
3,197	86	23,883	293,249	...	886	5,317	83	66	...	...	4,814
1,099	861	31,634	107,073	8	1,169	5,779	...	16	...	...	...
4,296	947	55,517	400,322	8	2,055	11,096	83	82	...	...	4,814
163,491	39,377	113,947	7,042,378	15,948	36,140	197,704	10,436	7,888	1,406	127	280,180
309,639	468,566	1,091,901	14,448,295	20,200	134,855	757,081	427	1,260	536	178	67,941
473,130	507,943	1,205,848	21,490,673	36,148	170,995	954,785	10,863	9,148	1,942	305	348,121

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated	2,895	16	4	...	...	...	...	642
	Unirrigated ...	30,907	976	78	...	18	...	...	20
	Total ...	33,802	992	82	...	18	...	...	662
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated	3,040	17	15	...	...	...	...	2,819
	Unirrigated ...	29,905	1,559	3	...	...	...	...	11
	Total ...	32,945	1,576	18	...	...	...	...	2,830
Hazara ...	Irrigated	976	13	1	...	...	...	...	214
	Unirrigated ...	7,865	112	44	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,841	125	45	...	...	...	...	214
Peshawar ...	Irrigated	13,298	57	...	...	...	...	...	4,158
	Unirrigated ...	2,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	15,906	57	...	...	...	...	...	4,159
Kohat ...	Irrigated	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
	Unirrigated ...	3,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Bannu ...	Irrigated	2,775	32	...	2	...	...	...	446
	Unirrigated ...	4,911	7	134	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,686	39	134	2	...	...	...	446
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated	6,026	2	...	1	2	...	...	780
	Unirrigated ...	6,372	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,398	3	...	1	3	...	...	780
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated	19,011	1	...	4,506	...	358	...	1,570
	Unirrigated ...	3,171	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,182	1	...	4,506	2	358	...	1,570
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	15,288	1	...	22,682	...	...	...	1,046
	Unirrigated ...	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	15,328	2	...	22,682	...	...	...	1,047
Total of the Province.	Irrigated	708,995	11,403	547	89,777	176	4,790	3,677	53,483
	Unirrigated ...	284,366	35,731	1,229	4,838	3,202	1,733	6,387	982
	Total ...	993,361	47,134	1,776	94,615	3,378	6,523	10,064	54,465

No. VI C—*concluded.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
COTICS.			ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food.*						
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharíf 1897.	Rabi 1898.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1897-98.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	1,846	273	875	2,280	619	85	13,633	25,065	38,698	2,436	41,134	27,878
...	...	18,467	3	95	58	3,536	14	323,413	515,247	838,660	200,999	1,039,659	778,367
...	...	20,313	276	970	2,338	4,155	99	337,046	540,312	877,358	203,435	1,080,793	806,245
...	3	817	131	794	364	1,760	45	32,663	30,575	63,238	1,879	65,117	36,601
...	6	432	28	1,095	12	3,034	6	446,856	576,230	1,023,086	219,977	1,243,063	955,455
...	9	1,249	159	1,889	376	4,794	51	479,519	606,805	1,086,324	221,856	1,308,180	992,056
...	...	3,215	170	345	58	168	13	35,115	25,575	60,690	1,772	62,462	40,724
...	...	186	17	216	4	114	15	227,304	172,787	400,091	43,514	443,605	330,434
...	...	3,401	187	561	62	282	28	262,419	198,362	460,781	45,286	506,067	371,158
...	...	14,440	2,119	2,789	157	2,373	1,030	194,965	234,411	429,376	9,317	438,693	282,872
...	...	171	...	3	...	2,387	113	72,631	432,049	504,680	23,944	528,624	467,950
...	...	14,611	2,119	2,792	157	4,760	1,143	267,596	666,460	934,056	33,261	967,317	750,822
...	...	464	257	225	49	377	...	19,213	23,352	42,565	3,176	45,741	30,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	806	...	95,567	114,009	209,576	34,910	244,486	203,830
...	...	464	257	225	49	1,183	...	114,780	137,361	252,141	38,086	290,227	233,843
...	...	10,140	235	632	336	2,483	6	55,236	113,599	168,835	5,846	174,681	136,787
...	...	454	...	9	164	13,816	2	189,308	384,210	573,518	55,780	629,298	561,252
...	...	10,594	235	641	500	16,299	8	244,544	497,809	742,353	61,626	803,979	698,039
9	...	296	279	586	11,730	2,370	72	30,429	141,439	171,868	10,242	182,110	166,007
2	...	1,250	...	20	5,534	18,871	51	170,841	433,869	604,710	117,989	722,699	580,066
11	...	1,546	279	606	17,264	21,241	123	201,270	575,308	776,578	128,231	904,809	746,073
30	2	3,835	546	1,145	5,581	196	39	126,226	113,189	239,415	35,550	274,965	235,076
7	22	4,241	12	300	653	214	30	206,285	212,430	418,715	68,693	487,408	407,457
37	24	8,076	558	1,445	6,234	410	69	332,511	325,619	658,130	104,243	762,373	642,533
1	...	25,263	728	1,190	438	314	1,893	131,294	241,965	373,259	18,683	391,942	318,748
...	...	2,175	8	28	179	407	2,098	4,137	114,845	118,982	3,498	122,480	116,194
1	...	27,438	736	1,218	617	721	3,991	135,431	356,810	492,241	22,181	514,422	434,942
53	645	659,838	30,655	55,597	193,847	58,596	7,777	3,517,873	5,954,220	9,472,093	503,207	9,975,300	10,028,917
9	182	405,616	39,071	19,513	14,766	82,845	6,806	7,881,751	8,456,298	16,338,049	3,245,904	19,583,953	12,664,436
62	827	1,065,484	69,726	75,110	208,613	141,441	14,583	11,399,624	14,410,518	25,810,142	3,749,111	29,559,253	22,693,353

STATEMENT No. VII.

INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AREA IN ACRES.					TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.						INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COL. 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
DISTRICTS.	Total area by survey, less feudatory.	*Deduct.* Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct.* Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	*Balance of area fully assessed.* Total.	*Balance of area fully assessed.* Cultivated.	*Total land revenue of district* (i. e., *on area shown in column* 2). Paid to Government.	*Total land revenue of district* (i. e., *on area shown in column* 2). Enjoyed by assignees.	*Total land revenue of district* (i. e., *on area shown in column* 2). Total.	Population of district (i.e., of area shown in col. 2).	Land revenue per head of population (cols. 8 and 9).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area (col. 4).	For cultivated area only (col. 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Hissár	3,338,880	28,815	45,701	3,264,364	2,611,693	7,50,512	31,640	7,82,152	776,006	1 0 2	7,74,167	0 3 10	0 4 9	4	83,946
Rohtak	1,150,080	10,895	5,122	1,134,063	949,699	9,37,198	25,695	9,62,893	590,475	1 10 1	9,53,287	0 13 5	1 0 1	2	28,583
Gurgáon	1,269,760	26,108	182,252	1,061,400	883,043	11,78,391	36,785	12,15,176	668,929	1 13 1	11,85,125	1 1 10	1 5 6	2	39,161
Delhi	825,600	10,588	13,762	801,250	471,798	7,90,437	60,269	8,50,706	638,689	1 5 4	8,35,767	1 0 8	1 12 4	2	205,190
Karnál	2,017,920	188,891	14,062	1,814,967	1,021,771	8,13,136	2,69,057	10,82,193	861,160	1 4 1	9,93,841	0 8 9	0 15 7	4	76,751
Umballa	1,184,000	3,768	...	1,180,232	631,627	7,06,254	4,39,612	11,45,866	855,985	1 5 5	10,96,138	0 14 10	1 11 9	3	102,768
Simla	65,280	1,326	43,684	20,270	9,949	16,334	1,553	17,887	44,642	0 6 5	16,334	0 12 11	1 10 3	1	13,279
Kángra	6,385,920	45,809	5,544,235	795,876	457,010	7,14,967	2,07,618	9,22,585	763,030	1 3 4	8,89,648	1 1 11	1 15 2	...	...
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	7,482	6,737	1,421,941	671,435	13,17,690	1,09,338	14,27,028	1,011,659	1 6 7	14,17,807	0 15 11	2 1 9	2	33,184
Jullundur	917,120	2,840	50,400	863,880	626,625	13,75,946	1,08,195	14,84,141	907,583	1 10 2	14,79,087	1 11 5	2 5 9	3	87,310
Ludhiána	929,920	30,592	36,851	862,477	671,632	9,23,049	1,86,096	11,09,145	648,722	1 11 4	10,81,230	1 4 1	1 9 9	2	64,450
Ferozepore	2,753,280	145,885	593,887	2,013,508	1,517,287	8,96,662	2,12,426	11,09,088	886,676	1 4 0	10,31,716	0 8 2	0 10 10	1	50,437
Mooltan	3,890,560	11,514	74,626	3,804,420	973,651	11,33,746	28,481	11,62,227	631,434	1 13 5	11,50,565	0 4 10	1 2 11	2	79,562
Jhang	3,675,520	159,328	1,439,557	2,076,635	696,769	6,40,677	16,753	6,57,430	436,841	1 8 1	6,37,705	0 4 11	0 14 8	2	36,766
Montgomery ...	3,682,560	20,340	2,213,041	1,449,179	467,604	4,08,981	17,500	4,26,481	499,521	0 13 8	4,18,073	0 4 7	0 14 4	...	...
Lahore	2,375,040	44,257	553,890	1,776,893	979,115	8,28,977	1,36,712	9,65,689	1,075,379	0 14 4	9,42,968	0 8 6	0 15 5	4	207,483
Amritsar	1,024,640	18,999	30,128	975,513	706,553	10,30,700	2,22,332	12,53,032	992,697	1 4 2	12,26,092	1 4 1	1 11 9	1	136,766
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	9,218	50,427	1,149,315	826,288	14,03,748	1,18,622	15,22,370	943,922	1 9 10	15,08,326	1 5 0	1 13 2	1	27,223
Siálkot	1,274,240	6,835	7,711	1,259,694	775,694	13,94,625	88,291	14,82,916	1,119,847	1 5 2	14,77,517	1 2 9	1 14 6	2	55,087
Gujrát	1,312,640	5,976	143,050	1,163,614	633,762	7,78,097	57,202	8,35,299	760,875	1 1 7	8,30,774	0 11 5	1 5 0	2	29,115
Gujránwála	2,012,800	26,958	725,398	1,260,444	719,677	8,33,870	1,62,581	9,96,451	690,169	1 7 1	9,83,946	0 12 6	1 5 11	2	42,571
Shahpur	3,097,600	48,675	1,133,104	1,915,821	454,200	5,62,003	46,979	6,08,982	493,588	1 3 9	6,04,814	0 5 1	1 5 4	1	17,428
Jhelum	2,556,800	14,934	...	2,541,866	1,033,332	6,90,114	38,642	7,28,756	609,056	1 3 2	7,23,660	0 4 7	0 11 2	2	27,933
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	79,469	1,625,964	1,398,567	879,315	9,10,637	64,173	9,74,810	887,194	1 1 7	9,58,100	0 11 0	1 1 5	1	73,795
Hazára	2,170,240	571,452	556,382	1,042,406	352,056	2,29,052	79,054	3,08,106	516,288	0 9 7	2,90,903	0 4 6	0 13 3	1	10,163
Pesháwar	1,667,392	447,035	108,642	1,111,715	468,154	9,13,878	1,88,748	11,02,626	711,943*	1 8 9	8,47,692	0 12 2	1 13 0	4	107,137
Kohát	1,670,208	351,097	...	1,319,111	250,295	1,39,871	50,978	1,90,849	203,175	0 15 0	1,04,935	0 1 3	0 6 8	1	27,003
Bannu	2,462,080	516,401	...	1,945,679	638,479	4,17,498	33,449	4,50,947	372,276	1 3 5	4,26,512	0 3 6	0 10 8	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,041,600	465,422	719,416	4,856,762	673,117	4,75,825	1,72,919	6,48,744	486,201	1 5 4	5,45,800	0 1 10	0 13 0	1	26,884
Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,148,160	778,571	69,395	2,300,194	992,818	4,43,047	72,650	5,15,697	404,031	1 4 5	4,43,047	0 3 1	0 7 2	1	27,886
Muzaffargarh ...	2,325,760	640,461	290,051	1,395,248	434,344	5,80,998	11,702	5,92,700	381,095	1 8 11	5,91,695	0 6 9	1 5 10	...	...
Grand Total ...	70,974,720	4,719,941	16,277,475	49,977,304	23,478,792	2,42,36,920	32,96,052	2,75,32,972	20,869,088	1 5 1	2,64,67,271	0 8 6	1 2 0	54	1,712,861

* Increase is due to the inclusion of population of some frontier tract now attached.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

IRRIGATION IN 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			AREA IRRIGATED BY						DETAILS OF IRRIGATED CROPS.				
Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops in column 41, Form VI C, irrigated and unirrigated.	Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
			Government.	Private.									
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Hissár	1,926,208	177,192	15,301	511	3,402	...	196,406	40,656	78,869	3,953	72,928	1
2	Rohtak	910,200	161,868	...	...	24,713	24	186,605	61,939	48,536	25,222	50,908	2
3	Gurgáon	977,616	69,918	...	...	83,103	2,923	155,944	27,739	86,109	6,644	35,452	3
4	Delhi	533,022	74,967	...	272	80,425	...	155,664	73,485	33,087	28,423	20,669	4
5	Karnál	1,024,115	168,320	6,540	6,252	104,458	96	285,666	128,019	81,250	26,085	50,312	5
6	Umballa	832,315	2,892	...	4,965	25,626	8,853	42,336	15,880	13,951	7,642	4,863	6
7	Simla	13,574	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,323	488	766	35	34	7
8	Kángra	681,965	...	175,478	...	...	...	175,478	50,903	102,447	3,180	18,948	8
9	Hoshiárpur	885,306	10,587	9,407	253	41,860	5,885	67,992	18,545	30,240	7,693	11,514	9
10	Jullundur	801,662	...	...	90	392,387	1,941	394,418	132,055	137,892	38,113	86,358	10
11	Ludhiána	805,281	72,355	...	453	174,415	...	247,223	91,611	113,386	15,535	26,691	11
12	Ferozepore	1,838,503	542,188	129,426	...	146,906	...	818,520	222,799	409,195	16,177	170,349	12
13	Mooltan	830,003	568,352	9,970	...	107,920	6,896	693,138	287,926	167,378	50,744	187,090	13
14	Jhang	901,689	500,460	2,122	...	269,846	10,734	783,162	383,272	193,319	55,991	150,580	14
15	Montgomery	491,903	223,465	10,808	...	164,079	10,280	408,632	157,633	100,494	36,798	113,707	15
16	Lahore	1,170,605	478,643	...	12,398	308,638	20,464	820,143	346,843	267,410	35,377	170,513	16
17	Amritsar	886,256	285,817	...	849	276,173	2,430	565,269	218,519	196,744	35,452	114,554	17
18	Gurdáspur	931,410	44,707	30,655	4,370	136,703	...	216,435	70,885	80,284	30,858	34,408	18
19	Siálkot	932,016	...	10,912	...	518,895	16,377	546,184	230,019	175,700	40,304	100,161	19
20	Gujrát	721,427	...	...	...	208,342	...	208,342	86,000	67,062	14,568	40,712	20
21	Gujránwála	850,019	285,322	...	584	359,206	...	645,112	290,493	186,457	43,868	124,294	21
22	Shahpur	585,085	62,635	29,802	...	177,720	...	270,157	133,022	81,063	25,150	30,922	22
23	Jhelum	877,358	...	308	...	36,457	1,933	38,698	13,883	14,473	4,252	6,090	23
24	Ráwalpindi	1,086,324	...	17,144	...	46,094	...	63,238	10,847	40,260	4,728	7,403	24
25	Hazára	460,781	...	59,091	...	1,599	...	60,690	13,095	40,451	1,454	5,690	25
26	Pesháwar	934,056	171,485	174,827	...	77,050	6,014	429,376	102,932	267,087	19,393	39,964	26
27	Kohát	252,141	...		1,350	1,888	39,327	42,565	17,249	22,515	935	1,866	27
28	Bannu	742,353	...	165,029	...	3,806	...	168,835	80,376	64,091	10,160	14,208	28
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	776,578	...	52,942	...	108,926	...	171,868	107,778	36,202	15,081	12,807	29
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	658,130	183,089	533	...	41,472	14,321	239,415	85,528	141,992	7,576	34,319	30
31	Muzaffargarh ...	492,241	311,191	...	668	48,409	12,991	373,259	175,315	117,934	7,484	72,526	31
	Grand Total ...	25,810,142	4,395,453	910,295	33,015	3,970,518	162,812	9,472,093	3,675,734	3,366,644	618,875	1,810,840	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c., AT HEAD

Serial No.	Districts.	Wholesale prices of agricultural											
		Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowár.	Cumbur or bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Linseed.	Til or gingelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	8c	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hissár	5 11 5	3 5 0	2 0 6	2 1 5	2 3 4	...	2 10 6	2 13 7	3 7 10	3 14 8	8 0 0	4 13 7
2	Rohtak	6 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 5 3	6 10 9	5 5 3
3	Gurgáon	5 14 10	2 8 0	1 8 7	1 6 10	1 11 10	1 13 1	2 0 0	2 6 6	3 6 6	3 13 4	5 11 5	4 3 4
4	Delhi	3 10 2	2 8 0	1 9 1	1 15 7	2 2 7	2 2 2	1 15 3	2 8 0	3 7 11	3 8 11	4 7 1	5 0 0
5	Karnál	5 0 0	2 5 8	1 5 3	2 0 0	2 5 6	2 0 0	1 14 7	2 8 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	5 0 0	3 10 3
6	Umballa	5 3 11	2 3 9	1 8 7	1 10 2	2 4 3	1 13 7	1 13 0	3 3 0	3 7 0	2 12 10	3 1 3	4 4 3
7	Simla	4 11 3	3 5 4	2 5 7	...	...	2 5 3	2 8 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	8 0 0
8	Kángra	3 6 10	2 9 2	1 14 0	...	...	1 15 4	2 11 10	...	3 11 7	4 1 10	3 12 0	5 12 0
9	Hoshiárpur ...	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	2 0 0	4 12 0
10	Jullundur ...	6 13 9	2 2 9	1 11 3	2 7 9	2 9 0	1 15 3	1 15 3	2 8 0	3 12 0	3 6 9	4 9 0	5 2 3
11	Ludhiána ...	6 14 0	2 5 0	1 7 5	2 2 3	2 7 6	2 0 7	1 12 8	2 12 1	3 13 0	3 9 1	3 12 0	5 0 0
12	Ferozepore ...	5 11 5	2 5 8	1 0 10	2 3 7	2 3 7	1 10 8	1 11 2	2 8 8	3 1 3	3 7 8	4 7 1	5 0 0
13	Mooltán	5 4 9	2 8 6	1 11 10	2 2 3	1 14 8	2 0 11	2 0 6	2 0 10	3 6 6	3 3 10	4 3 5	4 10 7
14	Jhang	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 8	1 14 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 10 8	4 1 7	3 2 3	6 10 8	4 13 6
15	Montgomery ...	4 0 0	2 3 0	1 9 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 3 6	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
16	Lahore	4 6 1	2 4 7	1 4 10	2 3 4	2 6 2	2 4 5	1 13 0	3 0 0	3 10 3	3 11 6	3 6 4	4 11 10
17	Amritsar ...	4 14 8	3 15 0	2 6 2	2 14 7	2 13 4	2 2 1	3 1 5	...	...	...	3 12 4	4 14 4
18	Gurdáspur ...	5 5 0	2 9 3	1 11 6	2 1 9	3 10 0	1 14 6	2 5 6	2 3 9	3 4 0	2 15 6	3 2 0	4 7 3
19	Siálkot	4 7 1	2 9 3	1 9 4	2 8 5	2 11 0	2 7 10	2 1 2	3 7 8	4 5 2	3 12 7	3 7 8	4 10 3
20	Gujrát	3 12 0	2 5 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 13 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
21	Gujránwála ...	5 5 9	3 0 8	2 1 9	2 10 6	2 15 0	2 9 3	3 0 3	2 7 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 7 6	4 13 6
22	Shahpur	4 7 0	2 0 0	1 4 5	2 6 2	2 5 9	2 5 9	1 10 6	3 1 3	3 14 8	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 0 0
23	Jhelum	5 0 0	2 5 0	1 9 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 5 8	1 15 7	1 13 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	3 13 0	4 11 0
24	Ráwalpindi ...	5 0 4	3 1 11	2 0 3	2 3 6	2 7 3	2 5 4	3 3 11	2 8 10	3 12 7	3 15 3	3 4 0	4 12 0
25	Hazára	3 8 0	2 9 0	1 9 0	...	2 4 6	2 1 6	2 7 0	2 10 8	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 12 0	4 15 0
26	Peshawar ...	5 2 5	2 8 0	1 6 1	2 8 6	3 0 6	2 3 2	2 3 7	3 4 6	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 7 1	5 3 11
27	Kohát	4 15 10	2 7 6	1 11 6	...	2 8 10	2 8 10	2 3 9	2 9 8	3 14 8	4 10 3	...	6 4 8
28	Bannu	3 6 0	1 12 5	1 0 6	0 15 9	1 0 0	0 13 3	1 9 11	1 11 0	3 11 8	4 14 0	4 4 4	5 5 4
29	D. I. Khan ...	5 14 9	2 1 6	1 11 4	1 5 4	1 9 6	...	1 12 6	2 1 0	4 5 3	3 14 6	6 6 4	...
30	D. G. Khan ...	6 4 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	2 0 2	1 12 5	...	2 4 7	2 10 8	4 7 1	4 12 5	...	5 1 11
31	Muzaffargarh ...	4 0 0	2 10 8	1 13 0	2 10 8	2 13 9	...	2 5 7	2 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0
	Average ...	4 15 7	2 8 1	1 10 3	2 2 8	2 6 1	2 1 6	2 2 9	2 9 1	3 9 7	3 11 0	4 8 10	4 15 8

No. IX.

QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

PRODUCE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ lbs.							RETAIL PRICES.						
Sugar (gur or jaggery).	Cotton (cleaned).	Ghi (clarified butter).	*Fodder.* Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and bájra.	Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per sér.	DISTRICTS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4 2 6	13 1 0	32 0 0	0 10 9	0 11 3	0 10 8	0 6 5	3 10 2	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Hissár.
3 8 0	10 0 0	28 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	3 8 0	7 0 0	50 0 0	3 8 0	...	Rohtak.
3 14 5	13 5 4	29 1 5	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 5 4	3 5 4	5 0 0	65 0 0	2 8 0	0 0 8	Gurgáon.
3 11 6	11 13 7	32 0 0	0 8 1	0 11 7	0 10 0	0 6 9	3 7 8	4 4 0	62 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Delhi.
3 10 3	11 4 0	29 1 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 4 0	3 9 6	5 8 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	Karnál.
4 0 0	11 0 6	30 7 7	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 4 5	3 2 2	6 2 0	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	Umballa.
6 10 8	15 3 9	35 8 11	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	4 9 2	5 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 12 0	Simla.
5 2 3	16 7 3	34 10 4	0 6 7	1 0 5	...	0 5 5	3 12 0	10 4 6	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Kángra.
5 8 0	12 12 0	34 0 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	7 10 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6	Hoshiárpur.
4 1 9	11 7 0	32 0 0	1 2 3	0 10 8	...	0 7 6	3 1 3	6 1 0	50 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6	Jullundur.
4 14 3	13 12 0	33 0 0	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	3 4 10	4 12 0	60 0 0	3 4 0	0 2 0	Ludhiána.
5 0 0	12 12 9	36 0 0	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6	Ferozepore.
4 4 7	10 2 0	36 9 5	0 5 1	0 6 5	0 4 0	0 5 5	3 1 9	5 5 4	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6	Mooltán.
3 14 6	13 5 4	32 13 0	0 4 0	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 5 4	5 8 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	Jhang.
4 0 0	11 0 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 5 4	5 12 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	Montgomery.
4 1 8	12 8 8	33 6 9	0 15 6	0 6 9	0 10 8	0 7 3	3 2 6	5 8 0	56 4 0	5 0 0	0 3 0	Lahore.
4 6 3	12 10 7	34 6 3	0 5 5	0 8 1	0 4 6	0 5 10	3 0 3	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 5 11	0 2 6	Amritsar.
4 3 0	14 4 0	34 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Gurdáspur.
3 14 9	13 5 4	34 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	2 14 6	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Siálkot.
4 0 0	13 0 0	33 0 0	0 13 6	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 4 6	2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	3 12 0	0 1 3	Gujrát.
4 12 0	13 8 4	32 3 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 5 8	2 13 6	7 0 0	45 0 0	4 8 0	0 1 6	Gujránwála.
4 0 0	12 0 0	32 0 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	Shahpur.
5 0 0	13 5 4	32 0 0	1 5 3	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 5 4	2 13 6	5 0 0	27 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Jhelum.
4 10 3	13 15 0	30 5 8	0 13 8	0 9 1	0 10 11	0 9 3	2 14 2	6 0 0	30 0 0	2 14 9	0 4 0	Ráwalpindi.
5 2 0	...	27 1 0	0 9 6	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 2	3 5 4	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 3	Hazára.
4 15 3	17 12 1	30 12 4	0 7 0	0 9 3	0 13 4	0 11 6	2 8 0	5 13 11	32 8 0	4 0 0	0 3 6	Pesháwar.
...	16 0 0	36 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 2	...	0 6 3	2 2 6	7 12 0	25 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 3	Kohát.
3 10 7	15 1 9	37 11 1	0 11 10	0 8 7	...	0 9 4	1 14 2	7 8 0	35 0 0	7 13 9	...	Bannu.
4 10 3	11 0 0	38 12 0	0 6 3	0 9 0	...	0 5 0	2 13 9	6 2 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	D. I. Khan.
6 6 5	13 5 4	39 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 10	0 13 9	0 6 4	3 8 11	8 12 0	45 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 6	D. G. Khan.
4 0 0	12 0 0	36 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	...	0 4 0	3 6 0	7 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	Muzaffargarh.
4 7 7	13 0 8	33 2 1	0 9 11	0 8 7	0 8 3	0 6 0	3 2 3	6 1 5	39 3 6	3 10 5	0 2 4	Average.

STATEMENT

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	388	874	50,985	42,107	9,219	5,223	116,480	100,290	20,519	357	6,907	5,547	1,810
	Right of occupancy	171	249	4,343	4,281	1,584	2,408	27,466	26,180	10,861	123	917	828	354
	Total	559	1,123	55,328	46,388	10,803	7,631	143,946	126,470	40,380	480	7,824	6,375	2,164
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	196	629	8,068	6,933	5,001	3,398	34,692	32,997	33,449	272	1,586	1,519	1,424
	Right of occupancy	3	6	27	27	26	458	1,654	1,621	2,010	6	12	12	19
	Total	199	635	8,095	6,960	5,027	3,856	36,346	34,618	35,459	278	1,598	1,531	1,443
GURGAON.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	409	1,407	8,632	7,494	9,886	3,422	33,062	30,657	41,573	415	2,498	2,345	3,380
	Right of occupancy	78	199	583	579	976	786	3,377	3,290	4,868	27	75	75	115
	Total	487	1,606	9,215	8,073	10,862	4,208	36,439	33,947	46,441	442	2,573	2,420	3,495
DELHI.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	106	368	3,950	2,304	3,211	1,838	12,259	10,864	18,584	142	1,083	966	1,591
	Right of occupancy	6	16	30	30	51	468	1,483	1,438	2,768	13	41	40	96
	Total	112	384	3,980	2,334	3,262	2,306	13,742	12,302	21,352	155	1,124	1,006	1,687
KARNAL.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	208	838	10,919	5,991	4,410	4,562	49,791	35,897	37,145	292	2,248	1,547	2,108
	Right of occupancy	6	10	80	76	160	517	1,589	1,486	1,823	8	30	25	22
	Total	214	848	10,999	6,067	4,570	5,081	51,389	37,388	38,968	300	2,278	1,572	2,130
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	145	3,583	2,351	592	1	4	2	...
	Ownership	500	1,932	7,381	5,199	7,626	5,837	37,084	26,696	46,033	980	1,381	1,264	2,154
	Right of occupancy	33	87	173	164	263	1,092	2,808	2,655	4,914	45	123	120	284
	Total	533	2,019	7,554	5,363	7,889	7,074	43,475	31,702	51,539	1,026	1,508	1,386	2,438
SIMLA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	17	25	64	52	70	144	969	376	640	214	209	122	155
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	17	25	64	52	70	144	969	376	640	214	209	122	155
KANGRA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	45	183	96	50	1	8	6	...
	Ownership	2,328	5,947	13,671	8,691	13,652	8,794	32,700	21,753	35,345	1,688	2,098	1,201	2,175
	Right of occupancy	151	342	284	234	278	900	1,667	1,207	1,306	76	70	56	69
	Total	2,479	6,289	13,955	8,925	13,930	9,739	34,550	23,056	36,701	1,765	2,176	1,357	2,244
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	1	1	...	...	39	91	...	...	813	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	368	2,093	10,222	3,581	6,004	3,522	22,760	15,992	33,234	1,305	1,344	913	1,949
	Right of occupancy	175	378	263	242	680	3,206	5,915	5,054	11,971	182	168	155	302
	Total	544	2,472	10,485	3,823	6,723	6,823	28,675	21,046	46,018	1,487	1,512	1,068	2,251
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	930	3,490	6,183	5,329	10,730	3,003	17,896	15,474	35,635	4,061	4,568	4,375	9,862
	Right of occupancy	72	249	217	210	571	523	1,385	1,313	3,573	149	169	158	378
	Total	1,002	3,739	6,400	5,540	11,301	3,535	19,281	16,787	39,217	4,210	4,737	4,533	10,240
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	27	604	438	1,008	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,089	3,610	10,464	9,758	13,661	3,165	22,713	20,994	30,728	1,629	1,907	1,841	2,630
	Right of occupancy	44	119	272	267	444	352	1,123	1,001	1,580	68	48	48	49
	Total	1,133	3,729	10,736	10,025	14,105	3,544	24,440	22,433	33,316	1,697	1,955	1,889	2,679

No. X A.

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALE AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,157	33,553	30,641	9,931	4,12,527	1,027	12,187	11,266	3,911	1,47,078	1,690	29,505	24,185	7,616	5,47,313	342	10,604	9,073	4,968
1,348	9,300	9,246	3,514	1,52,671	356	2,843	2,788	938	36,951	279	3,523	3,257	1,172	53,096	892	13,551	11,748	8,030
4,505	42,853	39,887	13,445	5,65,198	1,383	15,030	14,054	4,849	1,84,029	1,978	33,028	27,442	8,788	6,00,403	1,234	24,155	20,821	12,998
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,869	19,363	18,840	17,169	7,51,463	1,227	7,795	7,580	6,579	2,05,082	611	2,926	2,625	2,999	1,83,829	634	4,573	4,305	3,956
156	444	439	570	17,914	28	81	80	124	2,821	10	34	34	41	1,046	78	364	326	479
4,025	42,853	19,279	17,739	7,69,377	1,255	7,876	7,669	6,703	2,07,883	621	2,960	2,659	3,040	1,84,877	712	4,937	4,631	4,435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,436	24,584	24,268	34,318	11,71,027	11,233	29,197	28,085	41,526	10,08,834	316	2,138	1,937	2,622	1,21,261	3,205	10,088	9,681	13,837
883	2,098	2,086	3,355	1,05,831	913	2,172	2,159	3,514	72,294	27	171	169	245	7,119	713	5,916	5,775	21,700
10,319	26,682	26,354	37,673	12,76,858	12,206	31,369	30,244	45,040	10,81,158	343	2,307	2,106	2,870	1,28,380	3,918	16,004	15,456	35,537
1	108	108	145	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,101	8,150	7,937	12,936	7,01,161	1,658	4,733	4,631	7,704	2,79,282	402	2,290	1,765	2,975	1,77,264	453	1,582	1,382	9,453
309	643	638	1,152	45,425	295	552	549	1,039	23,028	28	54	51	166	5,057	85	489	461	1,212
3,411	8,906	8,683	14,233	7,46,751	1,863	5,285	5,180	8,743	3,02,310	430	2,353	1,816	3,141	1,82,321	538	2,071	1,843	10,665
...	2	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
2,852	13,543	10,992	12,240	5,60,984	1,106	5,036	4,343	5,491	1,58,803	1,026	7,515	5,015	5,593	3,62,824	796	7,243	4,933	6,376
237	561	550	934	35,232	73	200	193	377	8,966	28	116	108	147	5,367	170	935	892	1,802
3,119	14,106	11,454	13,174	5,96,266	1,179	5,236	4,536	5,871	1,67,769	1,055	7,631	5,123	5,740	3,68,201	966	8,178	5,825	8,178
26	2,190	1,351	127	980	5	798	408	45	382	31	443	304	52	1,441	12	2,063	1,287	119
7,041	14,215	12,914	20,267	11,32,239	5,239	10,556	9,805	15,635	6,45,531	1,942	5,444	4,803	7,626	5,44,081	1,869	7,244	6,517	15,119
892	1,129	1,111	2,414	79,683	279	509	503	1,141	26,944	119	226	207	468	14,373	237	1,018	958	2,158
7,959	17,534	15,376	22,808	12,12,902	5,514	11,863	10,714	16,821	6,72,857	2,092	6,113	5,314	8,146	5,50,895	2,118	10,325	7,762	17,396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	234	103	197	11,484	111	64	46	85	4,630	115	149	75	130	10,433	56	36	27	111
7	5	2	3	215	1	1	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
232	227	105	200	11,699	112	65	47	86	4,644	115	149	75	130	10,433	56	36	27	111
11	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	..	200	4	2	2	...
6,088	17,617	11,106	19,658	7,17,304	4,165	11,313	8,076	15,048	3,57,164	2,722	7,719	4,532	7,493	4,99,099	5,536	13,697	8,038	14,185
186	226	174	345	7,632	117	140	109	210	4,004	69	149	104	145	4,598	930	1,789	1,321	1,570
6,285	17,848	11,284	20,003	7,24,936	4,283	11,453	8,185	15,258	3,61,168	2,793	7,874	4,638	7,638	5,03,897	6,464	15,488	9,361	15,755
42	59	56	1,001	13,106	10	...	...	344	4,273	1	...	...	13	500	6	...	...	46
8,606	14,213	10,479	22,342	15,59,381	8,087	11,373	9,524	21,483	10,79,297	2,336	4,137	2,849	5,486	5,21,808	3,956	10,539	5,088	11,074
3,291	2,944	2,695	7,205	3,40,428	2,580	2,322	2,181	6,182	1,87,697	285	282	246	755	36,298	2,437	3,182	2,393	7,835
11,939	17,216	13,230	30,548	19,21,915	10,677	13,695	11,705	28,009	12,71,257	2,622	4,419	3,095	6,254	5,58,606	6,399	13,721	7,481	18,955
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,306	12,359	11,412	26,984	14,48,302	8,891	11,652	11,051	28,437	10,79,524	3,257	4,569	4,125	9,464	8,23,457	2,000	4,583	4,056	12,184
806	953	943	2,912	1,22,857	693	896	887	2,646	74,148	108	121	119	1,061	15,388	403	1,122	739	2,702
8,112	13,312	12,355	29,896	15,70,959	7,584	12,548	11,938	31,083	11,53,672	3,365	4,690	4,244	10,525	8,38,845	2,403	5,655	4,795	14,886
5	13	13	19	1,543	2	11	11	14	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9,017	16,695	16,493	23,318	18,79,618	7,216	16,977	16,761	23,128	13,50,225	2,087	3,304	3,180	4,990	4,82,147	2,290	5,928	52 50	9,179
380	703	665	1,039	66,357	303	591	543	805	38,909	65	106	104	160	9,330	129	282	926	611
9,402	17,411	17,176	24,376	19,46,918	7,521	17,579	17,318	23,947	13,89,692	2,152	3,500	3,284	5,150	4,91,477	2,421	6,210	5,519	9,792

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or talukdári	..	...	...	...	...	33	7,687	7,074	592	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	907	2,624	42,868	35,393	14,251	2,759	83,320	67,288	37,439	1,492	4,199	3,715	2,278
	Right of occupancy	205	492	2,014	1,999	1,275	1,254	11,513	11,151	7,166	188	575	534	337
	Total	1,112	3,116	44,882	37,392	15,526	4,046	102,520	85,513	45,197	1,680	4,774	4,249	2,615
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or talukdári	47	39	1,104	706	840	142	13,229	3,927	4,077	7	222	60	61
	Ownership	1,924	3,651	60,650	26,191	30,911	2,190	51,053	16,456	24,514	672	12,515	4,898	7,731
	Right of occupancy	48	97	727	718	239	198	3,408	1,333	2,384	16	446	76	184
	Total	2,019	3,787	62,481	27,615	31,990	2,530	67,690	21,716	30,975	695	13,183	5,034	7,976
JHANG.	Superior ownership or talukdári	2	2	17	6	...	46	1,430	317	15	1	2	2	...
	Ownership	188	663	6,744	1,854	1,541	1,791	31,208	9,935	10,474	159	5,653	1,250	1,535
	Right of occupancy	6	10	176	176	88	273	11,444	8,247	4,276	156	3,073	2,274	532
	Total	196	675	6,937	2,036	1,629	2,110	44,082	18,499	14,765	316	8,728	3,526	2,067
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	19	20	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	199	603	24,688	7,909	3,953	904	30,792	11,068	6,834	136	1,052	602	192
	Right of occupancy	16	29	214	162	12	183	2,201	1,073	510	15	286	104	23
	Total	215	632	24,902	8,071	3,965	1,088	33,037	12,160	7,364	152	1,338	706	215
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,284	310	8	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	415	1,280	23,176	9,956	7,184	2,115	43,482	30,121	24,143	310	4,772	2,047	2,064
	Right of occupancy	18	46	118	110	88	425	2,726	2,321	2,374	10	51	50	46
	Total	433	1,326	23,294	10,066	7,272	2,541	47,492	32,752	26,525	320	4,823	2,097	2,110
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	473	1,490	5,077	4,134	5,703	3,390	27,461	23,637	38,879	1,195	1,616	1,493	2,361
	Right of occupancy	65	101	198	196	395	711	1,700	1,648	3,494	42	26	26	47
	Total	538	1,591	5,275	4,330	6,098	4,101	29,161	25,285	42,373	1,237	1,642	1,519	2,408
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	19	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	376	1,429	7,797	6,279	8,971	4,334	28,922	24,954	48,146	555	2,105	1,947	3,348
	Right of occupancy	28	65	146	138	309	1,078	4,121	2,827	5,485	39	34	33	65
	Total	404	1,494	7,943	6,417	9,280	5,414	33,074	27,800	53,631	594	2,139	1,980	3,413
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	8	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,338	6,546	24,517	19,059	32,292	3,800	33,993	26,352	42,559	1,357	3,850	3,170	4,940
	Right of occupancy	613	1,022	1,424	1,398	3,263	1,010	2,055	1,971	4,235	174	242	239	482
	Total	2,951	7,568	25,941	20,457	35,555	4,811	36,054	28,328	46,802	1,531	4,092	3,409	5,422
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	16	26	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	735	1,934	18,301	10,138	6,629	2,661	25,316	20,880	22,950	410	1,505	1,285	1,355
	Right of occupancy	29	52	84	84	122	925	2,146	2,051	2,471	29	60	56	71
	Total	764	1,986	18,385	10,222	6,751	3,588	27,481	22,947	25,447	439	1,565	1,341	1,426
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	14	2,700	2,187	9	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	205	688	18,553	7,770	7,929	1,329	34,698	20,956	20,869	226	1,583	1,003	1,387
	Right of occupancy ... ... m	14	31	445	377	367	463	5,449	4,973	1,559	37	609	488	34
	Total	219	719	18,998	8,147	8,296	1,806	42,847	28,116	22,437	263	2,192	1,491	1,421
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	417	1,354	22,529	11,639	8,184	1,655	64,322	24,493	19,669	237	1,299	697	726
	Right of occupancy	28	76	219	174	143	132	922	700	745	13	99	69	52
	Total	445	1,430	22,748	11,813	8,327	1,787	65,244	25,193	20,414	250	1,398	766	778

No. X A—*continued.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALE AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	283	254	4
9,909	37,925	34,390	23,048	20,61,033	5,268	19,322	17,383	12,316	7,94,890	2,004	18,797	12,508	6,923	7,72,372	1,978	21,242	11,639	72,997
2,874	9,111	8,995	6,038	4,37,203	1,384	4,108	4,081	2,760	1,57,281	453	3,319	3,208	1,571	1,16,677	810	6,501	5,218	32,473
12,783	47,036	43,385	29,086	24,98,236	6,652	23,430	21,464	15,076	9,52,171	2,457	22,116	15,716	8,494	8,89,049	2,789	28,026	17,111	1,05,474
33	1,755	772	1,296	12,794	8	301	181	103	147	59	5,085	2,893	2,632	11,426	309	11,580	4,748	1,918
1,528	33,362	12,932	18,598	11,02,326	1,047	27,824	10,045	14,751	5,15,362	2,070	54,843	20,476	36,540	12,52,315	4,023	66,823	21,674	1,17,947
28	625	280	406	12,318	17	162	119	178	2,732	41	740	438	668	5,872	642	20,224	5,490	13,134
1,589	35,742	13,984	20,300	11,27,438	1,072	28,287	10,345	15,032	5,18,241	2,170	60,668	23,807	39,840	12,69,613	4,974	98,627	31,912	1,32,999
25	745	304	...	2,759	21	243	101	7	1,052	10	57	34	2	1,807	6	124	59	...
1,719	16,757	7,228	11,315	6,38,159	1,322	12,279	6,387	6,931	3,17,436	933	8,742	2,445	2,709	3,60,911	810	10,437	3,152	3,115
11	161	66	50	2,219	3	61	27	...	174	3	37	20	26	198	50	2,833	2,342	1,429
1,755	17,663	7,598	11,365	6,43,137	1,346	12,583	6,515	6,938	3,18,662	946	8,836	2,499	2,737	3,62,916	866	13,394	5,553	4,544
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504	10,232	3,786	2,829	1,51,288	234	6,120	1,932	1,973	63,540	249	4,251	1,355	1,139	1,17,830	1,002	34,066	10,333	6,225
28	122	60	58	1,504	2	3	...	...	21	25	112	71	63	1,446	619	5,726	1,810	946
532	10,354	3,846	2,887	1,52,792	236	6,123	1,932	1,973	63,561	274	4,363	1,426	1,202	1,19,276	1,621	39,792	12,143	7,171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,597	28,025	21,857	18,312	11,04,568	3,558	23,403	18,192	15,603	7,64,920	1,373	24,268	8,277	9,671	14,75,148	961	13,362	8,503	1,05,449
429	1,699	1,572	2,031	79,039	221	629	591	675	23,244	41	229	219	244	14,063	114	926	804	2,418
5,026	29,724	23,429	20,343	11,83,607	3,779	24,032	18,783	16,278	7,88,164	1,415	24,499	8,498	9,915	14,89,211	1,075	14,288	9,307	1,07,867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,280	18,008	17,344	28,902	18,47,333	6,612	14,993	14,344	24,183	10,98,580	952	2,577	2,260	3,885	3,92,293	2,912	10,344	8,166	1,20,385
864	1,316	1,307	2,729	1,31,065	581	1,019	1,012	2,269	70,068	38	71	70	191	7,983	323	927	906	7,765
9,144	19,414	18,651	31,631	19,78,398	7,193	16,012	15,356	26,452	11,68,648	990	2,648	2,330	4,076	4,00,276	3,235	11,271	9,072	1,28,143
1	56	51	83	420	1	4	3	6	50	1	953	180	168	99	...	...	...	...
11,185	26,819	24,353	41,253	14,52,857	6,353	14,824	14,001	23,407	7,24,764	1,160	4,150	3,303	6,486	3,14,364	2,584	8,108	6,290	12,407
656	1,004	976	2,216	1,06,051	408	759	698	1,441	25,809	70	107	103	213	5,083	388	1,111	1,073	2,186
11,842	27,879	25,380	43,552	15,59,328	6,762	15,587	14,702	29,854	7,50,623	1,231	5,210	3,586	6,867	3,19,546	2,972	9,219	7,363	14,593
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,816	28,325	27,075	47,597	22,73,249	8,069	21,353	20,696	38,600	11,87,621	1,603	5,620	4,992	8,491	5,27,049	4,924	12,064	10,186	1,26,399
1,246	1,595	1,590	3,704	1,23,853	523	913	887	2,270	42,915	33	105	105	294	5,994	1,270	2,526	2,474	11,348
16,062	29,920	28,665	51,301	23,97,102	8,592	22,266	21,583	40,870	12,30,536	1,636	5,725	5,097	8,785	5,33,042	6,194	14,590	12,660	1,37,747
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,922	16,529	15,893	18,118	10,75,346	4,428	9,214	8,938	10,924	4,28,668	2,477	6,244	5,467	6,381	4,15,542	1,102	3,493	2,149	5,177
1,183	1,614	1,592	1,929	1,24,417	533	809	794	1,055	47,389	91	158	158	194	13,723	129	314	313	1,302
10,105	18,143	17,485	20,047	11,99,763	4,961	10,023	9,732	11,979	4,76,057	2,568	6,402	5,625	6,575	4,29,265	1,231	3,807	2,462	6,479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,746	14,642	11,733	16,824	3,84,780	1,014	10,841	8,226	10,362	2,37,361	1,128	13,646	7,930	9,775	4,11,214	687	11,903	7,329	14,736
87	440	400	620	11,706	38	225	199	350	5,130	20	135	103	188	3,437	81	3,229	2,533	999
1,833	15,082	12,133	17,444	3,96,486	1,052	11,066	8,425	10,712	2,42,491	1,148	13,781	8,033	9,963	4,14,651	768	15,132	9,862	15,737
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,377	18,620	11,449	9,787	4,13,733	1,543	16,637	9,657	8,825	2,38,144	1,181	8,094	3,761	3,165	2,67,465	866	10,450	7,061	7,338
70	348	210	229	6,671	61	276	188	277	3,614	35	141	104	175	5,694	17	140	129	292
2,447	18,968	11,659	10,016	4,20,404	1,604	16,913	9,845	9,102	2,41,758	1,216	8,235	3,865	3,340	2,73,159	883	10,590	7,190	7,630

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
JHELUM.	Superior ownership or talukdári,	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,056	474	30	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,379	3,876	32,105	19,280	12,785	3,806	54,541	33,830	22,672	1,926	4,916	3,154	2,026
	Right of occupancy	395	895	3,638	3,462	2,039	1,482	6,265	4,467	2,572	181	251	213	144
	Total	1,774	4,771	35,743	22,742	14,824	5,294	61,862	38,771	25,274	2,107	5,167	3,367	2,170
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership or talukdári,	...	...	...	...	...	56	4,583	2,470	1,485	2	2	2	1
	Ownership	864	1,879	14,226	7,100	5,225	5,330	90,612	50,705	35,931	1,041	2,651	1,955	1,662
	Right of occupancy	425	653	1,690	1,352	1,370	2,973	12,043	10,763	9,155	200	365	327	630
	Total	1,289	2,532	15,916	8,452	6,595	8,359	107,238	63,938	46,571	1,243	3,018	2,284	2,293
HAZARA.	Superior ownership or talukdári,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	893	1,416	9,190	4,563	3,706	1,452	30,242	8,731	8,359	455	2,446	1,484	808
	Right of occupancy	464	865	3,415	1,923	1,368	1,398	11,331	4,274	3,607	121	459	277	176
	Total	1,357	2,281	12,605	6,486	5,074	2,850	41,573	13,005	11,966	576	2,905	1,761	984
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	648	1,595	10,176	8,575	10,701	2,460	26,150	21,169	31,284	1,609	9,276	5,887	5,392
	Right of occupancy	41	61	243	242	427	210	1,816	1,633	3,753	67	54	53	129
	Total	689	1,656	10,419	8,817	11,128	2,670	27,966	22,802	35,037	1,676	9,330	5,940	5,521
KOHAT.	Superior ownership and talukdári,	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	253	613	6,160	3,404	2,642	1,333	15,238	8,493	5,765	452	1,192	819	658
	Right of occupancy	21	42	291	272	135	93	1,238	956	303	19	47	43	7
	Total	274	655	6,451	3,676	2,777	1,427	16,491	9,451	6,070	471	1,239	862	665
BANNU.	Superior ownership and talukdári,	...	...	...	...	...	497	2,904	371	46	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	977	1,760	15,259	7,193	4,543	3,342	57,305	29,862	16,306	482	3,744	2,430	1,101
	Right of occupancy	42	54	385	227	75	214	2,149	927	350	11	168	92	2
	Total	1,019	1,814	15,644	7,420	4,618	4,053	62,358	31,160	16,702	493	3,912	2,522	1,103
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári,	10	14	2,991	578	22	597	109,170	29,969	2,352	13	1,654	502	151
	Ownership	1,308	2,917	32,503	12,470	8,585	6,694	208,967	38,461	34,894	940	10,625	3,031	2,742
	Right of occupancy	270	493	5,312	1,764	1,063	1,721	37,891	7,382	7,309	204	1,963	565	350
	Total	1,588	3,424	40,806	14,812	9,670	9,012	356,028	75,812	44,555	1,157	14,242	4,098	3,223
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	927	1,661	32,103	9,064	8,078	6,073	265,691	85,229	47,581	592	7,020	3,096	1,949
	Right of occupancy	20	28	172	136	10	208	3,842	1,514	895	13	168	82	45
	Total	947	1,689	32,275	10,100	8,088	6,281	269,533	86,743	48,476	605	7,188	3,178	1,994
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Superior ownership and talukdári,	13	20	262	109	157	150	12,749	5,241	7,350	17	2,169	603	974
	Ownership	433	635	2,913	1,540	2,074	2,877	39,075	12,692	16,313	493	6,566	1,878	2,212
	Right of occupancy	9	23	35	26	28	142	1,018	677	728	8	37	34	36
	Total	455	678	3,210	1,675	2,259	3,169	52,842	18,608	24,391	518	8,772	2,515	3,222
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership and talukdári,	73	76	4,374	1,396	1,058	1,868	161,288	55,291	18,492	42	4,061	1,177	1,167
	Ownership	22,398	59,827	540,074	311,845	2,69,357	103,204	1,622,792	877,302	8,57,486	26,093	114,414	67,565	75,705
	Right of occupancy	3,496	6,790	27,218	21,052	17,849	25,806	173,745	116,131	1,09,045	2,238	10,685	7,158	5,080
	Total	25,967	66,693	571,666	334,296	2,88,264	130,878	1,957,826	1,048,724	9,85,003	28,375	129,141	75,900	81,952

No. X A—*concluded.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALE AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred.		Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,250	18,471	14,687	11,976	6,56,814	2,735	13,266	10,353	7,141	3,15,070	4,483	14,266	9,041	6,617	7,05,616	5,108	19,843	7,035	9,172
946	2,592	2,248	2,262	1,01,925	274	1,210	1,035	878	33,811	579	1,529	1,225	1,057	85,690	533	5,028	4,086	2,446
6,196	21,063	16,935	14,238	7,58,739	3,009	14,476	11,388	8,019	3,48,881	5,062	15,795	10,266	7,674	7,91,306	5,641	24,871	11,121	11,618
2	2	2	2	124	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	10	5	1,181	1	1	1	...
4,906	19,417	12,396	10,262	6,38,907	3,114	12,337	9,396	7,783	3,30,986	7,162	14,793	11,086	9,307	10,09,510	723	5,753	2,657	2,394
1,404	1,901	1,828	4,164	1,57,098	915	1,125	1,074	2,946	90,400	1,163	2,001	1,746	3,717	1,38,122	609	1,428	1,145	1,450
6,312	21,320	14,226	14,428	7,96,129	4,029	13,462	10,470	10,729	4,21,386	8,338	16,805	12,842	13,029	11,48,813	1,333	7,182	3,803	3,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,789	11,274	7,134	7,042	5,26,531	3,531	9,076	5,722	5,194	2,34,345	1,687	7,319	2,640	2,189	2,26,690	1,864	6,147	3,184	41,535
1,879	3,023	2,508	2,424	1,48,267	1,122	1,868	1,512	1,878	80,184	584	1,553	945	832	49,347	1,067	3,280	1,859	18,101
6,672	14,297	9,642	9,466	6,74,788	4,653	10,964	7,234	7,072	3,14,529	2,271	8,872	3,585	3,021	2,76,037	2,931	9,427	5,043	59,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,011	13,563	12,644	26,158	8,55,964	3,730	12,553	11,669	24,932	7,57,866	3,335	10,639	9,416	14,421	6,63,237	3,816	17,108	14,368	35,974
340	777	765	2,073	47,292	195	421	414	820	17,483	431	480	460	777	24,213	238	417	406	418
5,360	14,340	13,409	28,231	9,03,256	3,925	12,974	12,083	25,752	7,75,349	3,766	11,119	9,876	15,195	6,87,450	4,054	17,525	14,714	36,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,037	18,716	13,392	5,307	3,74,328	3,727	17,952	14,775	6,533	3,40,850	1,251	5,438	3,732	2,232	1,53,367	1,093	4,412	2,669	2,578
67	290	263	67	5,300	45	146	144	61	2,718	40	143	124	56	3,081	80	265	234	222
3,104	19,006	13,655	5,374	3,79,628	3,772	18,098	14,919	6,594	3,43,568	1,291	5,581	3,856	2,288	1,56,448	1,173	4,707	2,903	2,800
3	196	80	103	1,007	5	328	116	8	279	3	7,913	188	12	597	...	...	...	...
9,683	69,496	40,715	21,549	14,55,372	10,843	68,152	45,432	28,957	8,17,728	2,471	10,310	6,004	4,152	4,42,999	2,257	24,555	10,384	1,33,233
272	3,177	1,877	740	75,260	188	2,272	1,290	502	35,003	50	494	203	135	5,524	107	3,128	2,670	2,500
9,958	72,869	42,672	22,392	15,31,639	11,036	70,752	46,838	29,557	8,53,016	2,524	18,717	6,395	4,299	4,49,120	2,364	27,683	13,054	1,35,733
76	28,643	7,312	461	30,230	49	21,713	6,476	363	26,525	162	18,401	4,041	317	33,288	60	12,551	3,695	523
3,355	70,410	18,760	17,645	8,35,933	2,585	51,303	16,295	13,517	4,09,734	3,945	56,808	10,771	9,678	6,61,937	6,439	80,153	22,014	18,618
683	14,681	4,269	2,499	79,078	345	8,474	2,202	1,795	30,034	458	6,243	1,577	1,433	48,528	4,197	33,954	10,571	5,644
4,114	113,734	30,341	20,605	9,45,241	2,979	81,490	24,973	15,675	4,66,293	4,565	81,452	16,389	11,428	7,43,753	10,696	126,658	36,280	24,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,366	41,240	27,829	16,960	10,34,615	2,682	29,713	20,955	13,489	5,82,384	2,856	20,121	12,171	6,429	6,68,604	2,312	58,548	13,201	19,745
42	362	24	60	5,253	26	208	166	47	3,188	40	240	144	66	1,808	714	5,298	3,225	1,174
5,408	41,644	27,853	17,020	10,39,268	2,708	29,921	21,121	13,536	5,85,572	2,896	20,361	12,315	6,495	6,70,412	3,026	63,846	16,426	20,919
19	165	60	68	2,120	25	689	186	162	2,364	32	1,015	454	453	9,593	7	2,009	591	710
1,527	10,035	4,564	6,245	3,13,065	914	7,247	3,824	4,788	1,92,087	1,220	6,753	2,460	3,503	2,54,660	2,879	24,757	7,100	13,473
60	294	173	206	5,861	27	166	104	126	3,626	54	327	215	218	7,264	127	626	342	532
1,606	10,494	4,797	6,519	3,21,046	966	8,102	4,114	5,076	1,98,077	1,315	8,095	3,138	4,174	2,71,517	3,013	27,392	8,033	14,715
244	33,939	10,115	3,305	65,298	127	24,037	7,482	1,052	35,630	319	33,886	8,108	3,654	60,142	471	28,613	10,637	3,327
165,233	696,572	495,070	5,59,087	2,05,40,491	121,320	519,292	379,400	4,54,239	1,66,67,796	60,059	367,472	195,196	2,10,687	1,53,66,638	69,463	519,665	236,384	9,69,341
21,679	64,083	40,774	57,948	26,44,415	12,456	35,151	26,530	37,395	11,50,590	5,267	22,946	15,637	16,481	6,95,395	18,183	126,529	72,512	1,54,871
191,156	794,594	554,959	6,20,340	3,22,50,204	133,903	578,530	413,417	4,92,683	1,78,51,016	65,645	424,304	218,940	2,30,822	1,61,22,175	8,123	671,807	319,533	11,27,579

STATEMENT No. X B.

STATEMENT SHOWING TRANSFERS TO NEW AGRICULTURISTS OR BY ORDER OF COURT OUT OF THE TRANSACTIONS ENTERED IN COLUMNS 16—20 AND 26—30 OF STATEMENT No. X A.

District.	Details.		Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
				Total.	Cultivated.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	742	8,032	7,421	2,694	1,11,406
		2. By order of Court ...	125	3,419	2,843	959	87,143
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	158	7,921	6,230	2,163	1,61,246
		2. By order of Court ...	160	5,263	4,478	1,380	49,276
Rohtak	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,456	8,530	8,295	7,014	2,90,343
		2. By order of Court ...	49	525	491	517	15,627
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	162	762	748	698	64,320
		2. By order of Court ...	38	495	471	441	20,119
Gurgaon	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	3,059	6,723	6,576	9,115	2,96,272
		2. By order of Court ...	10	52	52	86	2,540
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	66	497	472	664	25,355
		2. By order of Court ...	18	219	198	232	7,276
Delhi	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,496	4,736	4,581	7,429	3,76,366
		2. By order of Court ...	7	20	20	37	543
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	166	931	832	1,342	83,074
		2. By order of Court ...	17	523	276	405	25,467
Karnal	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,677	9,426	7,202	8,202	3,76,737
		2. By order of Court ...	28	462	167	172	12,956
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	395	3,205	2,127	2,537	1,66,461
		2. By order of Court ...	25	285	194	210	7,947
Umballa	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,874	8,413	7,110	10,790	5,12,534
		2. By order of Court ...	87	437	402	791	20,999
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	635	2,448	2,102	3,226	2,24,400
		2. By order of Court ...	67	323	287	428	82,608
Simla	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	8	65	18	33	4,190
		2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,766	6,709	4,217	7,537	2,20,866
		2. By order of Court ...	72	266	125	240	6,418
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	567	2,736	1,397	2,266	1,28,693
		2. By order of Court ...	72	178	128	241	11,556
Hoshiarpur ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,635	3,744	3,067	7,430	4,41,767
		2. By order of Court ...	665	3,132	1,962	4,591	1,53,912
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	693	1,044	797	1,480	1,63,491
		2. By order of Court ...	77	423	191	390	31,366
Jullundur ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,702	5,970	5,345	11,762	5,68,351
		2. By order of Court ...	249	642	588	1,198	77,348
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	558	1,166	1,058	2,087	2,00,435
		2. By order of Court ...	73	187	167	317	26,705
Ludhiana	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,438	5,505	5,365	9,567	7,33,784
		2. By order of Court ...	316	575	507	851	50,198
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	559	903	823	1,205	1,11,684
		2. By order of Court ...	123	288	285	445	44,207
Ferozepore ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,997	12,251	10,957	8,511	5,51,823
		2. By order of Court ...	282	2,619	2,449	1,302	34,777
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	457	3,987	2,898	2,024	1,87,157
		2. By order of Court ...	181	4,094	2,853	1,279	1,21,252
Mooltan	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	624	13,860	6,040	8,462	3,95,065
		2. By order of Court ...	22	482	227	397	14,610
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	411	6,536	4,303	8,083	3,13,173
		2. By order of Court ...	65	1,750	782	807	55,116
Jhang	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	55	896	235	316	14,367
		2. By order of Court ...	15	150	76	89	3,166
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	13	75	36	25	2,698
		2. By order of Court ...	38	907	271	250	23,448
Montgomery ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	172	4,287	1,641	1,130	53,593
		2. By order of Court ...	13	223	85	49	4,022
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	42	788	223	205	15,183
		2. By order of Court ...	10	403	160	79	3,188
Lahore	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,728	12,008	9,470	8,408	5,54,593
		2. By order of Court ...	12	81	74	44	3,835
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	406	8,439	2,253	3,159	6,94,561
		2. By order of Court ...	39	2,060	444	464	67,063

STATEMENT No. X B.—*concluded.*

District.	Details.		Number of transactions.	Area. Total.	Area. Cultivated.	Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,993	7,226	6,886	8,416	6,97,575
		2. By order of Court ...	129	217	210	930	12,266
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	247	868	733	1,353	1,79,863
		2. By order of Court ...	18	69	64	125	8,521
Gurdaspur ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	4,563	11,412	10,121	20,322	7,46,594
		2. By order of Court ...	272	890	862	1,631	45,636
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	176	854	385	1,384	70,304
		2. By order of Court ...	40	434	289	542	10,181
Sialkot	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	7,352	15,549	14,777	25,853	12,88,808
		2. By order of Court ...	138	774	575	919	27,290
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	551	1,870	1,615	2,810	2,06,829
		2. By order of Court ...	58	180	161	268	14,219
Gujrat	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	5,340	11,530	10,954	12,918	6,81,373
		2. By order of Court ...	105	335	309	363	8,686
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	790	2,653	2,278	2,722	2,05,305
		2. By order of Court ...	45	262	238	283	18,653
Gujranwala ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,058	9,200	6,732	8,863	2,59,632
		2. By order of Court ...	76	1,316	976	1,251	28,923
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	585	7,161	3,785	4,830	2,03,620
		2. By order of Court ...	54	1,113	778	757	21,292
Shahpur	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,290	11,585	7,097	18,318	2,45,203
		2. By order of Court ...	22	931	156	161	10,784
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	410	2,910	1,587	1,226	1,10,675
		2. By order of Court ...	38	510	297	340	8,928
Jhelum	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,639	10,352	8,047	6,509	3,60,873
		2. By order of Court ...	36	263	167	149	8,354
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,230	3,653	2,830	2,078	2,23,803
		2. By order of Court ...	71	676	439	353	17,970
Rawalpindi ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	764	4,638	2,998	1,925	1,04,174
		2. By order of Court ...	74	503	388	246	16,059
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	582	2,470	1,859	1,152	1,18,943
		2. By order of Court ...	97	441	294	210	19,061
Hazara	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	502	1,478	886	932	53,953
		2. By order of Court ...	12	177	161	263	5,689
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	77	151	105	544	9,530
		2. By order of Court ...	14	67	25	23	3,678
Peshawar	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	962	3,522	3,232	9,257	2,02,932
		2. By order of Court ...	9	26	26	59	2,618
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	406	2,060	1,755	2,916	1,10,697
		2. By order of Court ...	40	536	490	574	28,152
Kohat	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	212	1,977	1,417	750	22,523
		2. By order of Court ...	2	2	2	1	310
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	119	492	371	242	11,542
		2. By order of Court ...	12	77	64	18	2,230
Bannu	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	905	9,192	4,717	2,495	1,69,445
		2. By order of Court ...	22	318	131	115	2,524
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	111	755	241	143	24,700
		2. By order of Court ...	40	178	103	103	11,633
D. I. Khan ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	66	2,047	641	228	16,071
		2. By order of Court ...	17	467	92	98	3,649
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	31	1,432	109	119	8,645
		2. By order of Court ...	48	1,144	258	144	6,628
D. G. Khan ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	135	2,808	1,450	724	44,590
		2. By order of Court ...	1	18	17	3	313
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	5	145	57	49	1,608
		2. By order of Court ...	14	151	131	61	2,532
Muzaffargarh ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	232	1,745	675	984	65,318
		2. By order of Court ...	9	41	19	25	985
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	134	760	276	376	41,339
		2. By order of Court ...	25	180	126	105	4,365
Grand Total ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	55,434	215,651	168,152	2,26,861	1,04,56,931
		2. By order of Court ...	2,876	19,363	14,159	17,537	6,92,180
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	10,770	69,737	44,603	53,141	38,73,524
		2. By order of Court ...	1,617	23,416	14,942	11,274	7,54,637

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT Nos. X A AND B.

STATEMENT SHOWING OLD MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND SALES WHICH TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES.					PERMANENT TRANSFER FOR VALUE.				
			Area transferred.					*Area redeemed.*					*Area transferred.*			
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	471	7,188	6,833	2,157	1,04,973	218	3,085	2,891	999	31,309	316	3,935	3,265	918	81,599
	Right of occupancy	435	3,286	3,264	1,115	61,647	148	1,392	1,389	453	19,454	109	1,518	1,417	427	22,803
	Total ...	906	10,474	10,097	3,272	1,66,620	366	4,477	4,280	1,452	50,763	425	5,453	4,682	1,345	1,04,402
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	870	4,639	4,485	4,033	1,84,764	138	1,110	1,057	1,103	24,662	99	476	453	541	30,239
	Right of occupancy	36	128	125	159	3,439	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	160
	Total ...	906	4,767	4,610	4,192	1,88,203	138	1,110	1,057	1,103	24,652	100	479	456	544	30,399
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	818	3,100	3,003	4,321	1,15,414	419	1,901	1,817	2,602	50,645	138	796	773	1,437	31,999
	Right of occupancy	46	121	121	179	5,137	13	33	33	49	1,098	9	74	73	99	1,578
	Total ...	864	3,221	3,124	4,500	1,20,551	432	1,934	1,850	2,651	51,743	147	870	846	1,536	33,577
DELHI.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	825	2,570	2,483	3,918	1,79,250	232	914	902	2,701	49,941	151	743	683	1,195	60,776
	Right of occupancy	44	109	109	195	4,937	31	68	68	123	2,326	14	10	8	52	1,262
	Total ...	869	2,679	2,592	4,113	1,84,187	263	982	970	2,824	52,267	165	753	691	1,247	62,038
KARNAL.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,382	7,818	6,245	6,075	2,65,606	576	2,589	2,142	2,241	72,904	532	4,767	3,014	2,668	2,06,745
	Right of occupancy	70	147	146	212	6,329	26	55	55	80	2,153	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,452	7,965	6,391	6,287	2,71,935	602	2,644	2,197	2,321	75,057	532	4,767	3,014	2,668	2,06,745
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	18	1,209	690	83	662	3	760	374	37	139	9	123	80	25	357
	Ownership	1,551	4,219	3,562	5,665	2,60,290	922	2,293	1,836	2,970	1,08,658	502	1,752	1,455	2,304	1,36,135
	Right of occupancy	179	238	233	499	13,312	34	74	69	159	2,515	32	74	64	163	3,563
	Total ...	1,748	5,666	4,485	6,247	2,74,264	959	3,127	2,279	3,166	1,11,312	543	1,949	1,599	2,492	1,40,055

Simla.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	61	96	29	64	4,020	33	22	14	28	1,665	32	65	26	45	4,251
	Right of occupancy	7	3	2	3	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	68	99	31	67	4,275	33	22	14	28	1,665	32	65	26	45	4,251
Kangra.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,269	6,262	3,200	4,832	1,92,721	560	2,739	1,459	2,428	37,507	522	2,476	1,034	1,707	57,617
	Right of occupancy	25	55	40	43	1,354	7	58	38	52	503	11	57	41	32	1,272
	Total ...	1,294	6,317	3,240	4,875	1,94,075	567	2,797	1,497	2,480	38,010	533	2,533	1,075	1,739	58,889
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	29	59	56	238	4,583	1	...	...	78	347	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,118	3,926	2,627	5,577	3,21,358	661	1,154	959	1,738	83,991	716	1,406	910	1,712	1,41,726
	Right of occupancy	771	1,654	670	1,827	82,653	266	251	242	643	18,008	62	87	73	163	8,587
	Total ...	2,918	5,639	3,353	7,642	4,08,594	928	1,405	1,201	2,459	1,02,346	778	1,493	983	1,875	1,50,313
Jullundur	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,806	4,135	3,558	7,619	5,31,021	1,238	2,607	2,456	6,423	2,37,266	897	1,336	1,271	2,610	2,32,384
	Right of occupancy	207	282	281	709	30,913	121	215	210	578	19,842	23	34	34	95	3,469
	Total ...	2,013	4,417	3,839	8,328	5,61,934	1,359	2,822	2,666	7,001	2,57,108	920	1,370	1,305	2,705	2,35,853
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	479	1,135	1,091	1,645	1,07,222	168	592	578	797	41,815	258	667	630	905	86,660
	Right of occupancy	14	17	16	28	2,218	4	4	4	7	199	4	12	11	10	1,609
	Total ...	493	1,152	1,107	1,673	1,09,440	172	596	582	804	42,014	262	679	641	915	88,269
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,928	16,352	14,009	10,659	7,09,641	917	6,538	5,410	4,155	1,96,754	902	8,631	6,588	4,469	4,07,219
	Right of occupancy	541	1,808	1,780	1,580	94,449	149	479	472	377	17,880	65	512	498	245	14,193
	Total ...	3,469	18,160	15,789	12,239	8,04,090	1,066	7,017	5,882	4,532	2,14,634	967	9,143	7,086	4,714	4,21,412
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	2	232	53	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	737	210	73	395
	Ownership	425	11,466	4,346	5,687	3,60,699	308	11,355	3,587	4,506	1,50,810	630	22,656	8,832	11,450	4,25,671
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	427	11,698	4,399	5,772	3,60,699	308	11,355	3,587	4,506	1,50,810	637	23,393	9,042	11,523	4,26,066
Jhang.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	25	745	304	...	2,759	21	243	101	7	1,052	10	57	34	2	1,807
	Ownership	1,047	6,967	3,098	3,491	2,78,924	709	4,781	2,215	3,233	1,17,796	497	4,180	1,190	1,266	1,71,882
	Right of occupancy	9	100	26	19	1,322	3	61	27	...	174	1	11	6	...	...
	Total ...	1,081	7,812	3,438	3,510	2,83,005	733	5,085	2,343	3,240	1,19,022	508	4,248	1,230	1,268	1,73,689
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	324	7,159	2,447	1,811	92,092	149	4,523	1,697	1,090	40,092	162	3,118	938	791	79,851
	Right of occupancy	5	21	9	5	155	1	1	...	...	9	4	14	11	7	479
	Total ...	329	7,180	2,456	1,816	92,247	150	4,524	1,697	1,090	40,101	166	3,132	949	798	80,330
Lahore.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,233	8,988	7,195	5,689	4,25,777	777	5,825	4,677	3,728	1,85,470	463	5,000	2,560	2,411	3,34,598
	Right of occupancy	105	492	430	430	17,498	26	109	98	114	3,616	11	71	71	90	5,185
	Total ...	2,338	9,480	7,625	6,119	4,43,275	803	5,934	4,775	3,842	1,89,086	474	5,071	2,631	2,501	3,39,783

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT Nos. X A AND B—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Mortgages with possession, including transfer for debt by order of Court.					Redemption of mortgages.					Permanent transfer for value.				
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	*Area redeemed.* Total.	*Area redeemed.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,866	4,081	3,841	6,259	3,47,238	877	2,244	1,976	3,474	1,42,982	244	759	700	1,079	87,347
	Right of occupancy	222	296	294	662	30,374	78	143	140	331	13,860	10	33	33	66	3,023
	Total ...	2,088	4,377	4,135	6,921	3,77,612	955	2,387	2,116	3,805	1,56,842	254	792	733	1,145	90,370
Gurdas-pur.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,873	13,607	11,705	20,019	8,00,820	2,910	6,815	6,199	12,962	3,27,650	472	1,663	1,334	2,785	1,39,578
	Right of occupancy	255	344	337	784	33,220	126	217	215	469	8,730	24	37	36	83	1,784
	Total ...	6,128	13,951	12,042	20,803	8,34,040	3,036	7,032	6,414	13,431	3,36,380	496	1,700	1,370	2,868	1,41,362
Siálkot.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,294	12,049	11,420	19,620	8,77,874	2,270	6,739	6,490	12,074	3,62,838	619	2,192	1,966	3,155	2,14,234
	Right of occupancy	479	735	731	1,609	51,983	169	351	333	722	14,530	13	51	51	189	2,730
	Total ...	5,773	12,784	12,151	21,229	9,29,857	2,439	7,090	6,823	12,796	3,77,368	632	2,243	2,017	3,344	2,16,964
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,620	5,494	4,739	5,396	2,77,318	1,296	2,537	2,450	3,169	1,39,948	869	1,777	1,690	2,080	1,21,539
	Right of occupancy	334	568	543	719	31,504	207	317	302	414	17,482	112	203	199	297	17,118
	Total ...	2,954	6,062	5,282	6,115	3,08,822	1,503	2,854	2,752	3,613	1,57,430	981	1,980	1,889	2,377	1,38,657
Gujran-wala.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	142	1,662	1,130	1,318	37,770	53	896	539	570	11,628	77	2,107	1,185	1,122	45,730
	Right of occupancy	3	27	27	48	692	1	2	2	2	192	...	1	1	2	...
	Total ...	145	1,689	1,157	1,366	38,462	54	898	541	572	11,820	77	2,108	1,186	1,124	45,730
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,157	9,567	5,723	6,675	1,83,993	593	9,965	5,758	5,643	1,31,340	614	5,455	2,195	1,974	1,62,937
	Right of occupancy	4	5	5	8	195	3	13	13	52	500	3	11	10	30	545
	Total ...	1,161	9,572	5,728	6,683	1,84,188	596	9,978	5,771	5,695	1,31,840	617	5,466	2,205	2,004	1,63,482

Jhelum.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,247	6,093	4,742	3,523	1,93,764	617	3,277	2,619	1,946	77,438	1,498	4,793	3,376	2,577	2,69,183
	Right of occupancy	234	865	807	743	28,971	35	236	202	162	5,080	147	548	461	313	22,767
	Total ...	1,481	6,958	5,549	4,266	2,22,735	652	3,513	2,821	2,108	82,518	1,645	5,341	3,837	2,890	2,91,950
Rawal-pindi.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	990	6,293	4,153	2,741	1,35,521	586	4,846	3,557	1,980	67,216	1,510	5,177	3,631	2,452	2,22,796
	Right of occupancy	215	373	349	903	11,630	108	319	313	632	8,796	260	513	475	480	32,454
	Total ...	1,205	6,666	4,502	3,644	1,47,151	694	5,165	3,870	2,612	76,012	1,770	5,690	4,106	2,932	2 55,250
Hazara.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,715	5,384	3,387	3,023	1,96,351	1,743	3,540	2,282	2,108	95,754	1,248	3,434	1,366	1,005	1,09,221
	Right of occupancy	749	1,286	940	971	51,626	409	657	431	705	21,047	192	682	388	340	15,896
	Total ...	3,464	6,670	4,327	3,994	2,47,977	2,152	4,197	2,713	2,813	1,16,801	1,440	4,116	1,754	1,345	1,25,117
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,027	9,465	8,703	18,602	5,02,821	2,363	9,888	9,053	20,428	6,11,161	2,429	8,118	7,209	12,308	5,03,447
	Right of occupancy	231	582	570	1,759	29,210	138	340	333	714	13,358	381	327	319	654	19,415
	Total ...	3,258	10,047	9,273	20,361	5,32,031	2,501	10,228	9,386	21,142	6,24,519	2,810	8,445	7,528	12,962	5,22,862
Kohat.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,547	10,239	7,574	2,491	2,10,373	1,879	11,291	9,254	3,158	1,78,557	675	3,152	2,356	1,073	81,778
	Right of occupancy	41	220	193	42	3,601	17	65	65	6	505	7	30	29	24	976
	Total ...	1,588	10,459	7,767	2,533	2,13,974	1,896	11,356	9,319	3,164	1,79,062	682	3,182	2,385	1,097	82,754
Bannu.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	3	175	76	101	1,007	5	328	117	8	279	2	7,896	184	10	550
	Ownership	5,840	51,916	28,642	11,943	8,53,545	6,467	45,221	30,866	13,317	7,15,046	952	6,312	3,341	1,212	1,57,837
	Right of occupancy	65	842	590	149	11,843	23	278	140	65	3,172	17	292	113	8	1,717
	Total ...	5,908	52,933	29,308	12,193	8,66,395	6,495	45,827	31,123	13,390	7,18,497	971	14,500	3,638	1,230	1,60,104
Dera Ismail Khan.	Superier ownership and talukdári...	37	16,664	4,234	204	14,749	41	13,625	3,438	291	9,999	41	10,779	1,883	176	6,896
	Ownership	1,963	38,920	11,089	11,029	5,60,803	1,692	33,633	10,884	8,859	2,92,135	2,133	38,738	7,698	5,474	4,22,369
	Right of occupancy	350	5,238	1,977	1,098	38,224	212	6,067	1,407	1,266	15,916	220	2,438	690	518	21,490
	Total ...	2,350	60,822	17,300	12,331	6,13,776	1,945	53,325	15,729	10,416	3,18,050	2,394	51,955	10,271	6,168	4,50,755
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	961	8,315	5,220	2,601	2,11,814	497	6,226	4,392	2,583	1,15,484	598	4,675	2,596	1,014	1,28,903
	Right of occupancy	6	59	29	8	754	6	61	49	12	910	6	41	19	10	352
	Total ...	967	8,374	5,249	2,609	2,12,568	503	6,287	4,441	2,595	1,16,394	604	4,716	2,615	1,024	1,29,255
Muzaffar-garh.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	3	21	4	4	137	3	180	74	21	462	6	65	29	33	3,300
	Ownership	580	2,906	1,337	1,700	93,305	297	1,621	835	955	53,221	468	2,262	762	1,137	88,231
	Right of occupancy	5	9	3	2	844	3	35	11	22	157	12	47	33	38	2,077
	Total ...	588	2,936	1,344	1,706	94,286	303	1,836	920	998	53,840	486	2,374	824	1,208	93,608
Grand Total.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	117	19,105	5,417	715	23,897	74	15,136	4,104	442	12,278	75	19,667	2,420	319	13,305
	Ownership	54,429	2,82,011	1,81,616	1,90,183	96,17,082	32,165	2,00,767	1,30,851	1,33,968	47,53,683	21,223	1,52,618	75,027	76,876	52,44,482
	Right of occupancy	5,687	19,910	14,657	16,508	6,50,289	2,364	11,901	6,661	8,239	2,12,012	1,750	7,731	5,167	4,438	2,06,504
	Total ...	60,233	3,21,026	2,01,690	2,07,406	1,02,91,268	34,603	2,27,804	1,41,616	1,42,649	49,77,973	23,048	1,80,006	82,614	81,633	54,64,291

STATEMENT No. XI.

VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HISSAR.						ROHTAK.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	3	3	1,795	56,778	18,926	5,957	35	35	28,095	248,931	7,112	6,369
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	218	218	2,366	574,356	2,635	612	8	8	42	8,249	1,031	909
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	767	767	88,981	2,636,315	3,437	818	468	468	81,014	891,365	1,905	1,564
,, ,, less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	7	7	47	2,621	374	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	261	5,462	455	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of ownership	1	1	1	2,002	2,002	...	3	3	20	5,674	1,891	1,239
	Total ...	1,008	1,008	93,451	3,277,534	3,252	774	514	514	109,171	1,154,219	2,246	1,879
	ADDENDA.												
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
	1. In perpetuity free of conditions	...	...	17	57,460	...	17,782	...	...	437	3,972	...	3,438
	2. ,, subject to conditions	...	...	48	1,585	...	514	...	...	255	1,291	...	1,697
	3. For life or lives	...	...	276	16,073	...	4,824	...	...	190	2,736	...	2,421
	4. At pleasure of Government	...	...	1	74	...	16	...	...	3	503	...	536
	5. Up to the time of settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of these holdings	...	...	342	75,192	...	23,136	...	...	885	8,502	...	8,092
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	6,663	Total. 111,660. / Of which cultivated. 98,714.	...	...	...	...	14,385	Total. 83,978. / Of which cultivated. 77,020.		...

STATEMENT No XI.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GURGAON.						DELHI.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári...	3	3	188	12,820	4,273	5,712	...	...	..	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	20	20	10,987	108,592	5,430	6,673	7	7	3,718	31,485	4,498	5,998
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári...	114	114	3,056	92,573	812	713	69	69	2,132	50,523	732	725
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,108	1,108	94,983	1,020,026	921	881	702	702	78,426	721,166	1,027	1,078
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári...	7	7	74	1,947	278	56	20	20	890	3,837	192	40
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	517	1,865	155	73	13	13	946	3,845	296	68
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,264	1,264	109,805	1,237,823	979	1,021	811	811	86,112	810,856	1,000	1,048
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	105	11,990	...	10,001	...	...	2,517	23,383	...	34,791
2. „ subject to conditions...		...	...	1,222	3,562	...	5,834	...	...	930	5,929	...	8,834
3. For life or lives		...	...	44	229	...	799	...	...	133	1,136	...	2,537
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	676	476	...	20,243	...	...	397	243	...	14,807
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	32	32	...	68	...	...	128	215	...	274
Total of these holdings		...	...	2,079	16,289	...	36,945	...	...	4,105	30,906	...	61,243
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	40,343	Total. 149,650. / Of which cultivated. 139,325.	...	...	...	...	11,158	Total. 68,688. / Of which cultivated. 58,675.	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KARNAL.						UMBALLA.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	8	7,240	55,186	5,519	6,634	...	...	....	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	110	110	3,130	94,769	862	365	72	72	1,079	40,647	565	360
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,225	1,219	136,635	1,823,523	1,489	781	1,645	1,645	152,130	1,062,202	646	676
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	42	42	733	12,534	298	46	30	30	377	5,340	178	46
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	42	42	1,449	18,902	450	60	46	46	1,746	13,915	303	58
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	3	3	5	3,995	1,332	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,432	1,424	149,192	2,008,909	1,403	746	1,793	1,793	155,332	1,122,104	626	637
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	4,080	302,176	...	167,989	...	...	8,257	650,213	...	484,555
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	3,793	186,174	...	92,610	...	...	794	7,314	...	6,534
3. For life or lives		...	...	238	2,456	...	1,007	...	...	366	3,013	...	3,909
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	240	3,115	...	11,485	...	...	1,466	2,324	...	2,806
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	803	1,441	...	1,630	...	...	867	2,119	...	3,116
Total of these holdings		...	...	9,154	495,362	...	274,721	...	...	11,750	664,983	...	500,920
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	21,235	Total. 90,589.	Of which cultivated. 74,250.	...	...	...	36,157	Total. 119,394.	Of which cultivated. 107,814.	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIMLA.						KANGRA.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	20	48,477	204,179	216	153
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	78	9,721	972	486
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	23	23	5,348	40,728	1,771	778	5,651	667	246,168	1,482,226	262	136
,, ,, less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	15	6,069	1,011	49
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	15	679	4,548	168	38
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	23	23	5,348	40,728	1,771	778	6,641	718	290,417	1,706,743	257	139
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	85	1,028	...	1,011	...	...	116	4,878	...	1,670
2. ,, subject to conditions		...	...	36	763	...	525	...	...	1,485	314,411	...	1,59,349
3. For life or lives		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,908	12,450	...	11,681
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	41,756	...	31,194
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	3	8	...	21	...	...	3,790	920	...	778
Total of these holdings		...	...	124	1,799	...	1,557	...	...	9,801	374,415	...	2,04,672
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	1,890	Total. 2,005 / Of which cultivated. 970	...	...	...	...	40,432	Total. 134,634 / Of which cultivated. 92,755	...	

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HOSHIARPUR.						JULLUNDUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6,790	6,790	8,500
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ..	2	2	213	5,595	2,798	6,258	16	16	12,815	61,160	3,823	8,109
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	97	97	1,133	68,527	706	418	33	32	529	15,299	464	395
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,882	1,683	147,060	1,294,114	688	723	1,220	1,192	118,479	730,565	599	1,041
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	57	57	800	12,356	217	40	24	24	1,442	7,119	297	28
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	137	137	5,042	36,487	266	65	21	21	3,136	3,758	179	49
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,175	2,176	154,248	1,417,079	652	655	1,315	1,286	136,402	824,691	627	1,082
	ADDENDA.												
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,441	2,561	...	34,391	...	...	605	54,949	...	51,090
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,409	6,673	...	28,119	...	...	1,780	17,115	...	23,290
3. For life or lives		...	...	532	1,418	...	13,445	...	...	799	11,855	...	14,690
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	344	1,575	...	27,395	...	...	177	140	...	19,176
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	753	903	...	3,091	...	...	...	...	...	489
Total of these holdings		...	...	4,479	13,130	...	1,06,441	...	...	3,361	84,059	...	1,08,735
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	60,761	Total. 135,699 / Of which cultivated. 99,582	...	...	...	...	47,200	Total. 99,957 / Of which cultivated. 86,513	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		LUDHIANA.						FEROZEPORE.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	10	8,761	54,199	5,420	6,044	12	12	7,723	82,522	6,877	5,747
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	21	21	378	11,131	530	483	231	231	1,499	332,635	1,440	347
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	852	852	108,531	799,925	939	1,221	1,229	1,229	103,279	2,155,418	1,754	771
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	12	12	299	2,612	218	38	77	77	1,064	24,210	314	45
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	629	3,047	254	48	64	64	1,315	18,404	288	55
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	4	4	4	3,718	930	260
	Total ...	907	907	118,598	870,914	960	1,225	1,617	1,617	114,884	2,616,907	1,618	683
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,270	144,637	...	1,71,967	...	...	9,062	441,295	...	1,63,162
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,121	4,302	...	7,474	...	...	602	34,024	...	18,759
3. For life or lives		...	...	823	3,689	...	6,184	...	...	434	11,513	...	14,021
4. At pleasure of Government		...	..	268	980	...	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	406	1,750	...	2,503	...	...	154	1,583	...	1,487
Total of these holdings		...	...	3,888	155,358	...	1,89,158	...	...	10,252	488,415	...	1,97,429
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	23,555	Total. 102,167 / Of which cultivated. 97,841	...	...	...	...	35,863	Total. 219,892 / Of which cultivated. 197,333	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MOOLTAN.						JHANG.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	19	19	2,910	110,883	5,836	6,345	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	88	88	1,185	99,496	1,131	401	38	38	830	36,752	967	245
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	926	926	63,787	1,682,446	1,817	858	691	691	57,981	1,514,997	2,192	549
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	143	143	1,216	46,665	326	38	122	122	2,585	77,441	635	14
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ..	198	198	3,965	94,972	480	52	131	131	3,873	98,330	751	49
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	61	61	3,422	184,750	3,029	2,280	501	501	10,156	777,080	1,551	447
	Total ...	1,435	1,435	76,485	2,219,212	1,546	770	1,483	1,483	75,425	2,504,600	1,689	432
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	255	28,570	...	9,408	...	...	79	14,194	...	1,959
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	167	11,561	...	2,767	...	...	133	9,858	...	3,564
3. For life or lives		...	...	81	13,960	...	4,196	...	...	39	2,552	...	2,369
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	124	1,488	...	12,225	...	...	28	1,443	...	1,458
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	5	11	...	20	...	...	144	130	...	7,474
Total of these holdings		...	...	632	55,590	...	28,616	...	...	423	28,177	...	16,824
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	11,766	Total. 267,074 / Of which cultivated. 101,010	...	...			16,202	Total. 200,519 / Of which cultivated. 70,629		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MONTGOMRRY.						LAHORE.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	4,081	68,767	8,596	5,837
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	203	213	2,051	235,982	1,162	209	116	109	981	106,798	921	423
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	705	714	37,518	864,352	1,226	336	1,290	1,241	94,007	1,843,293	1,429	657
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	178	181	2,614	89,713	504	71	70	69	878	26,074	372	47
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	225	234	7,904	112,985	502	147	86	83	1,884	30,133	350	69
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	119	126	2,077	144,031	1,210	285	18	18	36	12,143	675	341
	Total ...	1,430	1,468	52,164	1,447,063	1,012	262	1,588	1,528	101,867	2,087,208	1,314	604
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	49	22,783	...	5,455	...	...	301	97,958	...	45,664
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	112	14,577	...	2,990	...	...	853	92,862	...	46,355
3. For life or lives		...	...	51	14,531	...	3,377	...	...	757	77,855	...	25,698
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	14	1,026	...	152	...	...	779	2,686	...	15,240
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	655	...	490
Total of these holdings		...	...	226	52,917	...	11,974	...	...	2,764	272,016	...	133,447
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				4,495	Total. 119,396. / Of which cultivated. 53,660.					34,290	Total. 247,269 / Of which cultivated. 160,727		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		AMRITSAR.						GURDASPUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	16	16	9,649	67,747	4,234	7,125	3	3	2,647	14,322	4,774	8,621
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	18	12	127	10,786	599	661	81	81	965	32,591	402	466
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,020	1,006	102,711	912,224	894	1,100	2,191	2,191	114,423	1,102,189	503	665
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	9	4	382	2,732	304	23	25	25	304	5,165	207	33
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	9	8	484	1,607	179	61	65	65	1,891	10,778	166	3
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	1	60	60	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,073	1,047	113,354	995,156	927	1,164	2,365	2,365	120,230	1,165,045	493	645
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	341	74,897	...	96,430	...	...	118	4,705	...	10,785
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	928	47,213	...	69,667	...	...	1,076	34,410	...	45,856
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,028	11,117	...	18,406	...	...	1,964	17,558	...	26,211
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	1,235	2,931	...	17,602	...	...	1,143	6,551	...	32,515
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,388	3,325	...	3,517	...	...	560	1,659	...	2,600
Total of these holdings		...	...	4,920	139,483	...	205,622	...	...	4,861	64,883	...	117,967
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				55,427	Total. 133,831. / Of which cultivated. 125,913.					55,730	Total. 183,573. / Of which cultivated. 155,687.		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIALKOT.						GUJRAT.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattídári and bhayachára ...	3	3	1,412	8,315	2,772	6,849	1	1	629	5,108	5,108	6,641
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári...	63	58	891	26,130	415	400	20	20	360	17,515	876	310
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2,330	2,072	130,508	1,208,236	519	613	1,304	1,304	111,786	1,140,435	875	627
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamínnári...	25	17	800	5,884	235	39	13	13	155	3,819	294	41
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	95	61	2,643	11,254	118	60	75	75	2,898	13,248	177	62
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2,123	2,123	300
	Total ...	2,516	2,211	136,254	1,259,819	501	538	1,414	1,414	115,828	1,182,248	836	591
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	12	4,689	...	2,072	...	...	86	800	...	5,057
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	2,245	27,311	...	34,828	...	...	438	12,121	...	25,470
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,955	23,894	...	26,516	...	...	389	5,534	...	6,879
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	4,578	1,295	...	28,892	...	...	1,294	1,769	...	19,062
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1	9	...	19	...	...	148	716	...	854
Total of these holdings		...	...	8,791	57,198	...	92,327	...	...	2,355	20,940	...	57,322
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				60,162	Total. 231,435. / Of which cultivated. 214,217.					54,709	Total. 129,971. / Of which cultivated. 121,424.		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GUJRANWALA.						SHAHPUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	213	26,680	13,340	6,088	7	7	3,232	102,901	14,700	6,570
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	90	92	989	91,345	1,015	459	43	43	366	86,155	2,004	545
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,085	1,102	56,180	1,517,452	1,399	758	567	567	53,107	1,973,446	3,481	892
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	12	12	77	4,693	391	41	10	10	82	4,237	424	59
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	18	18	336	5,230	291	56	27	27	486	34,654	1,283	62
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	105	105	5,617	205,955	1,961	1,137	56	56	313	77,254	1,380	306
	Total ...	1,312	1,331	63,412	1,851,355	1,411	760	710	710	57,586	2,278,647	3,209	837
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	120	267,836	...	110,870	...	...	52	45,008	...	24,984
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,291	16,214	...	12,623	...	...	127	54,138	...	18,141
3. For life or lives		...	...	510	18,289	...	17,511	...	...	62	36,998	...	7,994
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	84	356	...	985	...	...	84	350	...	8,412
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	36	352	...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of these holdings		...	...	2,041	303,047	...	142,436	...	...	325	136,494	...	59,531
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				8,466	Total. 132,722. / Of which cultivated. 98,312.					18,973	Total. 216,885. / Of which cultivated. 111,522.		

STATEMENT No. XI.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		JHELUM.						RAWALPINDI.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	1,358	140,123	70,062	6,810	1	1	700	9,081	9,081	6,200
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári...	31	30	506	61,384	1,980	499	53	53	233	122,922	2,319	355
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	886	873	106,816	2,111,164	2,383	781	1,447	1,447	166,992	2,663,563	1,841	648
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári...	11	8	193	4,956	451	41	24	24	137	10,407	434	43
	2. Pattídári and bhayachára ...	52	48	1,479	17,246	332	66	167	167	7,609	71,041	425	61
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	27	8	64	9,648	357	103	11	11	12	4,777	434	105
	Total ...	1,009	969	110,416	2,344,521	2,324	724	1,703	1,703	175,683	2,881,791	1,692	572
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	135	43,189	...	12,202	...	...	180	156,400	...	12,407
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	284	4,999	...	2,551	...	...	476	184,451	...	21,836
3. For life or lives		...	...	144	6,241	...	3,206	...	...	600	100,309	...	27,634
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	151	8,028	...	14,809	...	...	89	2,508	...	2,035
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	24	51	...	63	...	...	17	42	...	52
Total of these holdings		...	...	738	62,508	...	32,831	...	...	1,362	443,710	...	63,964
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				25,045	Total. 125,553. / Of which cultivated. 74,425.					32,908	Total. 242,714. / Of which cultivated. 164,798.		

STATEMENT No. XI.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HAZARA.						PESHAWAR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000..	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	2,187	89,998	44,999	22,499	31	31	16,658	165,909	5,352	6,249
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndari	116	116	1,983	166,606	1,436	369	65	65	3,161	85,973	1,323	456
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	513	513	51,617	1,421,177	2,770	463	681	681	111,066	1,336,146	1,962	1,055
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári...	114	114	656	48,132	422	42	17	17	2,619	17,183	1,011	20
	2. Pattidári and bhayachárà ...	191	191	5,479	94,903	497	56	44	44	2,281	65 958	1,499	66
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	936	936	61,922	1,820,816	1,945	328	838	838	135,785	1,671,169	1,994	1,128
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1	...	...	44	...	...	12	23,720	...	6,146
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,215	466,309	...	60,328	...	...	781	74,190	...	50,876
3. For life or lives		...	...	178	19,049	...	4,775	...	...	5,155	131,893	...	62,465
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	3	...	...	108	...	...	11,085	26,970	...	55,623
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	572	880	...	11,034	...	...	80	660	...	1,210
Total of these holdings		...	...	1,969	486,238	...	76,289	...	...	17,113	257,433	...	176,320
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				25,468	Total. 86,853. / Of which cultivated. 46,387.					32,026	Total. 108,217. / Of which cultivated. 90,909.		

STATEMENT No. XI.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders of share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders of share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KOHAT.						BANNU.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1	1	5,074	43,777	43,777	5,062	11	11	11,353	472,153	42,923	6,735
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamindari...	28	28	141	67,912	2,425	264	24	24	362	35,586	1,483	342
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	207	202	46,549	1,490,607	7,201	811	389	389	103,117	1,808,458	4,649	918
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári...	14	14	88	26,134	1,867	58	14	14	47	96,766	6,912	53
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	25	25	1,239	79,134	3,165	59	50	50	3,114	37,323	746	50
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	13	12	148	43,210	3,324	598	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	288	282	53,239	1,750,774	6,079	661	488	488	123,993	2,450,286	5,021	924
	ADDENDA.												
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	6	108,960	...	4,033	...	...	25	71,389	...	24,237
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	91	4,202	...	3,859	...	...	4,342	5,136	...	18,960
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,756	80,795	...	5,233	...	...	52	1,764	...	1,610
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	5,872	37,736	...	3,027	...	...	22	...	...	825
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,181	36,824	...	6,816	...	...	204	93	...	4,261
Total of these holdings		...	...	8,906	268,517	...	22,968	...	...	4,645	78,382	...	49,893
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				21,789						49,174			
					Total.	Of which cultivated.					Total.	Of which cultivated.	
					118,594.	64,082.					347,547.	173,442.	

STATEMENT No. XI.—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.						DERA GGAZI KHAN.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	11	11	10,193	493,328	44,848	7,817	8	8	8,141	168,419	21,052	6,618
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	31	31	1,414	102,455	3,305	578	40	40	368	252,727	6,318	305
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	636	636	117,283	4,363,109	6,860	847	512	512	121,218	2,231,516	4,358	804
,, ,, less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	13	13	163	15,165	1,167	34	41	41	503	205,372	5,009	31
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	111	111	5,307	265,290	2,390	40	89	89	7,228	153,015	1,719	36
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	14	5	18	14,682	1,049	82	30	30	235	19,553	652	266
	Total ...	816	807	134,378	5,254,029	6,439	795	720	720	137,693	3,303,602	4,209	716
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	74	666,248	...	104,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. ,, subject to conditions		...	...	395	26,357	...	9,993	...	...	2,424	44,153	...	2,056
3. For life or lives		...	...	138	114,436	...	11,178	...	...	136	14,607	...	5,860
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	179	931	...	4,819	...	...	539	62,047	...	38,923
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	80	672	...	2,018	...	...	616	662,239	...	30,681
Total of these holdings		...	...	866	808,644	...	132,017	...	...	3,715	783,046	...	77,520
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				24,274	Total. 467,484	Of which cultivated. 135,538				33,892	Total. 449,068.	Of which cultivated. 196,783.	

STATEMENT No. XI—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MUZAFFARGARH.						GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	189	19,610	4,903	6,409
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	6	6	5,183	74,558	12,426	6,213	1,294	265	210,444	2,970,696	2,296	1,395
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	30	30	665	106,613	3,554	482	2,061	2,153	33,000	3,044,158	1,477	454
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	578	578	88,349	1,516,093	2,623	917	34,730	29,400	3,102,044	47,358,476	1,363	679
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	14	14	274	7,426	530	36	1,151	1,137	19,514	776,609	692	43
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	68	68	2,127	27,399	403	54	2,112	2,067	77,947	1,334,733	632	64
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	5	5	5	640	128	48	973	951	22,134	1,511,295	1,553	597
	Total ..	701	701	96,603	1,732,729	2,472	836	42,325	35,977	3,465,272	57,015,577	1,347	641
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	41	2,848	...	2,170	...	...	29,879	3,332,736	...	1,619,779
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	146	406	...	373	...	...	30,999	1,713,611	...	786,632
3. For life or lives		..	...	8	35	...	156	...	...	21,736	757,985	...	336,792
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	67	39	...	8,893	...	...	32,454	209,340	...	394,293
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	2	13	...	14	...	...	12,068	717,302	...	85,027
Total of these holdings		...	...	264	3,341	...	11,608	...	...	127,136	6,730,974	...	3,222,523
B.—Land included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				17,942	Total. 148,889. / Of which cultivated. 66,839.					922,380	Total. 5,270,907. / Of which cultivated. 3,357,046.		

STATEMENT No. XII.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.		Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
		HISSAR.		ROHTAK.		GURGAON.		DELHI.		KARNAL.		UMBALLA.	
Total cultivated area		239,837	2,648,452	237,543	956,227	290,198	967,621	216,436	529,671	267,575	1,083,072	333,522	749,141
Area cultivated by owners		72,218	994,704	102,863	591,164	125,708	490,328	84,941	288,004	131,685	754,977	156,788	475,203
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent		6,402	27,294	8,471	9,907	10,738	15,998	8,993	6,579	11,850	8,620	15,449	5,709
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS. — *With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	26,153	316,959	13,103	40,279	21,678	67,127	19,120	43,225	12,712	34,883	23,836	43,184
	Paying other cash rent	22,242	185,086	1,651	5,202	5,265	17,448	3,861	9,586	2,134	6,955	768	740
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	3,162	23,898	155	425	591	3,766	774	1,587	2,185	7,890	7,906	16,845
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS. — *Without right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	9,063	74,050	31,215	66,939	30,073	68,205	30,332	43,210	26,209	51,907	11,869	13,219
	Paying other cash rent	80,188	839,281	59,843	192,477	77,773	240,919	50,744	109,089	25,845	78,458	26,903	39,081
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	20,409	187,180	20,242	49,834	18,372	63,830	17,671	28,391	54,955	139,382	90,003	155,160
Total held by tenants paying rents		161,217	1,626,454	126,209	355,156	153,752	461,295	122,502	235,088	124,040	319,475	161,285	268,229

DETAIL.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	2,871	3,262	2	...	450	582	121	64	1,229	2,605	505	4,926
		(2). Half produce or more	431	9,816	11,019	13,585	4,735	17,694	5,374	5,607	915	9,145	2,525	56,905
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half...	25	3,175	1,743	2,141	758	2,949	937	1,397	650	9,586	3,884	54,007
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	9,757	110,326	9,653	8,825	18,809	15,717	7,328	5,269	8,748	39,112	1,684	26,712
		(5). Less than one-third	10,265	37,148	1,860	692	1,618	382	979	634	11,424	49,822	34	3,493
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	...	104	290	24	114	22	517	164	5,235	911	180	305
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	23,349	163,831	24,567	25,267	26,484	37,346	15,256	13,135	28,201	111,181	8,812	146,348
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	2,725	71,325	21,301	45,638	14,002	54,203	13,709	29,501	18,944	32,963	661	12,558
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	38,876	800,405	38,915	153,562	50,802	190,117	35,891	73,198	29,431	49,027	2,721	36,360
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	107,211	728,513	168,433	354,476	249,927	528,409	266,218	313,285	135,828	122,189	271,869	

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	SIMLA.		KANGRA.		HOSHIARPUR.		JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPORE.	
Total cultivated area	8,417	10,376	244,797	588,406	643,593	711,707	440,572	663,279	308,265	754,691	353,388	2,101,331
Area cultivated by owners	5,732	8,439	167,911	374,277	204,199	332,860	168,869	368,444	141,536	487,449	126,208	965,746
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	607	271	9,164	3,047	35,556	10,828	21,855	7,544	10,506	3,987	14,588	21,418
Area cultivated by tenants paying rents: With right of occupancy. Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	45	56	4,028	5,432	111,071	105,289	30,892	38,178	11,351	23,519	37,586	129,404
Paying other cash rents	24	52	3,220	4,367	14,465	13,410	3,847	5,837	1,345	1,339	14,817	144,656
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	...	...	12,565	20,118	25,668	27,101	4,871	6,377	3,062	7,378	11,647	67,824
Without right of occupancy. Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	577	379	5,854	8,367	15,413	11,118	12,190	14,054	8,391	13,699	9,157	22,496
Paying other cash rent	700	688	7,583	10,890	85,669	74,677	81,107	83,435	64,474	89,529	31,909	168,376
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	732	491	134,472	161,908	151,552	136,424	116,941	139,410	67,600	127,791	107,476	581,411
Total held by tenants paying rents	2,078	1,666	167,722	211,082	403,838	368,019	249,848	287,291	156,223	263,255	212,592	1,114,167

Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will. Rents in kind.	(1).	Zabti rents	...	...	702	1,685	141	1,857	158	676	41	185	10	3
	(2).	Half produce or more	55	276	40,027	74,841	7,939	111,172	46,187	87,835	14,274	76,997	36,792	93,358
	(3).	Two-fifths and less than half	...	6	3,473	16,080	1,036	5,863	1,167	2,052	7,349	10,418	2,098	2,392
	(4).	One-third and less than two-fifths	15	30	1,133	17,604	385	6,394	201	661	6,295	9,485	41,957	73,219
	(5).	Less than one-third	...	13	51	352	19	536	22	108	1,170	973	199,641	131,796
	(6).	By fixed amount of produce	7	89	4,081	1,879	125	957	200	143	197	407	49	96
	(7).	Total area under rents in kind	77	414	49,467	112,441	9,645	126,779	47,935	91,475	29,326	98,465	280,547	300,864
Cash rents.	(8).	Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	26	353	733	7,634	609	10,509	5,577	8,477	2,912	10,787	8,796	13,700
	(9).	Total paying other cash rents	52	636	1,518	9,372	4,321	70,356	44,675	38,760	23,697	65,832	78,018	90,358
	(10).	Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9	462	2,148	25,775	30,100	80,786	687,716	665,244	279,006	302,370	449,037	231,749	304,981

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	MOOLTAN.		JHANG.		MONTGOMERY.		LAHORE.		AMRITSAR.		GURDASPUR.	
Total cultivated area	105,948	824,338	130,000	703,958	78,413	425,228	310,549	1,177,330	456,347	776,196	500,894	827,720
Area cultivated by owners	27,152	184,920	44,651	356,843	13,244	71,202	105,704	513,553	169,279	386,566	170,788	403,973
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	641	741	882	1,639	1,292	2,363	23,281	17,526	25,785	11,424	20,087	8,972
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. *With right of occupancy.* — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	993	4,207	309	1,190	2,024	3,750	20,034	65,822	38,322	51,955	35,268	55,649
With right of occupancy. — Paying other cash rents	160	668	20	59	84	214	1,651	6,478	1,475	2,876	4,606	6,773
With right of occupancy. — Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,547	16,697	2,246	8,411	1,861	7,171	2,512	9,948	458	876	4,861	7,665
Without right of occupancy. — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	1,423	4,972	8,161	62,119	1,376	3,804	14,866	51,117	25,133	25,349	23,730	29,960
Without right of occupancy. — Paying other cash rents	1,609	12,172	1,584	11,271	449	1,430	31,249	112,268	84,896	144,403	61,811	92,442
Without right of occupancy. — Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	71,493	599,961	72,147	352,426	58,083	335,294	111,252	400,618	110,999	152,747	179,743	222,286
Total held by tenants paying rents	78,155	638,677	84,467	435,476	63,877	351,663	181,564	646,251	261,283	378,206	310,019	414,775
DETAIL.	AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL. *Rents in kind.* — (1). Zabti rents	166	...	25	287	88	...	694	695	126	118	3,294	9,443
(2). Half produce or more	203,028	38,474	190,230	55,768	8,054	1,478	28,480	24,505	50,090	37,650	37,196	135,003
(3). Two-fifths and less than half	73,123	6,395	11,564	1,985	6,698	5,199	4,336	3,191	5,843	3,695	2,380	11,647
(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	201,360	30,716	57,184	12,899	15,186	21,668	64,180	58,806	18,875	11,741	1,729	12,301
(5). Less than one-third	45,398	987	21,309	580	252,978	23,815	162,835	38,899	756	362	149	1,148
(6). By fixed amount of produce	297	17	587	8	130	...	12,802	1,195	18,656	4,835	5,215	2,781
(7). Total area under rents in kind	523,372	76,589	280,899	71,527	283,134	52,160	273,327	127,291	94,346	58,401	49,963	172,323
Cash rents. — (8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	3,111	1,861	57,754	4,365	2,653	1,151	34,238	16,879	12,677	12,672	6,993	22,967
(9). Total paying other cash rents	10,181	1,991	11,254	17	1,064	366	69,688	42,580	65,570	78,833	29,020	63,422
(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9	59,732	5,038	15,087	75	2,939	514	271,516	118,163	484,276	330,418	208,478	266,038

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	SIALKOT.		GUJRAT.		GUJRANWALA.		SHAHPUR.		JHELUM.		RAWALPINDI.	
Total cultivated area	552,890	924,114	333,057	822,264	226,535	925,166	143,105	717,092	324,482	1,050,552	483,805	1,287,186
Area cultivated by owners	170,461	432,715	136,335	512,426	70,367	402,649	66,330	370,287	134,467	586,883	196,429	632,909
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	36,694	16,002	18,476	11,579	11,190	10,144	5,092	6,372	22,790	17,191	9,946	6,971
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent — With right of occupancy — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	46,469	58,780	36,107	55,313	10,995	35,647	3,684	13,934	28,225	77,541	35,595	62,785
Paying other cash rents	2,297	2,149	156	258	531	1,738	150	772	2,065	7,133	35,498	40,758
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,863	3,447	1,525	2,572	359	1,088	1,060	3,866	11,548	43,991	31,929	128,063
Without right of occupancy — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	26,441	38,764	24,616	35,402	23,529	75,143	6,962	21,574	10,628	17,260	6,189	5,190
Paying other cash rents	43,588	88,439	14,852	31,290	35,496	154,337	1,486	7,668	5,331	7,037	18,688	24,429
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	224,077	283,818	100,990	173,424	74,108	244,420	58,341	292,619	109,428	293,516	149,531	386,081
Total held by tenants paying rent	345,735	475,397	178,246	298,259	144,978	512,373	71,683	340,433	167,225	446,478	277,430	647,306

Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will. — Rents in kind.	(1).	Zabti rents	957	1,032	42	475	33	38	901	195	...	...	...	...
	(2).	Half produce or more	64,453	99,647	14,175	70,754	12,251	699	123,769	59,789	11,173	171,476	8,039	231,205
	(3).	Two-fifths and less than half	12,812	7,630	2,274	7,002	2,809	2,358	7,582	24,051	634	12,882	1,271	62,461
	(4).	One-third and less than two-fifths	14,885	2,280	27,269	33,623	31,203	22,631	38,542	34,172	706	77,114	432	67,568
	(5).	Less than one-third	1,090	225	2,687	1,465	80,967	17,646	1,359	2,232	12	19,357	134	14,931
	(6).	By fixed amount of produce	65,801	13,006	7,197	6,461	68,699	5,086	24	3	85	77	4	36
	(7).	Total area under rents in kind	159,998	123,820	53,644	119,780	195,962	48,458	172,177	120,442	12,610	280,906	9,880	376,201
Cash rents.	(8).	Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	24,388	14,376	12,572	22,830	61,763	13,380	4,566	17,008	568	16,692	137	5,053
	(9).	Total paying other cash rents	59,448	28,991	6,956	24,334	99,214	55,123	3,322	4,846	131	6,906	1,667	22,762
	(10).	Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9	212,187	81,488	18,009	44,078	258,087	90,409	6,925	6,057	813	10,798	31,730	50,876

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.		KOHAT.		BANNU.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.		DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
Total cultivated area			154,503	428,686	191,727	892,321	82,165	314,650	162,484	846,892	140,222	846,116	123,647	978,660
Area cultivated by owners			63,602	183,706	96,992	502,111	44,971	190,332	82,164	518,292	50,005	331,653	32,930	303,537
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent			7,847	12,132	7,855	16,136	2,452	4,447	2,060	6,278	1,026	1,615	1,083	2,614
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	855	2,842	8,589	40,097	1,614	6,131	3,027	18,746	10,522	30,873	301	2,574
		Paying other cash rents	24,048	68,715	341	1,722	292	1,194	3	30	25	38	25	216
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	14,168	52,740	3,692	11,409	2,521	19,122	2,697	15,638	16,749	108,147	7,900	38,202
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	109	192	7,632	25,941	4,233	10,577	9,668	28,620	8,143	24,651	1,579	13,704
		Paying other cash rents	14,700	31,590	4,522	28,386	662	2,079	922	1,265	234	1,229	2,313	13,795
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	29,174	76,769	62,104	266,519	25,420	80,768	61,943	258,023	53,518	347,910	77,516	604,018
Total held by tenants paying rent			83,054	232,848	86,880	374,074	34,742	119,871	78,260	322,322	89,191	512,848	89,634	672,509

DETAIL.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS AT-WILL.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	2	555	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	..	44	...
		(2). Half produce or more	3,297	14,747	115,627	11,310	14,992	1,107	67,597	78,021	28,571	85,293	11,495	54,185
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	1,478	13,180	1,033	440	...	58	3,013	3,300	18,487	66,237	7,202	33,397
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	436	16,709	8,051	20,282	391	8,573	3,231	69,717	10,276	67,008	95,647	154,345
		(5). Less than one-third	897	25,265	12,285	96,802	76	55,472	4,902	26,798	14,592	56,945	136,942	109,754
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	48	155	605	84	55	44	406	1,032	239	262	224	783
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	6,158	70,611	137,601	128,918	15,514	65,254	79,153	178,870	72,165	275,745	251,554	352,464
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána ...	21	171	4,314	21,627	1,000	9,577	1,394	27,226	9,131	15,520	6,381	7,323
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	3,003	28,587	12,876	15,510	260	1,819	911	354	606	623	6,974	6,821
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	34,111	48,000	92,613		2,061	1,414	17,488	78	1,628	293	32,929	8,631

STATEMENT No. XII—*concluded.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	MUZAFFARGARH.		.....		.....		.....		.....		GRAND TOTAL.	
Total cultivated area	138,684	435,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,323,600	27,057,450
Area cultivated by owners	47,639	147,800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,212,168	13,163,952
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	2,347	1,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	355,005	277,244
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. *With right of occupancy.* — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	3,029	9,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597,427	1,444,892
Paying other cash rents	74	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,140	536,738
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,891	8,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,973	670,904
Without right of occupancy. — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	5,461	15,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400,222	877,191
Paying other cash rents	666	2,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917,796	2,694,642
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	76,577	249,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,506,869	7,391,887
Total held by tenants paying rent	88,698	285,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,756,427	13,616,254

Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT WILL. *Rents in kind.*	(1).	Zabti rents	26	47	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12,632	28,732
	(2).	Half produce or more	17,370	20,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180,160	1,748,412
	(3).	Two-fifths and less than half	8,218	7,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,877	382,553
	(4).	One-third and less than two-fifths	81,188	35,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776,736	1,070,942
	(5).	Less than one-third	66,568	11,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033,019	730,176
	(6).	By fixed amount of produce	1,438	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,507	41,141
	(7).	Total area under rents in kind	174,808	74,650	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	3,389,931	4,001,956
Cash rents.	(8).	Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikáná ...	12,257	2,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345,913	531,278
	(9).	Total paying other cash rents	1,753	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732,815	1,961,827
	(10).	Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	9,155	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,129,299	

STATEMENT No. XIII.

PREVAILING RENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Districts.	Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at-will.										Districts.	Serial No.
		For land irrigated by wells only.		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*			
		Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		
		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.			
1	Hissár	4 12 9 to 1 12 0	33⅓ to 25	...	...	4 8 0 to 1 9 7	50 to 25	2 6 5 to 1 9 7	50 to 25	1 8 0 to 0 9 1	50 to 25	Hissár	1
2	Rohtak	9 9 7 to 4 6 3	50 to 33	5 10 9 to 4 12 10	50	7 10 0 to 4 12 10	50 to 33	...	...	3 10 6 to 2 3 3	50 to 33	Rohtak	2
3	Gurgáon	9 9 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	...	...	5 0 0 to 4 4 0	50	6 0 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	3 4 0 to 1 12 0	50 to 33	Gurgáon	3
4	Delhi	9 9 6 to 7 0 0	50 to 33⅓	9 9 6	50 to 33⅓	9 9 6 to 5 8 0	50 to 33⅓	4 12 9 to 3 0 0	50 to 33⅓	4 12 9 to 3 8 4	50 to 33⅓	Delhi	4
5	Karnál	14 6 5 to 0 7 2	33⅓ to 25	...	...	9 0 0 to 0 9 7	33⅓ to 25	10 12 10 to 0 13 0	50 to 25	6 6 5 to 0 6 0	33⅓ to 25	Karnál	5
6	Umballa	12 0 0 to 10 0 0	50 to 40	...	...	12 0 0	50	9 9 0 to 6 0 0	50 to 40	9 9 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 40	Umballa	6
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	Simla	7
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40	Kángra	8
9	Hoshiárpur ...	23 13 6 to 16 0 4	50	15 12 6	50	9 5 0	...	...	...	10 2 1 to 5 12 2	50	Hoshiárpur ...	9
10	Jullundur	21 0 0 to 15 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	16 0 0 to 7 0 0	50	11 0 0 to 5 4 0	50	Jullundur ...	10
11	Ludhiána	24 0 0 to 10 0 0	50 to 33	20 0 0	50 to 33	15 0 0 to 14 0 0	50 to 33	10 0 0 to 3 0 0	50	10 0 0 to 3 12 0	50 to 40	Ludhiána ...	11
12	Ferozepore	7 3 0 to 1 4 0	50 to 25	3 9 0 to 1 6 0	50 to 25	7 0 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 8 0	33 to 25	6 3 0 to 0 7 0	50 to 25	Ferozepore ...	12
13	Mooltán	...	45 to 18	...	48 to 30	...	49 to 30	...	49 to 33	...	49 to 31	Mooltan ...	13
14	Jhang	...	50 to 36	1 4 0	50	8 14 1 to 7 0 0	50 to 40	..	50 to 44	...	50 to 29	Jhang ...	14
15	Montgomery ...	12 0 0 to 8 0 0	33 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	50 to 20	12 0 0	33 to 17	...	33 to 17	Montgomery ...	15
16	Lahore	14 8 0 to 0 14 4	33 to 20	24 2 0 to 1 4 9	33 to 20	24 2 0 to 1 3 2	50 to 25	7 4 0 to 1 1 7	50 to 25	6 0 6 to 0 12 0	50 to 20	Lahore ...	16
17	Amritsar	7 6 0 to 6 4 0	48 to 35	9 12 0	45	9 12 0 to 3 12 0	46 to 37	7 10 0 to 4 4 0	49 to 47	5 0 0 to 3 12 0	49 to 43	Amritsar ...	17
18	Gurdáspur	10 0 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	8 0 0 to 6 6 0	50 to 33	8 0 0 to 7 0 0	50	7 3 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 25	6 12 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 25	Gurdáspur ...	18
19	Siálkot	9 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6 0 0	50	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50	8 0 0 to 1 2 0	50 to 33⅓	Sialkot ...	19
20	Gujrát	4 0 4 to 1 12 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	...	...	3 0 4 to 2 0 0	50 to 33⅓	2 10 4 to 1 8 0	50 to 33⅓	Gujrát ...	20
21	Gujránwála ...	4 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	...	33 to 25	4 0 0	33 to 20	2 0 0 to 1 4 0	40 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 0 0	33 to 25	Gujránwála ...	21
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	40 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30	Shahpur ...	22
23	Jhelum	19 0 0 to 3 5 4	50 to 40	8 0 0	50	...	50	2 9 7 to 1 11 0	50	1 11 0 to 0 15 0	50 to 33⅓	Jhelum ...	23
24	Ráwalpindi ...	20 0 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 40	...	...	12 0 0 to 2 4 9	50	2 8 0	50	4 8 0 to 0 14 0	50 to 33	Ráwalpindi ...	24
25	Hazára	20 0 0 to 12 0 0	50 to 40	...	...	40 0 0 to 8 0 0	50 to 25	...	...	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	Hazára ...	25
26	Pesháwar	18 0 5 to 8 7 6	50 to 33	18 0 0	48	36 12 0 to 2 8 10	50 to 44	4 1 3 to 2 9 6	50 to 23	3 7 3 to 0 3 7	43 to 18	Pesháwar ...	26
27	Kohát	...	50 to 33	...	...	6 0 0 to 3 0 0	50	...	...	1 4 0 to 0 8 0	25 to 20	Kohát ...	27
28	Bannu	...	50 to 33	0 5 7	50 to 12	21 11 0	75 to 33	...	50	...	50 to 20	Bannu ...	28
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4 0 8 to 0 12 0	33 to 16¼	2 8 8	...	6 0 0 to 1 6 0	50 to 44	4 8 0 to 2 12 0	50 to 25	1 10 0 to 0 12 0	50 to 25	Dera Ismail Khan	29
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5 0 0 to 1 1 10	29 to 25	6 11 2 to 4 11 1	38 to 25	5 0 0 to 0 13 6	38 to 25	6 5 0 to 0 13 8	34 to 25	1 9 11	33 to 25	Dera Gházi Khan	30
31	Muzaffargarh ...	...	29·69 to 25·0	...	37·5 to 25·0	...	37·5 to 33·3	...	50·0 to 33·3	...	...	Muzaffargarh ...	31

STATEMENT No. XIV.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial No.	Districts.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock, cows or buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissár ...	116,038	129,972	3,793	57,800	151,321	87,721	109,083	8,058	13,881	37,441	82,977	9,853	15
2	Rohtak ...	114,747	107,212	2,120	57,828	135,596	18,589	47,552	6,879	15,035	2,313	49,055	16,985	...
3	Gurgáon ...	141,689	171,073	7,543	75,394	135,656	31,849	115,596	13,123	16,657	1,915	61,700	13,273	9
4	Delhi ...	95,346	89,190	3,441	54,370	88,150	23,152	50,477	6,749	11,244	585	40,780	13,888	45
5	Karnál ...	176,452	141,824	6,943	152,086	181,387	50,844	68,543	13,715	16,334	1,145	75,681	15,665	39
6	Umballa ...	169,641	101,707	9,449	77,500	127,873	37,868	82,741	9,338	9,307	730	73,247	21,027	78
7	Simla ...	5,922	7,335	136	1,340	3,452	2,533	4,027	733	421	1	2,642	15	...
8	Kángra ...	242,197	190,790	16,602	70,173	198,613	241,716	342,798	6,592	1,105	90	106,815	112	18
9	Hoshiárpur	200,288	126,617	32,649	81,493	120,513	16,806	154,113	7,866	7,787	1,187	92,636	10,230	67
10	Jullundur ...	175,082	76,279	32,207	47,011	108,884	19,307	51,540	6,798	11,926	821	97,613	23,007	86
11	Ludhiána ...	129,814	81,490	3,935	52,690	95,528	22,531	52,150	5,520	10,557	2,114	61,289	21,546	25
12	Ferozepore	219,764	106,131	13,237	83,435	125,760	150,063	119,997	16,811	19,334	15,231	102,498	25,381	148
13	Mooltan ...	192,865	152,342	8,291	39,591	136,739	295,929	371,599	11,917	39,827	26,316	78,849	1,170	94
14	Jhang ...	149,052	188,622	23,775	45,749	72,246	208,125	150,330	7,373	18,243	16,071	80,508	4,698	86
15	Montgomery	102,194	153,354	24,509	62,086	58,363	279,661	204,414	8,732	25,932	14,049	52,107	407	87
16	Lahore ...	183,796	136,199	58,601	89,289	139,227	156,120	120,740	21,729	26,922	2,686	103,622	10,482	165
17	Amritsar ...	127,130	107,947	55,509	81,977	108,773	36,787	69,578	13,916	20,260	698	77,007	6,783	100
18	Gurdáspur ...	176,172	172,082	68,491	62,030	130,094	21,129	61,740	11,492	12,868	322	88,872	7,186	213
19	Siálkot ...	153,918	137,320	84,033	100,699	116,334	47,861	50,191	11,735	14,062	233	115,796	2,706	127
20	Gujrát ...	135,055	93,315	37,801	67,416	86,334	41,741	43,798	8,880	19,863	2,472	78,023	503	71
21	Gujránwála	124,374	131,486	68,252	80,990	127,978	113,205	76,519	11,447	17,511	2,472	83,537	3,045	53
22	Shahpur ...	97,749	143 575	17,059	43,827	61,319	221,498	123,492	8,320	20,346	12,200	59,617	1,152	258
23	Jhelum ...	124,795	112,967	5,586	26,320	79,066	181,305	176,758	8,676	36,418	8,441	80,630	227	212
24	Ráwalpindi	175,809	177,325	9,173	46,846	90,687	213,605	211,300	11,687	44,858	8,851	115,811	2,286	55
25	Hazára ...	97,768	95,853	5,517	91,128	51,750	108,329	177,732	4,300	13,241	570	47,583	307	6
26	Pesháwar ...	127,138	86,272	6,329	26,142	97,690	148,031	68,909	9,345	29,319	5,278	57,055	1,779	182
27	Kohát ...	54,339	42,014	879	4,473	20,125	88,299	111,765	2,507	15,826	3,131	26,807	189	4
28	Bannu ...	91,376	76,700	1,514	12,698	44,527	145,766	78,998	4,556	32,226	8,139	46,315	23	147
29	D. I. Khan	127,758	83,882	973	19,822	48,762	401,839	224,405	6,413	18,633	18,933	57,560	148	140
30	D. G. Khan	102,116	103,560	1,389	20,280	60,818	138,453	130,550	12,418	17,298	10,856	45,479	126	136
31	Muzaffargarh	124,538	113,202	5,632	36,367	60,897	126,196	109,565	8,657	15,500	6,189	56,272	58	174
	Grand Total	4,254,922	3,637,637	615,368	1,768,850	3,064,462	3,676,858	3,761,000	286,282	572,741	211,480	2,197,383	214,257	2,840

STATEMENT No. XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ANDMACHINES INTRODUCED DURING THE YEAR 1897-98, AND THE OPINION FORMED OF THEIR VALUE AFTER EXPERIMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Designation of implement.	Use.	Special advantages or instructions.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name and designation of official reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks by officials reporting.
1	Cotton ginning and pressing mill. (1 at Gujránwála and 1 at Háfizabad).	Ginning ...	Gins very sharp and produces full cotton.	...	England	Deputy Commissioner.	.....	.....	

STATEMENT No. XV A.

LIST OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES ALREADY REPORTED AS HAVING MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE YEARS 1882-83 TO 1897-98.

DISTRICT.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	REMARKS.
ROHTAK ... ... GURGAON ... ... DELHI ... ... KARNAL ... ... HOSHIARPUR ... ... JULLUNDUR ... ... FEROZEPORE ... ... MOOLTAN ... ... LAHORE ... ... HAZARA	Beheea Sugar Mill ...	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in these districts, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or re-adjusted except where there is a Workshop with special machinery.
PESHAWAR	Rurki-made Sugar Mill	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in this district, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or re-adjusted except where there is a Workshop with special mahinery.
LAHORE	Kaisar plough	...	Used by a few native agriculturists, but said to be too heavy of draught for general use. Its supposed advantage is that it inverts the soil.
SHAHPUR	Cotton Gin	The machine is not patronised by the agricultural population. Cotton traders have their cotton ginned here in considerable quantities.	The owners of the machine sustained a great loss owing to fall in the price of cotton, and sold the machine to one Devi Das. The machine is not worked at present.
FEROZEPORE	Burke's improved plough	...	This has been tried again by horse power with very fair result, but the native agriculturists have not taken to it, and it seems to have but little advantage over their ordinary ploughs. It does not invert the soil, but this is not a desideratum here.
FEROZEPORE	Reapers	These reapers were tried with success, but the native agriculturists do not take to them. Seventy-five ghumaos of crops were reaped by two reapers last year.	These reapers were again tried with success, but the native agriculturists generally do not take to it.

STATEMENT No. XVI.

ABSTRACT OF THE CANAL CLEARANCE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Receipt.					Expenditure.					
Districts.	Balance at hand at the beginning of the year.	Commutation for labour.	Fines for absences.	Other income.	Total.	Pay of labourers.	Tools and appliances.	Other expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Balance carried forward.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ferozepore	25,807 13 6	...	...	1,42,994 7 2	1,68,802 4 8	...	...	1,20,256 4 7	1,20,256 4 7	48,546 0 1	
Mooltan	61,555 0 0	52,925 0 0	...	18,456 0 0	1,32,936 0 0	65,106 0 0	...	...	65,106 0 0	67,830 0 0	
Peshawar	69 0 0	...	484 0 0	20,048 0 0	20,601 0 0	1,574 0 0	...	8,733 0 0	10,307 0 0	10,294 0 0	
Bannu	12,648 0 0	...	18,632 0 0	...	31,280 0 0	...	...	9,272 0 0	9,272 0 0	22,008 0 0	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5,550 0 0	6,138 0 0	52 0 0	7,654 0 0	19,394 0 0	7,540 0 0	...	4,840 0 0	12,380 0 0	7,014 0 0	
Muzaffargarh	12,336 0 0	53,971 0 0	...	5,752 0 0	72,059 0 0	2,956 0 0	...	33,150 0 0	36,106 0 0	35,953 0 0	
Total ...	1,17,965 13 6	1,13,034 0 0	19,168 0 0	1,94,904 7 2	4,45,072 4 8	77,176 0 0	...	1,76,251 4 7	2,53,427 4 7	1,91,645 0 1	

STATEMENT No. XVII.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Serial No.	District.	Receipts.					Ex		
		Balance at hand at the beginning of the year.	Patwári cess on land revenue, including cost of stationery.	Patwári cess on canal owners' rate.	Other income.	Total.	Salaries of patwáris.	Printing.	Paper and cloth.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hissár ...	16,719 7 3	56,920 7 2	12,187 6 11	291 1 9	86,118 7 1	36,004 2 8	...	485 6 1
							115 6 4	...	1 8 10
2	Rohtak ...	5,878 12 10	43,153 10 1	8,375 4 0	64 1 3	57,471 12 2	29,834 1 1	...	715 8 4
							123 4 6	...	2 15 4
3	Gurgáon ...	23,350 0 3	50,033 13 0	...	98 12 5	73,482 9 8	36,763 7 8	24 5 9	857 9 7
							118 9 6	0 1 4	2 12 3
4	Delhi ...	12,195 11 6	37,032 6 6	6,109 4 0	253 5 5	55,590 11 5	31,944 10 11	298 1 8	155 12 4
							135 5 9	1 4 3	0 10 7
5	Karnál ...	19,008 6 11	57,555 11 11	10,970 15 7	2,919 6 1	90,454 8 6	40,817 13 6	258 9 4	522 14 2
							115 10 1	0 11 9	1 7 8
6	Umballa ...	22,309 2 5	57,776 14 9	280 0 0	80 10 8	80,446 11 10	43,690 3 11	536 9 6	358 10 3
							114 10 9	1 6 6	0 15 1
7	Simla ...	217 3 9	1,018 13 1	...	...	1,236 0 10	939 1 4	56 4 3	10 1 3
							117 6 2	7 0 6	1 4 2
8	Kángra ...	43,360 13 7	49,842 2 2	...	949 1 1	94,152 0 10	41,204 8 3	3,402 15 6	647 4 7
							130 12 11	10 12 10	2 0 11
9	Hoshiárpur ...	37,940 0 10	59,771 0 0	...	3,181 11 0	1,00,892 11 10	60,254 11 1	1,486 11 9	111 7 2
							125 4 4	3 1 5	0 3 8
10	Jullundur ...	40,877 4 11	54,953 15 9	...	459 0 4	96,290 5 0	53,197 2 5	61 5 9	1,297 3 6
							127 4 3	0 2 4	3 1 8
11	Ludhiána ...	23,938 10 10	37,442 3 0	...	184 9 4	61,565 7 2	36,238 11 9	1,112 12 6	86 8 6
							120 12 9	3 11 4	0 4 7
12	Ferozepore ...	12,531 8 7	59,957 0 7	3,060 7 0	936 10 2	76,485 10 4	52,209 3 3	...	3,742 10 5
							142 4 2	...	10 3 2
13	Mooltan ...	66,108 4 10	66,260 2 3	1,023 12 0	2,663 3 10	1,36,055 6 11	42,325 9 8	5,174 11 6	2,581 2 5
							125 3 7	15 4 11	7 10 2
14	Jhang ...	18,284 0 7	24,627 10 4	...	...	42,911 10 11	20,920 3 5	254 4 0	987 4 1
							123 12 7	1 8 1	5 13 6
	New Colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery ...	14,014 9 0	18,559 5 6	7,288 5 2	4,758 6 4	44,620 10 0	24,579 8 6	4,858 0 9	339 3 9
							113 12 8	22 7 10	1 9 2
16	Lahore ...	7,951 1 1	50,824 12 1	1,581 3 9	8,164 13 9	68,521 14 8	45,747 3 7	1,195 2 9	324 0 7
							139 7 7	3 10 4	0 15 10
17	Amritsar ...	64,187 7 7	58,860 10 3	...	530 14 7	1,23,579 0 5	46,889 11 3	...	1,258 8 9
							144 4 5	...	3 13 11
18	Gurdáspur ...	38,046 6 7	73,020 14 3	...	284 14 9	1,11,352 3 7	65,569 7 4	1,900 4 2	305 8 9
							134 1 5	3 14 2	0 10 0
19	Siálkot ...	43,198 4 2	79,294 9 3	...	20 8 9	1,22,513 6 2	61,022 9 0	838 9 7	1,270 8 2
							145 4 8	1 15 11	3 0 5
20	Gujrát ...	9,170 11 6	38,612 6 4	...	181 7 5	47,964 9 3	35,791 15 5	...	1,672 3 7
							146 11 0	...	6 13 8
21	Gujránwála ...	48,984 4 5	45,649 4 4	...	22 0 0	94,655 8 9	37,242 3 2	17 0 0	879 7 0
							129 12 3	0 0 11	3 1 0
22	Shahpur ...	21,843 6 3	29,500 5 11	1,840 1 5	...	53,183 13 7	26,432 15 8	...	833 13 6
							133 8 0	...	4 3 6
23	Jhelum ...	9,820 2 1	33,832 4 3	...	3,602 11 1	47,255 1 5	30,175 9 0	286 9 0	1,105 2 4
							120 11 3	1 2 4	4 6 9
24	Ráwalpindi ...	21,686 2 7	56,511 7 10	...	...	78,197 10 5	49,582 4 1	...	1,859 10 5
							142 1 1	...	5 5 3
25	Hazára ...	11,883 11 9	19,196 0 0	...	744 3 3	31,823 15 0	18,606 9 0	20 13 0	57 10 0
							136 13 0	0 2 5	0 6 9
26	Pesháwar ...	28,825 1 3	57,746 0 6	...	714 15 10	87,286 1 7	38,658 15 6	57 4 7	195 3 6
							117 13 10	0 2 10	0 9 6
27	Kohát ...	6,426 8 2	12,992 4 6	...	112 6 7	19,531 3 3	10,775 15 2	86 5 0	341 13 11
							129 13 3	1 0 8	4 1 11
28	Bannu ...	11,812 12 3	...	21,428 15 1	319 2 11	33,560 14 3	20,100 3 5	...	947 14 7
							119 10 4	...	5 10 3
29	D. I. Khan ...	22,622 7 10	39,333 12 6	...	368 9 7	62,324 13 11	29,799 3 3	46 13 6	1,173 12 1
							135 7 3	0 3 5	5 5 4
30	D. G. Khan ...	2,016 9 8	25,657 0 2	2,623 0 0	11,795 0 2	42,091 10 0	22,535 15 7	...	2,678 10 3
							139 1 9	...	16 8 7
31	Muzaffargarh...	39,222 6 1	33,690 7 7	387 10 0	244 15 10	73,545 7 6	29,810 0 11	1,813 0 0	1,659 13 10
							131 5 2	7 15 9	7 5 0
	Grand Total	7,44,431 9 4	13,29,627 7 10	77,156 4 11	43,946 1 22	21,95,162 2 3	11,19,664 0 9	23,786 9 10	29,462 13 8
	Average ...	...	...	...	...		129 4 11	2 12 0	3 5 6

No. XVII.

PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

EXPENDITURE.

Survey equipment.	Patwáris' Schools.	Rewards and gratuities.	Contribution to Kánúngo establishment.	Other charges.	Total expenditure.	Balance at credit at close of the year.	Number of patwáris and assistants.	Pay, &c., due at the end of 30th September and not disallowed.	District.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
...	174 7 10	240 0 0	4,000 0 0	91 15 0	40,995 15 7	45,122 7 6	312	10,683 12 5	Hissár.
...	0 8 11	0 12 4	12 13 2	0 4 9	131 6 4				
19 2 6	124 1 6	260 0 0	1,000 0 0	207 7 9	32,160 5 2	25,311 7 0	242	8,409 0 6	Rohtak.
0 1 3				0 13 9	132 14 4				
...	114 6 11	...	6,000 0 0	2,596 6 9	46,356 4 8	27,126 5 0	310	11,483 15 7	Gurgáon.
...				8 6 0	149 8 7				
...	198 5 0	...	4,000 0 0	424 9 4	37,021 7 3	18,569 4 2	236	8,332 10 4	Delhi.
...				1 12 9	156 13 11				
54 9 6	102 12 7	480 0 0	4,000 0 0	541 11 9	46,778 6 10	43,676 1 8	353	12,383 10 3	Karnál.
0 2 6				1 8 7	132 7 10				
70 10 0	163 5 6	90 0 0	3,334 0 0	*3,849 3 5	52,092 10 7	28,354 1 3	381	13,849 5 1	Umballa.
0 2 8				2 9 5	136 11 7				
3 12 0	...	25 0 0	...	14 1 6	1,048 4 4	187 12 6	8	235 2 0	Simla.
0 7 6				1 12 2	131 0 7				
30 0 0	29 1 0	25 0 0	2,503 0 0	2,649 10 1	50,491 7 5	43,660 9 5	315	10,516 0 7	Kángra.
0 1 6				8 6 7	160 4 8				
11 4 0	45 12 4	115 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,089 4 7	65,114 2 11	35,778 8 11	481	16,328 4 2	Hoshiárpur.
0 0 4				2 4 3	135 6 0				
61 0 0	52 4 0	270 0 0	6,000 0 0	532 3 2	61,471 2 10	34,819 2 2	418	13,346 0 2	Jullundur.
0 2 4				1 4 4	147 1 0				
...	...	355 0 0	...	303 6 3	38,096 7 0	23,469 0 2	300	9,235 0 0	Ludhiána.
...				1 0 2	126 15 10				
...	...	32 8 0	4,000 0 0	1,155 12 6	61,140 2 2	15,345 8 2	367	12,753 3 8	Ferozepore.
...				3 2 5	166 9 6				
976 1 9	...	1,101 0 10	6,325 0 0	6,867 9 10	65,351 4 0	70,704 2 11	338	11,545 9 4	Mooltan.
2 14 2				20 5 1	193 5 7				
2 13 0	...	...	...	376 9 0	22,541 1 6	20,370 9 5	169	5,258 1 5	Jhang.
0 0 3				2 3 8	133 6 1				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Colonies
...	...	90 0 0	...	3,080 9 1	32,947 6 1	11,673 3 11	216	8,502 0 5	Montgomery.
...				14 4 2	152 8 7				
...	...	...	...	7,818 10 10	55,085 1 9	13,436 12 11	328	12,170 11 3	Lahore.
...				23 13 5	167 15 1				
...	...	145 0 0	4,800 0 0	160 4 0	53,253 8 0	70,325 8 5	325	11,785 13 5	Amritsar.
...				0 7 11	163 13 9				
...	...	225 0 0	6,900 0 0	576 8 6	75,476 12 9	35,875 6 10	489	15,462 1 9	Gurdáspur.
...				1 2 10	154 5 7				
...	...	7 4 0	7,312 0 0	262 11 3	70,713 10 0	51,799 12 2	420	14,830 15 2	Siálkot.
...				0 10 0	168 5 10				
...	...	75 0 0	3,000 0 0	384 13 6	40,924 0 6	7,040 8 9	244	8,829 0 0	Gujrát.
...				1 9 3	167 11 7				
...	33 0 5	125 0 0	5,000 0 0	522 0 2	43,818 10 9	50,836 14 0	287	9,095 13 10	Gujránwála.
...				1 13 1	152 10 10				
...	233 11 2	240 0 0	4,000 0 0	99 8 6	31,840 0 10	21,343 12 9	198	7,545 5 11	Shahpur.
...				0 8 0	160 12 11				
123 4 0	...	460 0 0	1 14 6	550 1 4	32,702 8 2	14,552 9 3	250	8,495 13 0	Jhelum.
0 7 11				2 3 2	130 13 0				
...	215 2 0	25 0 0	3,000 0 0	78 15 3	54,760 15 9	23,436 10 8	349	12,334 6 1	Ráwalpindi.
...				0 3 7	156 14 6				
20 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	43 13 3	18,898 13 3	12,925 1 9	136	4,633 9 9	Hazára.
0 2 4				0 5 2	138 15 5				
...	49 4 8	5 0 0	6,700 0 0	1,182 6 9	46,848 9 0	40,437 8 7	327	12,508 2 3	Pesháwar.
...				3 9 8	142 13 4				
...	...	...	...	218 11 10	11,422 13 11	8,108 5 4	83	3,033 5 5	Kohát.
...				2 10 2	137 10 0				
98 1 6	...	132 0 0	3,000 0 0	366 6 5	24,644 9 11	8,916 4 4	168	6,001 2 9	Bannu.
0 9 4				2 2 11	146 11 1				
8 0 0	110 10 1	251 0 0	5,000 0 0	492 0 8	36,881 7 7	25,443 6 4	220	7,487 4 10	D. I. Khan.
0 0 7				2 3 9	167 10 3				
...	1 7 0	35 0 0	...	3,694 14 3	28,945 15 1	13,145 10 11	162	5,073 9 10	D. G. Khan.
...				22 12 11	178 10 10				
590 8 6	35 4 3	...	...	2,514 4 2	36,422 15 8	37,122 7 10	227	6,772 13 6	Muzaffargarh
2 9 7				11 1 3	160 7 3				
2,069 2 9	1,683 0 3	4,958 12 10	91,875 14 6	42,746 10 8	13,16,247 1 3	8,78,915 1 0	8,659	2,98,921 12 8	Grand Total
0 3 10				4 15 0	152 0 2				Average.

* Rs. 2,864 transferred to Karnál on account of Pípli Tahsíl.

PART II.

STATEMENT No. XVIII A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE COMMUTATION AND TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1897 AND 1898.

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE COMMUTATION AND

Divisions.	Districts.	Year ending.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Balances on 30th September.			Particulars	
								Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total.	Recover	
											Under suspension.	
											Of the year under report.	Of former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	Rabi 1897	7,26,909	3,45,202	47	1,656	3,46,858	3,81,707	15,567	3,97,274	3,80,123	15,567
		Rabi 1898	7,26,977	7,13,440	98	2,61,872	9,75,312	13,537	1,35,402	1,48,939	8,761	1,35,360
	Rohtak ...	Rabi 1897	9,28,338	5,87,030	63·2	...	5,87,030	3,41,308	22,381	3,63,689	3,38,629	22,268
		Rabi 1898	9,26,860	9,06,395	97·8	2,49,519	11,55,914	20,465	1,12,543	1,33,008	18,425	1,12,445
	Gurgáon ...	Rabi 1897	11,73,884	11,19,363	95·3	7,289	11,26,652	54,521	21,729	76,250	47,088	13,186
		Rabi 1898	11,67,278	11,64,090	99·7	39,230	12,03,320	3,188	21,047	24,235	575	20,896
	Delhi ...	Rabi 1897	7,93,454	6,97,449	87·9	3,766	7,01,215	96,005	34,056	1,30,061	79,420	34,043
		Rabi 1898	7,92,679	7,64,203	96	62,729	8,26,932	28,476	66,267	94,743	15,487	65,989
	Karnál ...	Rabi 1897	6,44,382	5,41,986	84	595	5,42,581	1,02,396	20,856	1,23,252	1,00,215	20,117
		Rabi 1898	8,12,764	8,01,961	99	91,998	8,93,959	10,803	52,128	62,931	8,203	43,369
	Umballa ...	Rabi 1897	8,66,280	8,00,162	92·3	20,944	8,21,106	66,118	35,661	1,01,779	64,521	34,000
		Rabi 1898	7,03,527	7,02,295	99·8	49,783	7,52,078	1,232	29,318	30,550	...	29,066
	Simla ...	Rabi 1897	16,313	16,313	100	...	16,313	...	...	...	...	...
		Rabi 1898	16,344	16,323	100	...	16,323	18	...	18	...	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	Rabi 1897	7,14,001	7,11,644	99·6	4,462	7,16,106	2,357	45,345	47,702	...	45,202
		Rabi 1898	7,13,641	7,13,275	99·9	28,741	7,42,016	366	16,972	17,338	...	16,972
	Hoshiárpur ...	Rabi 1897	13,25,740	13,13,134	99·4	811	13,13,945	12,606	...	12,606	...	...
		Rabi 1898	13,16,179	13,13,611	99·9	...	13,13,611	2,568	...	2,568	...	...
	Jullundur ...	Rabi 1897	13,77,726	13,75,266	99·8	214	13,75,480	2,460	740	3,200	891	740
		Rabi 1898	13,80,294	13,76,484	99·7	673	13,77,157	3,810	958	4,768	...	958
	Ludhiána ...	Rabi 1897	9,25,232	9,16,200	99	3,422	9,19,622	9,032	...	9,032	3,445	...
		Rabi 1898	9,24,176	9,18,970	99·4	3,840	9,22,810	5,206	1,398	6,604	93	1,398
	Ferozepore ...	Rabi 1897	8,78,815	7,81,110	89	5,643	7,86,753	97,705	20,116	1,17,821	69,468	12,629
		Rabi 1898	8,80,727	8,78,547	99·7	99,910	9,78,457	2,180	11,105	13,285	175	8,513
LAHORE.	Mooltán ...	Rabi 1897	5,69,165	5,61,050	99	146	5,61,196	8,115	84	8,199	1,329	...
		Rabi 1898	5,66,788	5,59,658	...	2,124	5,61,782	7,130	701	7,831	156	552
	Jhang ...	Rabi 1897	3,19,862	3,17,288	99·2	176	3,17,464	2,574	29	2,603	50	...
		Rabi 1898	3,18,824	3,13,571	98·3	204	3,13,775	5,253	76	5,329	...	...
	Montgomery ...	Rabi 1897	2,74,036	2,05,000	75	2,329	2,07,329	69,036	76,732	1,45,768	35,995	11,075
		Rabi 1898	2,65,972	2,31,038	87	15,321	2,46,379	34,914	38,013	72,927	2,602	32,030
	Lahore ...	Rabi 1897	8,17,888	7,01,129	85·7	25,450	7,26,579	1,16,759	41,530	1,58,289	47,966	38,016
		Rabi 1898	8,22,985	8,04,166	97·7	57,694	8,61,860	18,819	94,007	1,12,826	1,248	89,110
	Amritsar ...	Rabi 1897	10,27,103	10,18,373	100	177	10,18,550	8,730	...	8,730	7,657	...
		Rabi 1898	10,28,116	10,25,999	100	2,716	10,28,715	2,117	4,941	7,058	1,877	4,941
	Gurdáspur ...	Rabi 1897	13,95,263	13,49,489	97	9,588	13,59,077	45,774	20,925	66,699	32,542	12,219
		Rabi 1898	13,93,446	13,89,730	100	28,596	14,18,326	3,716	19,523	23,239	...	18,384
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	Rabi 1897	13,87,720	13,11,486	95	1,652	13,13,138	76,234	88	76,322	27,687	...
		Rabi 1898	13,89,184	13,84,582	99	54,220	14,38,802	4,602	7,295	11,897	778	2,701
	Gujrát ...	Rabi 1897	7,76,100	5,65,619	72·8	12,570	5,78,189	2,10,481	63,476	2,73,957	1,89,612	63,161
		Rabi 1898	7,78,745	7,29,181	93·6	24,924	7,54,105	49,564	2,46,946	2,96,510	41,915	2,46,606
	Gujránwála ...	Rabi 1897	7,13,392	6,94,685	97·3	9,361	7,04,046	18,707	27,709	46,416	14,196	26,814
		Rabi 1898	7,13,188	7,00,705	98·2	16,569	7,17,274	12,483	28,764	41,247	2,688	25,695
	Shahpur ...	Rabi 1897	5,59,290	4,25,346	76	5,282	4,30,628	1,33,944	43,170	1,77,114	1,15,954	42,876
		Rabi 1898	5,62,656	5,26,521	93·6	81,433	6,07,954	36,135	94,658	1,30,793	4,151	87,718
	Jhelum ...	Rabi 1897	6,91,457	5,53,236	80·1	2,684	5,55,920	1,38,221	6,569	1,44,790	1,18,851	6,569
		Rabi 1898	6,91,335	6,79,541	98·3	71,505	7,51,046	11,794	71,935	83,729	5,970	70,678
	Ráwalpindi ...	Rabi 1897	9,10,246	8,27,325	90·9	413	8,27,738	82,921	6,426	89,347	81,421	6,426
		Rabi 1898	9,10,637	9,09,272	...	61,496	9,70,768	1,365	26,498	27,863	833	26,498
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	Rabi 1897	2,27,507	2,25,547	99·1	...	2,25,547	1,960	11	1,971	1,857	...
		Rabi 1898	2,28,053	2,27,917	99·9	1,857	2,29,774	136	...	136	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	Rabi 1897	9,14,736	8,95,659	97·9	1,340	8,96,999	19,077	4,003	23,080	7,895	145
		Rabi 1898	9,10,034	8,95,781	98·5	9,682	9,05,463	14,253	9,236	23,489	...	...
	Kohát ...	Rabi 1897	86,072	77,700	90·3	1,092	78,792	8,372	3,149	11,521	7,700	2,481
		Rabi 1898	85,352	85,257	99·8	8,597	93,854	95	2,366	2,461	...	2,366
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	Rabi 1897	3,31,492	3,13,215	94	4,662	3,17,877	18,277	16,244	34,521	18,277	16,244
		Rabi 1898	3,31,586	3,31,449	100	12,818	3,44,267	137	21,703	21,840	...	21,703
	D. I. Khan ...	Rabi 1897	1,55,937	1,29,422	82·9	2,158	1,31,580	26,515	1,63,515	1,90,030	26,062	76,056
		Rabi 1898	1,58,823	1,49,491	94	18,675	1,68,166	9,332	1,70,826	1,80,158	8,938	88,435
	D. G. Khan ...	Rabi 1897	3,39,437	1,86,683	55·8	5,310	1,91,993	1,52,754	7,047	1,59,801	5,208	3,636
		Rabi 1898	2,62,294	2,58,132	98·4	73,258	3,31,390	4,162	4,250	8,412	...	137
	Muzaffargarh	Rabi 1897	3,92,781	3,90,947	99·5	84	3,91,031	1,834	1,607	3,441	1,093	1,208
		Rabi 1898	3,92,360	3,91,198	99·7	32	3,91,230	1,162	2,514	3,676	358	2,271
	Grand Total..	Rabi 1897	2,22,60,558	1,99,54,058	89·6	1,33,276	2,00,87,334	23,06,500	6,98,765	30,05,265	18,25,452	5,04,678
		Rabi 1898	2,21,71,821	2,18,62,803	98·6	14,30,016	2,32,92,819	3,09,018	12,91,390	16,00,408	1,23,233	11,54,791

No. XVIII A.

TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1897 AND 1898.

OF BALANCES (PARA. 32 OF CIRCULAR No, 35).						Arrears struck off by orders passed on annual balance statements during the year.	SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CALAMITY OF SEASON SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.				TRIBUTE.		DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.
ABLE.														
Not under suspension.		UNDETERMINED.		IRRECOVERABLE.			*On account of year under report.*		*On account of former years.*					
Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.		Suspensions.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Demand.	Collections.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,83,155	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
4,543	...	...	...	233	42	...	11,109	...	800	...	...	...		
1,165	...	...	...	1,514	113	1,627	3,38,629	...	...	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
1,930	85	1	...	109	13	...	19,946	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3	...	...	7,433	8,540	15,973	51,471	1,255	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon.	
165	151	4	...	2,444	...	...	575	1,112	...	...	...	...		
15,520	13	...	...	1,065	...	1,065	85,591	...	732	...	...	...	Delhi.	
224	278	...	...	12,765	...	...	34,509	11,257	7,510	...	...	...		
2,094	...	...	...	87	739	1,096	1,04,020	30	...	...	...	...	Karnál.	
993	...	...	...	1,607	8,759	...	9,901	...	...	6,826	...	...		
88	7	...	...	1,509	1,654	708	64,905	...	...	...	...	...	Umballa.	
253	...	...	...	979	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,994	42,994	Simla.	
...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,994	42,800		
511	...	...	...	1,846	143	1,989	...	178	...	143	1,00,000	1,00,000	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
76	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,00,000	1,00,000		
...	...	...	...	12,606	...	12,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
...	...	...	...	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1,569	...	1,569	1,108	105	...	...	1,31,000	1,31,000	Jullundur.	
488	...	12	...	3,310	...	...	...	...	958	...	1,31,000	1,31,000		
1,793	...	...	...	3,794	...	3,794	3,446	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
2,884	...	...	...	2,229	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...		
26,616	2,302	...	...	1,621	5,185	6,806	73,930	...	...	2,368	...	...	Ferozepore.	
864	2,533	...	...	1,141	59	...	1,223	...	...	...	...	...		
1,140	...	44	42	5,302	42	5,374	1,648	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
106	113	20	36	6,848	...	...	1,598	...	...	...	...	...		
168	8	33	21	2,323	...	2,323	50	95	...	...	...	...	Jhang.	
745	22	14	...	4,494	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4,041	77	744	1,558	28,256	64,022	92,434	36,696	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
10,656	3,842	20,374	2,141	1,282	...	...	4,217	...	...	...	...	...		
13,101	858	51,760	...	3,932	2,656	6,588	94,495	...	...	16,610	...	...	Lahore.	
16,247	3,898	108	934	1,216	65	...	1,680	85	...	3	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1,073	...	1,073	8,869	287	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.	
...	...	...	...	240	...	...	1,877	...	...	...	...	...		
2,562	796	...	...	10,670	7,910	18,580	32,542	1,633	...	250	3,800	3,800	Gurdáspur.	
2,095	908	...	...	1,621	231	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	3,800		
29,637	88	4,103	...	14,807	...	14,807	36,089	11,519	...	...	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
2,088	195	...	...	1,736	4,399	...	1,296	...	...	...	...	...		
17,713	315	...	...	3,156	...	2,087	2,20,654	...	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
3,078	340	...	...	4,571	...	...	41,915	...	375	...	...	...		
3,420	895	...	...	1,091	...	1,083	17,070	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála.	
7,774	3,061	128	8	1,893	...	...	3,011	...	...	...	...	...		
16,967	294	...	...	1,023	...	1,023	1,25,843	...	5,819	...	...	...	Shahpur.*	
28,165	6,940	...	...	3,819	...	...	4,308	150	...	...	...	...		
18,020	...	...	...	1,350	...	1,350	1,24,358	...	...	..	...	...	Jhelum.	
2,141	1,257	...	...	3,683	...	...	8,181	683	..	...	...	...		
147	...	...	...	1,353	...	1,353	1,01,057	1,016	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
47	...	...	...	485	...	...	1,575	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	103	11	114	2,537	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
...	...	...	...	136	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2,267	...	5,420	3,191	3,495	667	4,162	23,440	...	...	...	...	..	Pesháwar.	
3,582	593	4,426	3,651	6,245	4,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
114	668	...	...	558	...	558	10,624	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
44	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,384	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
204	...	231	87,146	18	313	529	27,114	510	188	313	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
207	...	130	82,006	57	385	...	8,947	...	...	352	...	...		
68,646	...	...	...	78,900	3,411	82,293	5,816	500	118	3,411	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
3,631	4,057	531	38	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	153	...	586	399	895	1,715	...	...	399	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
...	...	414	...	390	243	...	362	...	...	...	...	...		
2,27,520	6,324	62,488	91,958	1,91,040	95,805	2,83,859	19,95,226	17,128	6,857	23,494	2,77,794	2,77,794	GRAND TOTAL	
93,026	28,273	26,213	88,814	66,546	19,512	...	1,56,323	13,287	8,843	7,181	2,77,794	2,77,600		

STATEMENT No. XVIII B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE HELD UNDER SUSPENSION AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1897-98.

Districts.	Tahsíls.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar	Bhiwáni	1895-96	329	...	329	325	...	4	Hissar.
		1896-97	26,466	...	26,466	8,614	...	17,852	
	Hánsi	1895-96	4,225	...	4,225	4,225	...	...	
		1896-97	96,389	...	96,389	49,393	...	46,996	
		1897-98	...	7,257	7,257	135	...	7,122	
	Hissár	1895-96	2,110	...	2,110	2,110	...	...	
		1896-97	76,628	...	76,628	52,443	...	24,185	
	Fatehabad	1895-96	7,124	...	7,124	6,033	...	1,091	
		1896-97	97,321	...	97,321	59,765	...	37,556	
		1897-98	...	2,532	2,532	828	...	704	
	Sirsa	1895-96	1,779	...	1,779	1,779	...	...	
		1896-97	83,053	...	83,053	76,304	...	6,749	
		1897-98	...	1,320	1,320	585	...	735	
		Total	3,95,424	11,109	4,06,533	2,62,539	...	1,43,994	
Rohtak	Rohtak	1895-96	13,050	...	13,050	12,799	3	248	Rohtak.
		1896-97	1,06,479	...	1,06,479	73,058	10	33,411	
		1897-98	...	5,849	5,849	...	...	5,849	
	Sámpla	1895-96	6,236	...	6,236	6,236	...	...	
		1896-97	94,305	...	94,305	65,366	...	28,939	
		1897-98	...	3,688	3,688	...	...	3,688	
	Jhajjar	1895-96	2,982	...	2,982	2,380	...	602	
		1896-97	1,17,499	...	1,17,499	73,095	...	44,404	
		1897-98	...	9,329	9,329	1,520	...	7,809	
	Gohána	1896-97	20,346	...	20,346	15,420	...	4,926	
		1897-98	...	1,080	1,080	1	...	1,079	
		Total	3,60,897	19,946	3,80,843	2,49,875	13	1,30,955	
Gurgaon	Palwal	1895-96	3,834	...	3,834	2,235	...	1,599	Gurgaon.
		1896-97	1,283	...	1,283	82	...	1,201	
		1897-98	...	575	575	...	...	575	
	Gurgáon	1895-96	5,674	...	5,674	3,481	...	2,193	
		1896-97	27,018	...	27,018	12,825	...	14,193	
	Rewári	1895-96	314	...	314	314	...	...	
		1896-97	10,991	...	10,991	10,284	...	707	
	Núh	1895-96	913	...	913	731	...	182	
		1896-97	4,315	...	4,315	4,208	...	107	
	Firozpur	1895-96	2,451	...	2,451	2,360	...	91	
		1896-97	3,481	...	3,481	2,707	...	774	
		Total	60,274	575	60,849	39,227	...	21,622	
Delhi	Delhi	1892-93	285	...	285	285	...	...	Delhi.
		1894-95	434	...	434	186	...	248	
		1895-96	7,906	...	7,906	600	...	7,306	
		1896-97	39,126	...	39,126	21,735	...	17,391	
		1897-98	...	34,084	34,084	184	11,740	22,160	
	Sonepat	1896-97	19,927	...	19,927	14,341	...	5,586	
		1897-98	...	189	189	...	...	189	
	Ballabgarh	1894-95	343	...	343	154	...	...	
		1895-96	25,075	...	25,075	11,090	...	13,985	
		1896-97	20,367	...	20,367	5,509	...	14,858	
		1897-98	...	425	425	425	...	...	
		Total	1,13,463	34,509	1,47,972	54,509	11,740	81,723	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

Districts.	Tahsíls.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Karnal ...	Kaithal ...	1894-95 ...							Karnal.
		1895-96 ...	99,165	...	99,165	65,390	...	33,775	
		1896-97 ...							
		1897-98 ...	...	9,620	9,620	...	...	9,620	
	Pánipat ...	1895-96 ...	3,391	...	3,391	2,966	...	425	
		1896-97 ...							
	Karnál ...	1894-95 ...							
		1895-96 ...	17,776	...	17,776	9,963	6,826	987	
		1896-97 ...							
	Thánesar ...	1894-95 ...							
		1895-96 ...	19,722	...	19,722	12,881	...	6,841	
		1896-97 ...							
		1897-98 ...	...	281	281	...	...	281	
		Total ...	1,40,054	9,901	1,49,955	91,200	6,826	51,929	
Umballa ...	Naráingarh ...	1887-88 ...	437	...	437	171	...	266	Umballa.
		1889-90 ...	118	...	118	...	...	118	
		1894-95 ...	162	...	162	...	...	162	
		1895-96 ...	12,843	...	12,843	10,731	...	2,112	
		1896-97 ...	19,378	...	19,378	5,457	...	13,921	
	Jagádhri ...	1894-95 ...	3,957	...	3,957	1,754	...	2,203	
		1895-96 ...	7,194	...	7,194	5,922	...	1,272	
		1896-97 ...	11,326	...	11,326	7,546	...	3,780	
	Umballa ..	1895-96 ...	6,195	...	6,195	6,190	...	5	
		1896-97 ...	15,953	...	15,953	11,011	...	4,942	
	Kharar ...	1895-96 ...	203	...	203	...	...	203	
		1896-97 ...	372	...	372	...	...	372	
	Rupar ...	1896-97 ...	661	...	661	649	...	12	
		Total ...	78,799	...	78,799	49,730	...	29,069	
Kangra ...	Dhera ...	1895-96 ...	11,533	...	11,533	11,389	...	144	Kangra.
	Hamírpur ...	1895-96 ...	33,669	...	33,669	16,841	...	16,828	
		Total ...	45,202	...	45,202	28,230	...	16,972	
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	1894-95 ...	167	...	167	167	...	...	Jullundur.
		1896-97 ...	234	...	234	234	...	...	
	Nakodar ...	1895-96 ...	499	...	499	...	...	499	
		1896-97 ...	731	...	731	272	...	459	
		Total ...	1,631	...	1,631	673	...	958	
Ludhiana ...	Jagráon ...	1896-97 ...	675	...	675	675	...	...	Ludhiana.
	Ludhiáua ...	1896-97 ...	2,771	...	2,771	1,373	...	1,398	
		1897-98 ...	...	93	93	...	...	93	
		Total ...	3,446	93	3,539	2,048	..	1,491	
Ferozepore ...	Fázilka ...	1891-92 ...	210	...	210	210	...	...	Ferozepore.
		1895-96 ...	1,736	...	1,736	1,736	...	...	
		1896-97 ...	6,183	...	6,183	6,183	...	...	
	Ferozepore ...	1895-96 ...	2,939	...	2,939	2,939	...	...	
		1896-97 ...	9,395	...	9,395	7,623	...	1,772	
	Zíra ...	1894-95 ...	297	...	297	297	...	...	
		1895-96 ...	7,539	...	7,539	7,276	...	263	
		1896-97 ...	22,333	...	22,333	16,554	...	5,779	
	Moga ...	1896-97 ...	21,730	...	21,730	21,613	...	117	
	Muktsar ...	1896-97 ...	6,755	...	6,755	6,173	...	582	
		1897-98 ...	...	1,223	1,223	1,048	...	175	
		Total ...	79,117	1,223	80,340	71,652	...	8,688	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

Districts.	Tahsíls.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mooltan ...	Kabírwála ...	1896-97 ...	1,629	...	1,629	1,077	...	552	Mooltan.
	Shujabad ...	1897-98 ...	...	146	146	146	...	...	
	Lodhran ...	1897-98 ...	...	1,062	1,062	906	...	156	
	Mailsi ...	1897-98 ...	...	390	390	390	...	...	
		Total ...	1,629	1,598	3,227	2,519	...	708	
Jhang ...	Chiníot ...	1896-97 ...	50	...	50	50	...	...	Jhang.
		Total ...	50	...	50	50	...	...	
Montgomery ...	Montgomery...	1894-95 ...	406	...	406	...	406	...	Montgomery.
		1895-96 ...	825	...	825	281	...	544	
		1896-97 ...	6,169	...	6,169	1,765	...	4,404	
		1897-98 ...	...	786	786	182	...	604	
	Gugera ...	1894-95 ...	77	...	77	...	77	...	
		1895-96 ...	5,715	...	5,715	2,041	...	3,674	
		1896-97 ...	9,928	...	9,928	1,856	...	8,072	
		1897-98 ...	...	1,764	1,764	143	...	1,621	
	Dipálpur ...	1895-96 ...	1,589	...	1,589	275	...	1,314	
		1896-97 ...	6,627	...	6,627	800	...	5,827	
		1897-98 ...	...	1,416	1,416	1,128	...	288	
	Pákpattan ...	1895-96 ...	2,946	...	2,946	540	...	2,406	
		1896-97 ...	13,271	...	13,271	3,775	...	9,496	
		1897-98 ...	...	251	251	...	...	251	
		Total ...	47,553	4,217	51,770	12,786	483	38,501	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	1895-96 ...	6,421	...	6,421	4,000	...	2,421	Lahore.
		1896-97 ...	24,286	...	24,286	11,271	...	13,015	
		1897-98 ...	...	170	170	33	...	137	
	Chúnián ...	1895-96 ...	7,847	...	7,847	2,489	...	5,358	
		1896-97 ...	35,505	...	35,505	8,895	...	26,610	
		1897-98 ...	...	1,020	1,020	274	...	746	
	Kasúr ...	1896-97 ...	14,936	...	14,936	8,132	3	6,801	
		1897-98 ...	...	275	275	125	...	150	
	Sharakpur ...	1895-96 ...	23,748	...	23,748	5,410	...	18,338	
		1896-97 ...	19,768	...	19,768	3,201	...	16,567	
		1897-98 ...	...	215	215	...	...	215	
		Total ...	1,32,511	1,680	1,34,191	43,830	3	90,358	
Amritsar ...	Ajnála ...	1896-97 ...	7,657	...	7,657	2,716	...	4,941	Amritsar.
		1897-98 ...	...	1,877	1,877	...	...	1,877	
		Total ...	7,657	1,877	9,534	2,716	...	6,818	
Gurdaspur ...	Shakargarh ...	1892-93 ...	188	...	188	188	...	...	Gurdaspur.
		1893-94 ...	48	...	48	20	...	28	
		1895-96 ...	7,732	...	7,732	6,192	...	1,540	
		1896-97 ...	30,204	...	30,204	16,260	...	13,944	
	Gurdáspur ...	1893-94 ...	107	...	107	...	44	63	
		1894-95 ...	310	...	310	251	58	1	
		1895-96 ...	2,009	...	2,009	1,735	...	274	
		1896-97 ...	772	...	772	306	...	466	
	Batála ...	1893-94 ...	16	...	16	16	...	...	
		1894-95 ...	42	...	42	...	...	42	
		1896-97 ...	322	...	322	127	...	195	
	Pathánkot ...	1894-95 ...	680	...	680	297	...	383	
		1895-96 ...	1,087	...	1,087	559	...	528	
		1896-97 ...	1,244	...	1,244	324	...	920	
		Total ...	44,761	...	44,761	26,275	102	18,384	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

Districts.	Tahsíls.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Siálkot	Zafarwál	1896-97	1,131	...	1,131	1,103	...	28	Siálkot.
		1897-98	...	26	26	...	...	26	
	Raya	1896-97	11,428	...	11,428	10,121	...	1,307	
		1897-98	...	634	634	...	...	634	
	Pasrúr	1896-97	4,977	...	4,977	4,977	...	...	
		1897-98	...	566	566	133	...	433	
	Siálkot	1896-97	4,290	...	4,290	4,290	...	...	
		1897-98	...	70	70	70	...	...	
	Daska	1896-97	5,861	...	5,861	4,810	...	1,051	
		Total	27,687	1,296	28,983	25,504	...	3,479	
Gujrat	Gujrát	1895-96	2,54,163	...	2,54,163	6,716	...	2,47,447	Gujrat.
	Khárián	1896-97							
	Phália	1897-98	...	41,915	41,915	...	...	41,915	
			2,54,163	41,915	2,96,078	6,716	...	2,89,362	
Gujranwala	Gujránwála	1895-96	751	...	6,139	3,557	...	2,582	Gujranwala.
		1896-97	5,388	...					
		1897-98	...	1,137	1,137	...	...	1,137	
	Háfizabad	1896-97	3,826	...	3,826	208	...	3,618	
		1897-98	...	1,271	1,271	...	...	1,271	
	Khángah Dográn.	1895-96	31,045	...	31,045	11,873	...	19,172	
		1896-97							
		1897-98	...	603	603	...	...	603	
		Total	41,010	3,011	44,021	15,638	...	28,383	
Shahpur	Bhera	1895-96	21,011	...	21,011	8,449	...	12,562	Shahpur.
		1896-97	69,777	...	69,777	19,936	...	49,841	
		1897-98	...	4,098	4,098	133	...	3,965	
	Shahpur	1894-95	165	...	165	165	...	...	
		1895-96	3,176	...	3,176	1,924	...	1,252	
		1896-97	14,107	...	14,107	10,820	...	3,287	
		1897-98	...	210	210	30	...	180	
	Khushább	1895-96	18,524	...	18,524	15,380	...	3,144	
		1896-97	32,070	...	32,070	14,438	...	17,632	
		Total	1,58,830	4,308	1,63,138	71,275	...	91,863	
Jhelum	Jhelum	1895-96	48,523	...	48,523	24,433	...	24,090	Jhelum.
		1896-97							
		1897-98	...	8,181	8,181	...	...	8,181	
	Pind Dádan Khan.	1894-95	56,608	...	56,608	17,513	...	39,095	
		1896-97							
	Chakwál	1896-97	15,347	...	15,347	9,854	...	5,493	
	Talagang	1896-97	4,053	...	4,053	3,536	...	517	
		Total	1,24,531	8,181	1,32,712	55,336	...	77,376	
Rawalpindi	Gujar Khan	1896-97	9,278	...	9,278	8,344	...	934	Rawalpindi.
	Ráwalpindi	1896-97	5,363	...	5,363	4,215	...	1,148	
	Fatehjang	1896-97	21,524	...	21,524	15,228	...	6,296	
	Attock	1896-97	14,336	...	14,336	11,677	...	2,659	
	Pindigheb	1895-96	6,426	...	6,426	5,345	...	1,081	
		1896-97	30,920	...	30,920	16,540	...	14,380	
		1897-98	...	1,575	1,575	742	...	833	
		Total	87,847	1,575	89,422	62,091	...	27,331	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*concluded.*

Districts.	Tahsíls.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hazara ...	Haripur ...	1896-97 ...	1,601	...	1,601	1,601	...	...	Hazara.
	Abbottabad ...	1896-97 ...	216	...	216	216	...	...	
	Nowshera ...	1896-97 ...	40	...	40	40	...	...	
		Total ...	1,857	...	1,857	1,857	...	...	
Peshawar ...	Pesháwar ...	1894-95 ...	145	...	145	145	...	...	Peshawar.
		1896-97 ...	7,625	...	7,625	7,625	...	...	
	Nowshera ...	1896-97 ...	270	...	270	270	...	...	
		Total ...	8,040	...	8,040	8,040	...	...	
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	1894-95 ...	21	...	21	21	...	...	Kohat.
		1895-96 ...	1,554	...	1,554	1,554	...	...	
		1896-97 ...	5,613	...	5,613	4,153	...	1,460	
	Hangu ...	1895-96 ...	906	...	906	...	...	906	
		1896-97 ...	2,131	...	2,131	2,131	...	...	
		Total ...	10,225	...	10,225	7,859	...	2,366	
Bannu... ...	Marwat ...	1894-95 ...	5,123	...	5,123	1,181	...	3,942	Bannu.
		1895-96 ...	11,121	...	11,121	...	...	8,407	
		1896-97 ...	18,277	...	18,277	8,923	..	9,354	
		Total ...	34,521	...	34,521	12,818	...	21,703	
D. I. Khan ...	D. I. Khan ...	1894-95 ...	100	...	100	20	80	...	D. I. Khan.
		1895-96 ...	111	...	111	20	10	81	
		1896-97 ...	1,648	...	1,648	1,444	...	204	
		1897-98 ...	...	95	95	5	...	90	
	Kuláchi ...	1891-92 ...	87	...	87	...	87	...	
		1894-95 ...	592	...	592	15	175	402	
		1896-97 ...	7,079	...	7,079	6,20 ¾	...	877	
		1897-98 ...	...	431	431	4	...	427	
	Bhakkar ...	1887-88 ...	10,689	...	10,689	1,402	...	9,287	
		1888-89 ...	14,411	...	14,411	3,066	...	11,345	
		1889-90 ...	12,180	...	12,180	541	...	11,639	
		1890-91 ...	4,883	...	4,883	17	...	4,866	
		1891-92 ...	6,701	...	6,701	9	...	6,692	
		1892-93 ...	3,227	...	3,227	...	...	3,227	
		1893-94 ...	3,582	...	3,582	8	...	3,574	
		1894-95 ...	3,336	...	3,336	...	...	3,336	
		1895-96 ...	2,887	...	2,887	...	...	2,887	
		1896-97 ...	3,080	...	3,080	...	...	3,080	
		1897-98 ...	...	2,336	2,336	...	...	2,336	
	Leiah ...	1887-88 ...	18,273	...	18,273	81	...	18,192	
		1888-89 ...	11,897	...	11,897	21	...	11,876	
		1889-90 ...	12,414	...	12,414	13	...	12,401	
		1890-91 ...	11,947	...	11,947	...	...	11,947	
		1891-92 ...	11,742	...	11,742	17	...	11,725	
		1892-93 ...	8,150	...	8,150	...	...	8,150	
		1893-94 ...	6,568	...	6,568	...	...	6,568	
		1894-95 ...	6,757	...	6,757	...	...	6,757	
		1895-96 ...	6,492	...	6,492	...	...	6,492	
		1896-97 ...	9,480	...	9,480	...	...	9,480	
		1897-98 ...	...	6,085	6,085	...	...	6,085	
	Tánk ...	1894-95 ...	1,252	...	1,252	1,244	...	8	
		1895-96 ...	4,924	...	4,924	2,905	...	2,019	
		1896-97 ...	4,775	...	4,775	1,446	...	3,329	
		Total ...	1,89,264	8,947	1,98,211	18,480	352	1,79,379	
D. G. Khan ...	D. G. Khan ...	1895-96 ...	3,636	...	36,360	3,603	...	33	D. G. Khan.
		1896-97 ...	5,316	...	5,316	5,212	...	104	
		Total ...	8,952	...	8,952	8,815	...	137	
Muzaffargarh	Sanawan ...	1894-95 ...	827	...	827	34	...	793	Muzaffargarh.
		1895-96 ...	381	...	381	...	...	381	
		1896-97 ...	1,093	...	1,093	...	...	1,093	
		1897-98 ...	...	362	362	...	...	362	
		Total ...	2,301	362	2,663	34	...	2,629	
		Grand Total...	24,61,696	1,56,323	26,18,019	12,32,322	19,519	13,66,178	

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

Division.	District.	Demand of the previous year.	Increase.										Decrease.										Demand of the year under report.	District.	Division.
			By lapses and resumption of revenue free lands.	By revision of assessment from Regular Settlements or otherwise.	By alluvion.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By Territorial Transfer.		By assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	By progressive jamás.	Miscellaneous.	Total increase.	By grant of land revenue free.	Deduction owing to settlement operations.	Other reductions owing to reduction of assessment, calamities of season, deterioration of estates, farms, &c.	By diluvion.	By land being occupied by Government.	By Territorial Transfer.		By redemption of land revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total decrease.			
							From Districts of Punjab.	From Foreign States or other Provinces.										To Districts of Punjab.	To Foreign States or other Provinces.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	7,26,909	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,26,977	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	9,28,338	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	59	...	...	...	...	1,537	...	...	...	...	1,537	9,26,860	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	11,73,884	35	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	8	67	...	...	6,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,673	11,67,278	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	7,93,454	148	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	5	493	...	...	...	756	351	...	...	...	161	1,268	7,92,679	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	6,44,382	385	...	141	...	1,63,477	...	...	345	61	1,69,291	...	...	...	37	19	701	...	...	152	909	8,12,764	Karnal.	
	Umballa ...	8,66,280	1,132	...	331	...	...	...	...	78	...	1,541	...	...	...	708	1	1,63,477	...	...	108	1,64,294	7,03,527	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	16,313	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,341	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	7,14,001	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	693	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	955	7,13,641	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	13,25,740	1,253	...	1,707	...	...	...	...	96	...	3,056	13	...	...	12,604	...	...	...	...	...	12,617	13,16,179	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	13,77,726	469	...	2,623	...	...	...	...	929	11	4,032	...	...	...	1,449	...	...	...	...	15	1,464	13,80,294	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	9,25,232	88	...	996	18	...	...	...	417	...	1,519	600	...	...	1,950	...	...	...	...	25	2,575	9,24,176	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	8,78,815	216	...	2,700	...	...	...	216	477	...	3,609	9	...	...	1,546	142	...	...	...	...	1,697	8,80,727	Ferozepore.	

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	5,69,165	201	...	...	...	...	...	307	10	...	518	...	...	1,860	350	569	...	...	..	116	2,895	5,66,788	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	3,19,862	16	...	2,624	...	...	...	4	21	...	2,665	...	...	1,969	1,734	...	...	...	...	...	3,703	3,18,824	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	2,74,036	165	19,264	857	...	...	...	192	...	...	20,478	...	27,810	6	660	9	...	...	...	57	28,542	2,65,972	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	8,17,888	106	7,289	5,763	...	...	...	...	684	...	13,842	400	31	...	6,626	51	...	...	...	1,637	8,745	8,22,985	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	10,27,103	1,175	3	437	14	...	...	...	177	...	1,806	...	...	...	706	3	...	...	...	84	793	10,28,116	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	13,95,263	3,909	4	3,728	44	...	...	...	...	...	7,685	974	74	...	8,454	...	...	...	...	...	9,502	13,93,446	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	13,87,720	2,928	145	1,230	...	...	...	...	535	2	4,840	2,006	...	...	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	3,376	13,89,184	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	7,76,100	471	...	975	...	...	...	3	3,153	...	4,602	...	...	35	1,922	...	...	...	...	...	1,957	7,78,745	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	7,13,392	...	10	655	...	...	...	12	177	...	854	...	...	...	608	450	...	...	...	...	1,058	7,13,188	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur ...	5,59,290	64	1,118	1,685	...	...	...	...	749	...	3,616	...	236	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	250	5,62,656	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	6,91,457	207	...	1,379	35	...	...	...	8	...	1,629	400	...	...	1,350	1	...	...	...	...	1,751	6,91,335	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	9,10,246	356	...	451	...	...	...	4	68	...	879	300	...	...	187	1	...	...	...	...	488	9,10,637	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	2,27,507	149	...	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	...	...	...	103	2	...	...	...	...	105	2,28,053	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	9,14,736	899	...	221	176	...	...	...	493	...	1,789	5,365	...	...	953	173	...	...	...	...	6,491	9,10,034	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	86,072	192	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	414	650	450	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	1,370	85,352	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	3,31,492	15	...	87	...	..	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,31,586	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	1,55,937	2,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,924	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,58,823	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	3,39,437	...	3,283	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	...	4,548	..	81,596	...	69	18	...	...	...	8	81,691	2,62,294	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	3,92,781	...	...	59	5	...	...	...	11	...	75	...	...	...	496	...	...	...	...	...	496	3,92,360	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL...	2,22,60,558	21,844	31,133	29,678	299	1,63,477	...	762	10,817	501	2,58,511	11,210	1,09,751	10,543	44,946	3,341	1,64,178	...	...	3,279	3,47,248	2,21,71,821	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT No. XX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	Fluctuating sources of Land Revenue.												Miscellaneous.							District.	Division.
			Temporarily excluded from fixed Land Revenue Roll.						*Permanently excluded from fixed land Revenue Roll.*														
			Lapsed revenue-free holdings.	Revision of assessment and progressive jamas.	Alluvial assessments.	Rents from leases of waste-lands till incorporated in Fixed Land Revenue Roll.	Other items.	Total.	Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.	Total.	Total of columns 9 and 14.	Sale of Government estates.	Sale-proceeds of waste-lands, including Nazaráns.	Redemption of land revenue.	Rents, &c., of fisheries.	Recovery of cost of settlement from assignees.	Receipts from quarries and minor mineral products in lands not under the management of the Forest Department.	Receipts from mines.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1896-97...	56	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	15,410	...	15,410	15,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1897-98...	54	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	23,705	...	23,705	23,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rohtak	1896-97...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4,750	...	4,750	4,756	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	Rohtak.	
		1897-98...	65	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	10,304	...	10,304	10,369	...	...	...	...	...	185	...		
	Gurgáon	1896-97...	60	...	...	...	7	67	...	...	1,248	...	1,248	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	1,961	...	Gurgáon.	
		1897-98...	70	...	301	...	67	438	...	...	3,504	...	3,504	3,942	...	...	...	...	...	1,953	...		
	Delhi	1896-97...	194	...	178	...	...	372	...	...	150	1,524	1,674	2,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.	
		1897-98...	584	...	666	...	14	1,264	...	...	1,591	1,637	3,228	4,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Karnál	1896-97...	282	127	141	...	...	550	...	...	4,376	...	4,376	4,926	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	Karnál.	
		1897-98...	717	...	426	105	...	1,248	...	...	10,007	137	10,144	11,392	...	...	...	...	...	124	...		
	Umballa	1896-97...	9,827	2	474	99	86	10,488	...	...	...	...	...	10,488	...	...	...	46	...	417	...	Umballa.	
		1897-98...	1,648	...	408	...	656	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	36	...	231	...		
	Simla	1896-97...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
		1897-98...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1896-97...	557	33	713	...	...	1,303	...	...	...	36	36	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1897-98...	388	18	918	...	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	505		
	Hoshiárpur	1896-97...	1,505	...	1,701	...	...	3,206	...	15,071	...	...	15,071	18,271	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
		1897-98...	119	60	3,905	...	...	4,084	...	15,439	...	...	15,439	19,523	...	...	...	106	...	...	...		
	Jullundur	1896-97...	1,070	...	2,623	...	231	3,924	...	...	...	281	281	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jullundur.	
		1897-98...	153	...	1,702	...	609	2,464	...	...	...	921	921	3,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ludhiána	1896-97...	173	29	994	26	60	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
		1897-98...	1,392	...	517	37	30	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	1,976	...	...	...	57	...	...	...		
	Ferozepore	1896-97...	580	...	695	...	...	1,275	...	19,027	10,286	366	29,679	30,954	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
		1897-98...	405	...	3,281	...	...	3,686	...	52,989	13,993	514	67,496	71,182	...	...	...	450	...	...	...		

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1896-97...	605	...	...	243	...	848	...	49,631	91,989	...	1,41,620	1,42,468	...	1,01,684	...	220	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1897-98...	74	...	...	1,503	...	1,577	...	73,968	1,10,236	...	1,84,204	1,85,781	...	93,085	...	204	...	...	...		
	Jhang	1896-97...	16	3	2,633	...	...	2,652	...	2,04,708	44,898	...	2,49,606	2,52,258	75,121	34,655	...	279	...	...	...	Jhang.	
		1897-98...	27	...	2,490	...	26	2,543	...	2,52,318	55,066	...	3,07,384	3,09,927	12,598	4,00,091	...	270	...	...	...		
	Montgomery	1896-97...	196	15,135	821	551	...	16,703	...	1,39,104	31,835	...	1,70,939	1,87,642	...	290	...	156	...	24	...	Montgomery.	
		1897-98...	23	8,642	59	665	...	9,389	...	1,24,512	1,29,009	...	2,53,521	2,62,910	...	248	..	185	...	73	...		
	Lahore	1896-97...	136	4,846	2,689	2,277	1,201	11,149	...	23,432	1,849	...	25,281	36,430	5,008	5,750	...	1,600	...	...	...	Lahore.	
		1897-98...	628	4,970	7,399	327	1,544	14,868	...	29,687	3,527	...	33,214	48,082	10,292	5,836	...	1,600	...	...	...		
	Amritsar	1896-97...	1,512	99	437	...	...	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	2,048	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	Amritsar.	
		1897-98...	584	1,059	826	...	...	2,469	...	...	...	...	...	2,469	...	...	...	44	...	...	...		
	Gurdáspur	1896-97...	4,185	3	3,031	56	...	7,275	..	...	2,460	....	2,460	9,735	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
		1897-98...	3,369	222	6,010	63	...	9,664	...	...	3,452	...	3,452	13,116	...	...	...	126	...	...	...		
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1896-97...	3,604	...	1,080	...	...	4,684	...	...	...	47	47	4,731	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
		1897-98...	1,518	...	3,044	...	...	4,562	...	...	...	47	47	4,609	...	...	...	...	68	...	...		
	Gujrát	1896-97...	264	...	880	...	...	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
		1897-98 ..	216	...	4,449	...	...	4,665	...	...	...	...	...	4,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Gujránwála	1896-97...	671	...	647	138	...	1,456	...	1,02,584	...	...	1,02,584	1,04,040	...	36,104	...	...	...	60	...	Gujránwála.	
		1897-98...	1,680	...	1,000	100	223	3,003	...	1,18,740	22	...	1,18,762	1,21,765	9,458	15,463	...	...	...	47	...		
	Shahpur	1896-97...	55	450	2,379	...	...	2,884	...	30,842	...	...	30,842	33,726	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	Shahpur.	
		1897-98...	7	1,387	2,150	...	...	3,544	...	45,150	...	...	46,150	48,694	...	36,520	...	101	...	...	...		
	Jhelum	1896-97...	200	...	1,261	...	28	1,489	...	...	11	...	11	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	10,585	...	Jhelum.	
		1897-98...	316	...	1,772	...	...	2,088	...	...	31	...	31	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	9,726	...		
	Ráwalpindi	1896-97...	1,920	19	451	16	...	2,406	...	...	...	...	...	2,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
		1897-98...	2,981	59	452	16	...	3,508	...	...	...	...	...	3,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1896-97...	117	...	502	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
		1897-98...	401	...	975	...	...	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Pesháwar	1896-97...	5,187	9,328	65	...	...	14,580	...	...	...	...	...	14,580	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	Pesháwar.	
		1897-98...	2,671	6,403	312	...	...	9,386	...	...	...	...	...	9,386	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
	Kohát	1896-97...	790	...	44	...	...	834	...	...	...	...	...	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
		1897-98...	317	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	59	59	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1896-97...	20	...	60	...	...	80	...	...	76,291	...	76,291	76,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1897-98...	10	...	78	...	...	88	...	...	86,034	...	86,034	86,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	D. I. Khan	1896-97...	20	198	...	...	...	218	48,232	...	2,18,294	...	2,66,526	2,66,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
		1897-98...	293	458	...	...	...	751	38,651	...	2,70,835	...	3,09,486	3,10,237	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		
	D. G. Khan	1896-97...	38	...	...	...	...	38	...	87,055	60,435	...	1,47,490	1,47,528	58	6,478	...	92	1,635	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
		1897-98...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,513	75,930	...	1,70,443	1,70,443	...	2,865	...	100	2,343	...	...		
	Muzaffargarh	1896-97...	...	20	94	...	400	514	...	6,421	1,76,748	...	1,83,169	1,83,683	...	...	...	758	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	
		1897-98...	...	...	104	...	135	239	...	6,920	1,83,219	...	1,90,139	1,90,378	...	...	...	887	...	...	...		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1896-97...	33,846	30,292	24,593	3,406	2,013	94,150	48,232	6,77,875	7,41,030	2,254	14,69,391	15,63,541	80,187	1,84,961	...	3,977	1,842	13,247	...	GRAND TOTAL	
		1897-98...	20,710	23,278	43,344	2,816	3,304	93,352	38,651	8,14,236	9,80,465	3,315	18,36,667	19,30,019	32,348	5,54,108	...	4,166	2,418	12,347	505		

STATEMENT No. XX—*concluded.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	Miscellaneous.												Total of columns 15 and 34.	Collections during current year on account of previous year.	Grand total, columns 35 and 36.	Balances.			District.	Division.
			Fines and forfeitures of Revenue Department.	Recoveries on account of law charges.	Recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India.	Rents of Railway lands, Classes B and C, and of buildings situated on such lands.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Recoveries on account of canal survey and demarcations (land-revenue share).	Rents of lands leased for a single year or harvest.	Tirni.	Sajji.	Hakk-ul-tahsil.	Other items.	Total.				Of the year under report.	Of previous years.	Total.		
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1896-97...	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	581	2,657	18,123	...	18,123	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1897-98...	3,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	2,090	5,398	29,157	92	29,249	...	...	...		
	Rohtak	1896-97...	587	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	1	2	899	5,655	...	5,655	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
		1897-98...	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	2	18	1,612	11,981	...	11,981	34	...	34		
	Gurgáon	1896-97 ..	1,840	...	...	...	300	...	75	...	...	...	783	4,959	6,274	370	6,644	119	...	119	Gurgáon.	
		1897-98...	2,246	...	...	...	322	...	106	...	...	1	763	5,391	9,333	119	9,452	656	...	656		
	Delhi	1896-97...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	174	519	2,565	94	2,659	338	2	340	Delhi.	
		1897-98...	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	48	1,007	5,499	340	5,839	366	...	366		
	Karnál	1896-97...	220	...	...	...	137	...	1,780	1,211	...	1,362	1,052	5,910	10,836	34	10,870	871	...	871	Karnál.	
		1897-98...	5,068	80	...	...	346	...	2,290	322	...	2,591	2,183	13,004	24,396	1,152	25,548	...	298	298		
	Umballa	1896-97...	468	...	...	...	156	...	2	...	...	3,578	436	4,903	15,391	142	15,533	474	777	1,251	Umballa.	
		1897-98...	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,683	2,019	6,598	9,310	...	9,310	...	485	485		
	Simla	1896-97...	228	...	...	..	106	...	25	...	...	...	1	360	360	...	360	...	...	...	Simla.	
		1897-98...	102	...	...	...	99	...	25	...	...	...	...	226	226	...	226	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1896-97...	266	...	...	...	107	...	...	1,198	...	52	...	1,623	2,962	16	2,978	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1897-98...	339	220	...	...	251	...	...	1,276	...	59	125	2,775	4,099	...	4,099	...	...	...		
	Hoshiárpur ...	1896 97 ..	657	...	...	...	141	...	473	...	...	329	14	1,784	20,061	21	20,082	7	...	7	Hoshiárpur.	
		1897-98...	568	...	41	...	776	...	507	...	...	330	25	2,353	21,876	7	21,883	42	...	42		
	Jullundur ...	1896-97...	350	...	...	...	...	...	514	...	...	305	12	1,179	5,384	10	5,394	...	...	...	Jullundur.	
		1897-98...	420	...	...	...	...	...	951	...	...	330	16	1,717	5,102	...	5,102	...	...	...		
	Ludhiána ...	1896-97 ..	546	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,186	109	1,926	3,208	...	3,208	3	...	3	Ludhiána.	
		1897-98...	614	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1,351	134	2,190	4,166	3	4,169	...	..	...		
	Ferozepore ...	1896-97 ..	204	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	...	391	322	1,796	32,750	1,135	33,885	9,427	3,957	13,384	Ferozepore.	
		1897-98...	959	...	...	...	...	...	676	...	...	514	215	2,814	73,996	7,649	81,645	2,579	4,627	7,206		

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1896-97...	2,222	...	...	...	41	...	5,672	53,301	1,059	12	10,642	1,72,853	3,15,321	5,437	3,20,758	8,146	...	8,146	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1897-98...	2,631	...	...	...	240	...	8,050	47,959	869	24	6,820	1,59,882	3,45,663	8,146	3,53,809	12,939	...	12,939		
	Jhang	1896-97...	1,840	...	...	...	17,592	29,826	55,597	58,423	3,314	20	209	2,76,876	5,29,134	5,665	5,34,799	2,854	126	2,980	Jhang.	
		1897-98...	3,219	...	...	...	19,110	44,032	53,334	28,107	3,683	2	151	5,94,597	9,04,524	2,853	9,07,377	4,363	69	4,432		
	Montgomery ...	1896-97...	253	...	...	...	10,005	...	9,941	56,938	242	2	986	48,840	2,36,482	31,098	2,67,580	82,276	10,305	92,581	Montgomery.	
		1897-98...	249	...	...	...	2,355	...	10,293	11,149	526	20	2,179	27,277	2,90,187	71,427	3,61,614	92,108	20,756	1,17,864		
	Lahore	1896-97...	286	...	...	...	669	...	270	...	...	477	484	14,544	50,974	5,568	56,542	1,360	1,604	2,964	Lahore.	
		1897-98...	305	...	...	...	1,060	7,119	621	...	...	632	416	27,881	75,963	1,857	77,820	5,501	1,107	6,608		
	Amritsar ...	1896-97...	486	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	1,281	48	1,987	4,035	2,193	6,228	...	...	...	Amritsar.	
		1897-98...	293	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	1,285	98	1,833	4,302	...	4,302	...	...	...		
	Gurdáspur ...	1896-97...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	588	114	1,810	11,545	311	11,856	4,456	846	5,302	Gurdáspur.	
		1897-98...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	457	255	1,748	14,864	2,232	17,096	5,483	2,191	7,674		
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1896-97...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	431	8	724	5,455	21	5,476	1,241	...	1,241	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
		1897-98...	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	489	...	1,594	6,203	427	6,630	1,294	...	1,294		
	Gujrát	1896-97...	333	...	...	...	8	...	...	252	...	26	14	633	1,777	612	2,389	757	224	981	Gujrát.	
		1897-98...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	84	8,948	9,441	14,106	416	14,522	428	565	993		
	Gujránwála ...	1896-97...	431	...	...	...	186	318	1,190	...	...	233	...	38,552	1,42,592	253	1,34,845	1,273	324	1,597	Gujránwála.	
		1897-98...	651	...	...	...	246	61	1,955	...	...	325	1,098	29,737	1,51,502	695	1,52,197	1,106	411	1,517		
	Shahpur	1896-97...	59	...	...	...	...	...	583	8,406	1,681	21	4,082	14,879	48,605	7,762	56,367	8,577	1,763	10,340	Shahpur.	
		1897-98...	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	8,962	46,174	94,868	8,736	1,03,604	2,564	35	2,599		
	Jhelum	1896-97...	1,019	...	...	...	49	...	...	2,730	...	37	620	15,040	16,540	6	16,546	471	...	471	Jhelum.	
		1897-98...	1,474	...	...	...	60	...	...	2,622	...	106	788	14,776	16,895	405	17,300	95	66	161		
	Ráwalpindi ...	1896-97...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	213	256	1,038	3,444	...	3,444	543	...	543	Ráwalpindi.	
		1897-98...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	59	298	1,127	4,635	...	4,635	1,472	...	1,472		
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1896-97...	50	...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	17	...	629	1,248	...	1,248	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
		1897-98...	297	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	20	...	720	2,096	...	2,096	...	...	...		
	Pesháwar ...	1896-97...	120	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	220	1,383	1,993	16,573	6,126	22,699	12,862	1,018	13,880	Pesháwar.	
		1897-98...	1,496	...	...	...	...	...	694	...	...	213	6,611	9,022	18,408	9,582	27,990	1,173	4,013	5,186		
	Kohát	1896-97...	214	...	...	...	...	...	840	670	...	47	1,099	2,870	3,704	2,300	6,004	662	1,273	1,935	Kohát.	
		1897-98...	560	...	...	...	...	...	1,258	3,947	...	87	1,162	7,014	7,390	1,223	8,613	348	208	556		
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1896-97...	364	...	...	...	2,275	...	...	6,330	...	...	2,762	11,781	88,102	20	88,122	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1897-98...	60	...	...	...	2,461	...	...	6,650	...	...	2,988	12,700	98,822	...	98,322	...	...	...		
	D. I. Khan ...	1896-97...	328	...	...	...	6,361	...	60	39,748	...	1,142	611	48,250	3,14,994	428	3,15,422	5,559	2,968	8,527	D. I. Khan.	
		1897-98...	530	...	...	...	5,419	...	60	39,864	...	280	592	46,745	3,56,982	2,693	3,59,675	12,145	2,576	14,721		
	D. G. Khan ...	1896-97...	559	...	...	...	633	...	3,709	8,108	...	46	9,300	30,618	1,78,146	2,712	1,80,858	14,441	876	15,317	D. G. Khan.	
		1897-98...	409	...	...	...	521	...	4,898	9,202	...	217	7,376	27,931	1,98,374	14,910	2,13,284	4,367	407	4,774		
	Muzaffargarh ...	1896-97...	213	...	...	...	3,315	...	427	17,842	...	13	19	22,587	2,06,270	65	2,06,335	43	...	43	Muzaffargarh	
		1897-98...	1,200	...	...	...	5,221	...	500	18,740	...	39	...	26,587	2,16,965	43	2,17,008	75	...	75		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1896-97...	16,718	...	...	...	42,735	30,144	80,126	2,26,184	6,299	12,426	36,123	7,34,969	22,98,510	72,399	23,70,909	1,56,760	26,063	1,82,823	GRAND TOTAL	
		1897-98...	32,017	300	41	...	39,003	51,212	86,361	2,01,266	5,078	13,890	56,378	10,91,488	30,21,457	1,35,007	31,56,464	1,49,138	37,814	1,86,952		

STATEMENT No. XX A.

DEMAND STATEMENT OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF LAND OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENT VARIES WITH THE CULTIVATION.

Division.	District.	Last and present years compared.	Name of tract under fluctuating assessment.	Area in acres.			Assessment of land.				Abiana or water assessment on wells or Jhalars.			Total revenue assessment.			Revenue assessment estimated by Settlement Officer.	District.	Division.
				On which the revenue is fixed, i.e., does not ordinarily fluctuate.	Subject to assessment fluctuating with each year's area of cultivation.		Fixed.		Fluctuating.		Number of wells or jhalárs assessed with ábiána.	Amount of ábiána assessed.		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Total.			
					Total area.	Area cultivated.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.						
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	1896-97	Chak Náli	...	46,713	23,065	2,685	151	15,410	745	...	...	...	18,095	896	18,991	33,075	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1897-98	Do.	...	46,723	21,468	2,707	129	23,705	1,106	...	...	...	26,412	1,235	27,647	33,075		
	Rohtak ...	1896-97	Part of 12 villages of Chak Dahri Jhajjar tahsíl.	10,490	9,049	1,685	8,252	94	4,750	64	...	...	...	13,002	158	13,160	21,400	Rohtak.	
		1897-98		10,490	9,049	3,552	8,252	94	10,338	97	...	...	...	18,590	191	18,781	21,400		
	Gurgáon ...	1896-97	Jhíl Kotla	...	8,159	1,273	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	1,248	...	1,248	8,844	Gurgáon.	
		1897-98	Do.	...	8,159	3,670	...	...	3,504	...	...	...	...	3,504	...	3,504	8,844		
	Delhi ...	1896-97	Chak Dabar	4,733	2,206	247	4,150	...	435	...	...	...	...	4,585	...	4,585	...	Delhi.	
		1897-98	Do.	4,733	2,206	819	4,150	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	5,741	...	5,741	...		
	Karnál ...	1896-97	Nardak Indri	13,002	17,542	12,405	837	...	2,942	293	80	409	205	4,188	498	4,686	7,410	Karnál.	
		1897-98	Do.	13,002	30,546	12,704	625	206	6,501	1,514	80	438	192	7,564	1,912	9,476	7,410		
		1896-97	Pehava and Kaithal Naili ...	...	16,110	3,999	...	...	1,434	4	53	358	19	1,792	23	1,815	7,444		
		1897-98	Do. ...	...	17,697	3,939	...	...	3,506	16	53	385	19	3,891	35	3,926	7,524		
JULLUNDUR.	Ferozepore	1896-97	Hithár	27,132	54,252	21,056	2,451	1,321	10,648	1,536	...	...	...	13,099	2,857	15,956	19,056	Ferozepore.	JULLUNDUR.
		1897-98	Do.	25,822	53,906	21,863	2,393	1,352	14,507	1,988	...	...	...	16,900	3,340	20,240	19,056		

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1896-97	Rávi, Chenáb, Sutlej	...	150,050	355,785	88,458	84,982	3,225	84,145	1,201	1	5	...	1,69,132	4,426	1,73,558	1,98,179	Mooltan.				
		1897-98	Do.	...	209,349	362,132	111,573	89,308	3,313	1,04,603	1,347	1	5	...	1,93,916	4,660	1,98,576	1,98,179					
		1896-97	Bár Báráni	...	...	537,331	6,700	...	...	5,765	...	...	...	...	5,765	...	5,765	...					
		1897-98	Do.	...	...	537,331	9,476	...	...	8,301	11	...	...	...	8,301	11	8,312	...					
	Jhang	1896-97	Chenáb and Rávi	...	5,103	29,196	6,849	2,098	104	6,788	118	80	667	7	9,553	229	9,782	7,367	Jhang.				
		1897-98	Do.	...	5,103	29,196	7,351	2,062	105	7,346	122	78	656	7	10,064	234	10,298	7,367					
		1896-97	Kásht Báráni	...	...	25,322	25,322	...	...	55,702	...	...	...	...	55,702	...	55,702	...					
		1897-98	Do.	...	...	57,866	57,866	...	...	52,749	...	...	...	...	52,749	...	52,749	...					
	Montgomery	1896-97	Rávi Tahsils	...	146,429	353,777	17,257	51,762	621	19,053	70	...	...	...	70,815	691	71,506	1,34,795	Montgomery.				
		1897-98	Do. and Dipálpur	...	146,429	375,110	36,766	60,103	722	66,517	980	...	...	...	1,26,620	1,702	1,28,322	1,46,807					
		1896-97	Kásht Báráni	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,887	...	...	...	...	10,887	...	10,887	...					
		1897-98	Dabh	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,159	...	...	...	...	13,159	...	13,159	...					
	Lahore	1896-97	Hithar and Dabli Tract in Tahsil Chúnián.	...	...	3,478	...	...	1,849	267	...	...	...	1,849	267	2,116	...	Lahore.				
		1897-98	Do. do.	...	...	10,874	...	...	5,236	211	...	...	...	5,236	211	5,447	...					
	Gurdáspur	1896-97	Chhamb Káhnúwán	...	16,684	10,890	1,202	15,954	619	2,530	81	...	...	...	18,484	700	19,184	20,373	Gurdáspur.				
		1897-98	Do.	...	16,684	10,890	1,705	15,954	619	3,474	126	...	...	...	19,428	745	20,173	20,373					
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1896-97	Isa Khel and Miánwáli	...	306,876	284,072	68,674	31,960	1,358	76,291	592	...	...	...	1,08,251	1,950	1,10,201	75,916	Bannu.				DERAJAT.
		1897-98	Do.	...	306,876	284,024	74,024	31,960	1,358	86,025	662	...	...	...	1,17,985	2,020	1,20,005	75,916					
	D. I. Khan	1896-97	Kachi	...	34,960	842,515	302,614	2,021	3,551	2,05,001	37,795	2,781	17,029	681	2,24,051	42,027	2,66,078	2,01,889	D. I. Khan.				
		1897-98	Do.	...	39,151	845,851	295,322	2,421	4,213	2,00,271	36,351	2,793	17,100	681	2,19,792	41,245	2,61,037	2,01,889					
		1896-97	Dáman	...	10,760	558,279	46,216	11,279	7,041	13,365	19,819	...	...	...	24,644	26,860	51,504	91,112					
		1897-98	Do.	...	10,764	558,350	140,470	7,911	5,553	57,548	42,268	...	...	...	65,459	47,821	1,13,280	91,112					
	D. G. Khan	1896-97	Pachádh, Danda Cháhi Kacha Chak, Sindh Kacha, Gharkáb and Sailáb Circles.		215,226	372,794	114,231	1,873	4,197	73,516	10,379	...	...	...	75,389	14,576	89,965	95,740	D. G. Khan.				
		1897-98			169,391	725,499	163,285	1,870	6,657	76,786	10,740	...	...	...	78,656	17,397	96,053	97,614					
		1897-98	Báráni	...	...	8,082	1,156	...	...	710	...	...	...	...	710	...	710	455					
	Muzaffargarh.	1896-97	Bet Indus, Bet Chenáb, Cháhi, Sailáb, Cháhi Nahri.		67,950	664,853	157,388	41,923	589	1,65,333	1,816	2,312	15,064	16	2,22,320	2,421	2,24,741	...	Muzaffargarh.				
		1897-98	Do. do.	...	66,643	670,487	162,613	41,677	589	1,71,623	1,974	2,293	15,274	8	2,28,574	2,571	2,31,145	...					
		1896-97	Grand Total	...	10,09,398	41,88,845	9,12,743	2,62,227	22,871	7,57,092	74,780	5,307	33,532	928	10,52,851	98,579	11,51,430	9,22,600	Grand Total				
		1897-98			10,24,437	46,33,104	11,40,496	2,71,393	24,910	9,18,000	99,513	5,298	33,858	907	12,23,251	1,25,330	13,48,581	9,37,021					

STATEMENT No. XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL RATE CESS UNDER ACTS V OF 1878 AND XX OF 1883 FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1893.

Division.	District.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.								District.	Division.
											Recoverable.		*Undetermined.*		*Irrecoverable.*		*Total.*			
		On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1,05,622	43,027	1,48,649	1,04,127	28,708	1,32,835	...	...	...	1,471	14,315	...	...	24	4	1,495	14,319	Hissár	DELHI.
	Rohtak	1,26,081	43,218	1,69,249	1,18,924	31,676	1,50,600	...	170	170	7,096	11,371	...	...	11	1	7,107	11,372	Rohtak	
	Gurgáon	1,26,575	8,879	1,35,454	1,26,141	4,159	1,30,300	...	2,552	2,552	108	2,168	...	...	326	...	434	2,168	Gurgáon	
	Delhi	1,02,831	14,837	1,17,668	99,533	7,835	1,07,368	...	129	129	1,861	6,869	...	...	1,437	4	3,298	6,873	Delhi	
	Karnál	1,40,359	18,654	1,59,013	1,37,324	12,827	1,50,151	...	745	745	2,860	5,082	...	...	175	...	3,035	5,082	Karnál	
	Umballa	1,19,253	16,944	1,36,197	1,19,133	8,899	1,28,032	...	159	159	...	7,886	...	...	120	...	120	7,886	Umballa	
	Simla	1,668	...	1,668	1,668	...	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	94,976	5,922	1,00,898	94,914	3,781	98,695	...	46	46	...	2,095	...	...	62	...	62	2,095	Kángra	ULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	1,50,563	1,935	1,52,498	1,50,278	...	1,50,278	....	603	603	4	...	...	...	281	1,332	285	1,332	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	1,55,046	170	1,55,216	1,54,693	70	1,54,763	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	353	...	353	100	Jullundar	
	Ludhiána	1,15,787	2,257	1,18,043	1,15,121	538	1,15,659	...	547	547	425	1,172	...	...	241	...	666	1,172	Ludhiána	
	Ferozepore	1,23,224	15,203	1,38,427	1,22,318	13,875	1,36,193	...	...	...	906	1,328	...	...	...	...	906	1,328	Ferozepore	

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1,32,724	1,243	1,33,967	1,32,251	820	1,33,071	...	366	366	91	57	...	...	382	...	473	57	Mooltan	LAHORE.
	Jhang	1,07,029	539	1,07,568	1,06,247	289	1,06,536	...	230	230	306	15	1	...	475	5	782	20	Jhang	
	Montgomery	74,591	17,067	91,658	61,844	9,849	71,693	37	1,210	1,247	12,635	5,983	9	9	66	16	12,710	6,008	Montgomery	
	Lahore	1,05,344	18,964	1,24,308	1,02,334	7,564	1,09,898	10	1,066	1,076	2,552	10,230	14	104	434	...	3,000	10,334	Lahore	
	Amritsar	1,30,545	936	1,31,481	1,30,209	284	1,30,593	...	73	73	210	579	...	...	26	..	236	579	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	1,58,731	6,827	1,65,558	1,58,365	2,924	1,61,289	...	2,008	2,008	98	1,885	...	...	268	10	366	1,895	Gurdáspur	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1,54,628	5,197	1,59,825	1,54,122	4,487	1,58,609	...	48	48	356	235	...	...	150	427	506	662	Siálkot	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	87,142	29,667	1,16,809	82,833	2,302	85,135	...	510	510	3,843	26,855	...	...	466	...	4,309	26,855	Gujrát	
	Gujránwála	1,17,536	11,858	1,29,394	1,12,801	4,349	1,17,150	...	68	68	4,614	7,441	12	...	109	...	4,735	7,441	Gujránwála	
	Shahpur	68,636	19,499	88,135	64,617	9,877	74,494	...	137	137	3,545	9,485	...	...	474	...	4,019	9,485	Shahpur	
	Jhelum	76,226	15,469	91,695	75,149	7,837	82,986	...	147	147	693	7,485	...	...	384	...	1,077	7,485	Jhelum	
	Ráwalpindi	1,01,545	9,627	1,11,172	1,01,427	6,761	1,08,188	27	20	47	91	2,846	...	...	...	...	91	2,846	Ráwalpindi	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	32,996	...	32,996	32,996	...	32,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	1,13,509	1,273	1,14,782	1,12,841	106	1,12,947	...	210	210	95	17	308	411	265	529	668	957	Pesháwar	
	Kohát	19,710	8,559	28,269	18,251	6,047	24,298	...	20	20	1,453	2,492	6	...	...	...	1,459	2,492	Kohát	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	45,681	3,615	49,296	45,659	1,349	47,008	...	...	...	10	2,266	...	...	12	...	22	2,266	Bannu	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan	66,724	24,192	90,916	64,098	4,537	68,635	...	52	52	2,549	19,529	61	...	16	74	2,626	19,603	D. I. Khan	
	D. G. Khan	56,377	14,195	70,572	54,908	14,179	69,087	1	...	1	1,440	16	28	...	...	...	1,468	16	D. G. Khan	
	Muzaffargarh ...	61,817	301	62,070	61,683	4	61,697	...	48	48	62	238	38	...	34	11	134	249	Muzaffargarh ...	
	TOTAL ...	30,73,426	3,60,074	34,33,451	30,16,909	1,95,933	32,12,852	75	11,164	11,239	49,374	1,50,040	477	524	6,591	2,413	56,442	152,977	TOTAL.	

STATEMENT No. XXII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR 1897-98.

Division.	District.	Total area for year ending Rabi 1898.	Area held under cultivating Leases.		Remaining Area.			Income for Year ending 30th September 1898.			District.	Division.
			Cultivated during the year.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner's management.	From leases for cultivation.	Other income.	Total income.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	43,218	...	...	41,217	...	2,001	...	3,497	3,497	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	5,229	...	...	...	...	5,229	...	2,530	2,530	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	561	248	201	...	...	112	789	633	1,422	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	3,820	...	...	...	3,288	532	...	3,384	3,384	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	(a) 18,018	...	...	...	...	18,018	...	5,726	5,726	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	(b) 13,791	...	...	12,022	364	1,405	...	416	416	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	21,443	2	1	9,611	64	11,765	25	99	124	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	762,156	...	...	761,681	397	78	...	2,032	2,032	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur...	(c) 46,447	126	27	43,672	...	2,622	507	777	1,284	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	(d) 4,752	299	...	1,079	2,375	999	4,058	...	4,058	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	319	...	...	...	...	319	...	2,362	2,362	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore...	(e) 3,836	2,017	1,024	...	...	795	1,349	1,113	2,462	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	(f) 1,691,282	66,942	72,044	146,648	...	1,405,648	1,36,750	1,81,252	3,18,002	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	1,848,920	400,409	158,434	27,144	22,498	1,240,435	3,04,860	5,40,361	8,45,221	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	2,269,140	60,395	83,636	54,156	3,275	1,580,273	43,169	79,697	1,22,857	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	(g) 194,672	12,030	5,579	163,992	12,295	776	12,096	516	12,612	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	(h) 3,901	79	...	2,938	765	119	272	16	288	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	898	594	1	...	207	96	256	2,326	2,582	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	6,802	...	...	1,842	...	4,960	...	213	213	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	(i) 54,546	...	...	53,864	...	682	...	14,938	14,938	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála...	236,379	49,571	149,705	16,707	17,009	3,387	1,639	5,988	7,627	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur ...	804,640	31,476	17,823	753,363	...	1,978	17,934	84,294	1,02,228	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	(j) 298,837	3,748	7,329	225,540	1,904	60,316	3,331	13,287	16,618	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi...	(k) 459,825	1,696	3,081	444,084	...	10,964	1,160	412	1,572	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	(l) 152,839	...	...	150,971	319	1,549	...	1,392	1,392	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	(m) 2,564	618	510	...	1,382	54	5,159	655	5,814	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	(n) 88,950	10,735	36,526	...	...	41,689	9,597	4,007	13,604	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	(o) 96,721	206	224	...	...	96,291	...	9,672	9,672	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan...	617,507	1,811	1,922	...	3,612	610,412	1,342	15,950	17,292	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan...	(p) 343,799	7,155	16,931	34,437	3,971	281,305	6,913	53,849	60,762	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	305,213	5,638	9,642	45,138	...	244,795	6,805	23,989	30,794	Muzaffargarh.	
	TOTAL ...	10,401,025	655,679	564,506	3,477,511	73,725	5,629,604	5,58,002	10,55,383	16,13,385	TOTAL.	

(a) The difference is due to 6,654 acres of land having been transferred on account of Pipli Tahsíl.

(b) The decrease of 6,629 acres is accounted for as follows :—

			Acres.
Last year's figures			= 20,420
Add—Newly broken up during the year			= 32
		Total	= 20,452
Deduct—1. On account of transfer of Pipli Tahsíl to Karnál District	6,654	...	= 6,661
2. Relinquished from occupation by Canal Department	7		
	Balance	...	= 13,791

(c) The difference is due to a mistake in last year's papers.

(d) The increase is due to the relinquishment of land by Railway Department at Phillour.

(e) The decrease is due to Diluvion.

(f) A decrease of 31,082 acres is due to the sale of land to lessees on the Sidhnai Canal and of 2,621 acres is on account of exact measurement by Settlement Department.

(g) The decrease is due to the land having been granted to lessees in proprietary right.

(h) The increase is due to quadrennial measurements.

(i) The decrease is due to Diluvion.

(j) The increase is due to Alluvion.

(k) The difference is due to a mistake in last year's statement.

(l) Ditto ditto.

(m) The difference is due to a mistake in last year's return.

(n) Ditto ditto.

(o) Ditto ditto.

(p) The increase is due to more careful preparation of the statements and to the fact that before this Government lands in villages other than Rakhs were not shown.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION, AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION, AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

Division.	District.	Names of rivers or streams or marshes causing variations.	Alluvion.						Diluvion.						Net increase (*plus*) or decrease (*minus*) to be added to or deducted from fixed land revenue roll of 1897-98.	District.	Division.
			Area newly assessed during the year (in acres).	Revenue assessed.	Area re-assessed at enhanced rates (in acres).	Additional revenue imposed on that area.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Net increase (Khálsa) collected as fluctuating revenue (*vide* column 8 of Form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).	Area removed from assessment (in acres).	Reduction of revenue.	Area re-assessed at reduced rates (in acres).	Reduction of assessment on area shown in last column.	Total of columns 11 and 13.	Net decrease (Khálsa) remitted (*vide* column 9 of Form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Gurgáon	Jumna	8	8	34	33	41	41	46	50	5	5	55	54	—13	Gurgáon.	DELHI.
	Delhi	Jumna	330	470	524	332	802	666	671	860	297	330	1,190	1,054	—388	Delhi.	
	Karnál	Jumna, Márkanda and other streams.	26	2	845	511	513	243	651	174	2,307	2,072	2,246	1,893	—1,650	Karnál.	
	Umballa	Sutlej and Jumna, Sarsa, Márkanda, Ghaggar, Tangri and Amla hill torrents, and W. J. Canal.	1,922	945	2,415	1,441	2,386	560	1,857	1,555	195	123	1,678	766	—206	Umballa.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	Biás and Buner streams, Gajh, Mandh, and Maul.	347	356	482	647	1,003	894	122	101	13	11	113	...	+894	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	Biás and Sutlej, and Chos.	4,516	5,540	1,461	1,424	6,964	3,898	4,565	5,391	329	298	5,689	2,559	+1,339	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	Sutlej and Chos ...	5,041	1,323	2,341	1,783	3,106	1,702	6,694	4,900	2	...	4,900	3,307	—1,605	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	Sutlej	2,522	1,216	4,024	2,632	3,848	516	1,568	1,128	7,709	4,514	5,642	2,229	—1,713	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	Sutlej	335	148	6,397	4,698	4,846	3,045	2,324	555	5,354	2,020	2,575	781	+2,264	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Jhang	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	7,429	2,665	4,456	2,513	5,178	2,488	12,020	7,069	...	...	7,069	4,373	—1,885	Jhang.	LAHORE.
	Montgomery	Rávi and Sutlej... ...	...	...	356	180	180	...	2,062	508	1,189	547	1,055	875	—875	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	Rávi and Sutlej... ...	11,549	5,055	19,068	7,352	12,407	8,410	3,940	3,482	962	684	4,166	989	+7,421	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	Biás and Rávi	1,349	814	1,154	659	1,473	826	439	407	262	146	553	159	+667	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	Rávi, Biás and other torrents.	4,222	6,209	948	1,097	7,306	7,122	1,042	1,764	408	433	2,197	1,896	+5,226	Gurdáspur.	

RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Deg, Rávi, Basanter and Chenáb.	5,670	2,485	1,961	724	3,209	3,135	1,926	1,287	172	153	1,440	1,440	+1,695	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	Chenáb, Jhelum and streams.	4,297	1,480	10,228	3,041	4,521	2,483	8,825	2,961	4,500	1,847	4,808	2,597	—114	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	Chenáb	1,936	434	2,006	754	1,188	1,175	2,376	878	263	162	1,040	1,035	+140	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	Chenáb, Jhelum and Salt Range Lakes.	7,445	4,058	2,475	1,338	5,396	2,150	9,882	6,603	303	300	6,903	3,657	—1,507	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	Jhelum, Kahan and Bambar.	7,090	3,524	1,741	257	3,781	1,765	6,907	4,901	418	35	4,936	3,000	—1,235	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	Sohan	520	367	108	129	496	496	375	...	126	145	145	145	+351	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Indus, Kunhar, Siran Haro, Dor and Kathas.	Acres 223 Mills 230	1,377	...	...	1,377	975	...	504	...	...	504	134	+841	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	Swát, Kábul, Bára, Landa and Attock.	Acres 480, Mills 10	559	51	43	602	407	Acres 111 Mills 20	560	393	803	1,363	1,203	—796	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	Toi	3	5	...	...	5	...	7	2	...	...	2	2	—2	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Kurram	219	217	..	...	217	217	89	140	...	...	140	140	+77	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	Muzaffargarh	Chenáb	...	...	37	37	37	25	603	607	77	34	641	641	—604	Muzaffargarh.	
		GRAND TOTAL	Acres. 67,479 Mills 240	39,257	63,112	31,625	70,882	43,239	Acres. 69,102 Mills 20	46,387	25,284	14,662	61,049	34,929	+8,310	GRAND TOTAL	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND REDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC

Division.	District.	Period whether Permanent or Temporary.	For Roads.			For Canals.			For Railways.		
			Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	736·4	23,402	220	11·3	418	2
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·2	134	...
	Rohtak ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	9·8	484	4	245·7	9,528	218
	Gurgáon ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	85·	4,457	93	·1	4	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	75·9	393	...	...	...	...
	Delhi ...	Permanent ...	2·4	163	2	1·1	78	1	12·7	11,136	...
	Karnál ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	59·6	438	22	...	...	...
	Umballa ...	Permanent ...	2·4	96	...	...	5,560	20	4·9	752	8
	Simla ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	77·5	3,064	44
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	154·2	5,829	6	47·6	401	...
	Montgomery ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	70·5	3,072	19	8·6	...	...
	Lahore ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	184·7	11,590	87	20·5	4,007	12
	Amritsar ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	·7	185	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	3·5	352	4	...	...	...
RAWALPINDI.	Gujránwála ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	316·4	7,250	71	·2	10	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	88·1	291	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	14·8	869	12	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	6	...
	Jhelum ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·4	3,229	16
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	...	...
	Ráwalpindi ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184·9	5,406	21
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	Permanent ...	8·3	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	Permanent ...	6·3	1,162	...	2·8	426	71	...	320	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohát ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	D. I. Khan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	...
	D. G. Khan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	83·8	201	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	66·0	7,570	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Permanent ...	19·4	2,282	2	1,789·3	73,072	630	675·4	38,275	321
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	164·	684	...	71·2	991	...

No. XXIV.

PURPOSES AND LAND RESTORED BY GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

For Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.			Total.			Land restored by Government.				Number of cases in which land has been occupied for which compensation has not been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending claim for compensation.	District.	Division.
Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land restored in acres.	Price realized for land restored by Government.	Area assessed to revenue.	Revenue assessed.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.			
22·9	730	15	770·6	24,550	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	9th May 1896 ...	Hissár.	DELHI.
...	...	...	53·2	134	...	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	255·5	10,012	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	12th July 1897 ...	Rohtak.	
...	...	...	85·1	4,461	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	29th Septr. 1898	Gurgáon.	
...	...	...	75·9	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	..	..	16·2	11,377	3	...	...	...	...	2	10·8	...	Delhi.	
·6	74	1	60·2	512	23	234·2	367	5·6	4	9	24·2	27th January 1896	Karnál.	
...	9,477	...	7·3	15,885	28	7·2	365	7·2	9	...	...	...	Umballa.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
434	491	...	434	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jullundur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
66·9	3,382	7	144·4	6,446	51	21·1	616	21·1	1	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
8	320	2	209·8	6,550	8	17·5	508	7	14	5	14·2	18th May 1895 ...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
...	...	...	79·1	3,072	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
...	33	...	205·2	15,630	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore.	
...	...	...	·7	185	...	39·6	8	...	...	3	17·3	3rd August 1898	Amritsar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·9	...		
...	...	...	3·5	352	4	5·4	151	5·4	10	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
2	86	1	318·6	7,346	72	20·9	192	...	...	32	219·4	July 1897 ...	Gujránwála.	RAWALPINDI.
...	...	...	88·1	291	...	5·3	37	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	14·8	869	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpur.	
...	...	...	·1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	61·4	3,229	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
...	...	...	17·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
·2	3,027	...	185·1	8,433	21	·6	57	...	...	18	55	1st October 1896	Ráwalpindi.	
155·4	874	...	155·4	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1·2	263	...	9·5	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20th June 1898 ...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
1,052·2	16,197	...	1,061·3	18,105	71	·1	3	...	...	...	...	...	Peshawar.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	23	...	...	...	...	...		
17·6	3,051	11	17·6	3,051	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát	
5·6	563	2	5·6	563	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	DERAJAT.
...	...	...	...	851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12·8	...	...	96·6	1,510	7	...	...	...	...	3	88·5	...	D. G. Khan.	
32·9	6,519	50	98·9	14,089	50	...	...	...	...	1	1·1	11th Novr. 1897	Muzaffargarh.	
1,656·9	44,213	96	4,141·0	1,57,842	1,049	346·7	2,267	46·3	38	73	430·5	...	Total.	
155·4	874	...	390·6	2,549	...	58·9	60	...	...	1	5·9	...		

STATEMENT No. XXV.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

Divisions.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA.				Divisions.
	Village.		Fractional portion of Village.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity free of conditions.		In perpetuity subject to conditions.		
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Delhi	842,008	6,14,237	242,817	1,98,379	57,378	81,208	1,142,203	8,93,824	906,736	7,32,589	201,105	1,07,452	Delhi.
Jullundur	884,063	5,10,448	116,232	1,23,954	146,295	1,28,191	1,146,590	7,62,593	665,552	4,28,803	381,845	2,28,399	Jullundur.
Lahore	400,013	2,90,854	119,699	1,14,999	58,543	94,649	578,255	5,00,502	247,494	2,19,289	183,614	1,35,998	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	537,974	2,21,820	432,096	72,001	63,372	89,332	1,033,442	3,83,153	560,910	1,66,135	256,452	99,341	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	618,790	1,12,746	328,621	53,047	53,159	1,12,562	1,000,570	2,78,355	110,367	8,484	566,741	1,11,290	Pesháwar.
Deraját	1,447,810	1,50,772	144,424	37,469	81,179	74,047	1,673,413	2,62,288	740,485	1,30,548	76,052	31,374	Deraját.
Total ...	4,730,658	19,00,877	1,383,889	5,99,849	459,926	5,79,989	6,574,473	30,80,715	3,231,544	16,85,848	1,665,809	7,13,854	Total.

Divisions.	DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA—concld.								NUMBER OF HOLDERS.						Divisions.
	For life or lives.		At pleasure of Government.		For term of Settlement.		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity free of conditions.	In perpetuity subject to conditions.	For life or lives.	At pleasure of Government.	For term of Settlement.	Pending orders of Government.	
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.							
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.							
Delhi	24,753	15,420	5,333	33,283	4,276	5,080	...	...	11,731	6,038	1,140	813	1,651	...	Delhi.
Jullundur	46,571	59,871	47,093	38,699	5,529	6,821	...	...	12,279	6,509	5,405	2,180	5,104	...	Jullundur.
Lahore	136,401	94,984	12,060	43,420	4,595	6,732	91	79	1,137	2,917	3,508	1,395	1,603	4	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	200,368	69,064	14,551	47,197	1,161	1,416	...	...	578	4,856	3,192	1,845	225	1	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	276,638	74,445	37,033	65,021	9,791	19,115	...	...	11	2,064	6,953	11,465	2,053	...	Pesháwar.
Deraját	130,842	18,802	63,017	44,590	663,017	36,974	...	...	150	7,295	343	741	902	...	Deraját.
Total ...	809,573	332,586	179,087	2,72,210	688,369	76,138	91	79	25,886	29,679	20,541	18,439	11,538	5	Total.

STATEMENT No. XXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND
YEAR ENDING

	Hissar.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	12,668	94,926
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	...	3,52,405
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	137	1
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	870	378
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total	13,675	4,47,710
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	3,645	3,61,100
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	3,645	3,61,100
(4). Balance to next account	10,030	86,610
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	...	3,52,405

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
I.—Demands.				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	331	41	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	2,685	952	3,65,845	424
(3). *Total demand*	3,016	993	3,65,845	424
II.—Collections of the year, viz.—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods		372	...	
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period		3,273	3,60,868	
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...		227	5
(7). Total Collections		3,645	3,61,100	
III.—Not collected, viz.—				
(8). Suspended during this period	165	99	5,321	6
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	92	8	73	1
(11). Total not collected	257	107	5,394	7
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue		257		5,394
(2). Instalments not yet due		9,789		81,260
(3). Total outstandings		10,046		86,654
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.		16		44

No. XXVI.

IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884) FOR THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

ROHTAK.		GURGAON.		DELHI.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,761	5,655	85,174	8,911	5,424	20,131
...	...	400	1,510	...	...
181	21	1,160	134	63	32
661	155	5,594	398	289	393
...	...	1	...	...	...
14,603	5,831	92,329	10,953	5,776	20,556
2,370	4,620	17,065	6,537	861	14,699
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
2,370	4,620	17,066	6,537	861	14,699
12,233	1,211	75,262	4,416	4,915	5,857
...	...	400	1,510	...	...
...	...	400	1,510	...	...

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
293	247	2,955	25	156	73	585	48	59	57	2,145	45
1,571	668	2,056	200	9,253	6,413	5,762	502	491	375	15,083	522
1,864	915	5,011	225	9,409	6,486	6,347	550	550	432	17,228	567
293	247	2,955	25	229		633		55	56	1,845	40
1,300	530	1,465	175	15,602		5,915		445	305	12,300	475
...	...	...	...	1,144	16	61	2	...	...	37	2
1,593	777	4,420	200	16,991		6,611		500	361	14,182	517
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	138	591	25	35	29	332	17	50	71	3,083	52
271	138	591	25	35	29	332	17	50	71	3,083	52
271		591		35		332		50		3,083	
12,078		665		76,181		4,147		4,937		2,898	
12,349		1,256		76,216		4,479		4,987		5,981	
116		45		879		137		72		125	

STATEMENT

	KARNAL.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	7,746	48,405
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	300	50
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	57	383
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	133	940
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total	8,236	49,778
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,337	22,703
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	1,337	22,703
(4). Balance to next account	6,899	27,075
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	300	50
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	221 / 59	1,819 / 156
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	957 / 174	19,664 / 1,674
(3). Total demand	1,178 / 233	21,483 / 1,830
II.—Collections of the year, viz.—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	221 / 59	1,819 / 156
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	893 / 164	19,109 / 1,619
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	... / ...	... / ...
(7). Total Collections	1,114 / 223	20,928 / 1,775
III.—Not collected, viz.—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	64 / 10	555 / 55
(11). Total not collected	64 / 10	555 / 55
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	64	555
(2). Instalments not yet due	6,925	27,355
(3). Total outstandings	6,989	27,910
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	90	835

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Umballa.		Simla.		Kangra.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,198	28,930	385	209	11,097	2,063
...	120	...	...	...	580
195	447	18	9	...	...
402	512	16	18	876	125
13	76	...	...	...	...
9,808	30,085	419	236	11,973	2,768
3,714	14,305	333	171	2,185	1,351
347	5,071	...	...	...	...
76	13	...	...	...	...
4,137	19,389	333	171	2,185	1,351
5,671	10,696	86	65	9,788	1,417
...	120	...	...	...	580

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
81	...	461	29	18	1	30	4	39	18	...	...
3,146	501	13,329	752	298	24	121	16	1,091	1,025	1,253	145
3,227	501	13,790	781	316	25	151	20	1,130	1,043	1,253	145
81	...	461	29	...	...	...	...	57		...	
3,125	500	12,980	734	311	22	151	20	2,082		1,351	
7	1	96	5	...	...	...	...	40	6	...	...
3,213	501	13,537	768	311	22	151	20	2,185		1,351	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1	349	18	5	3	...	...	20	14	43	4
21	1	349	18	5	3	...	...	20	14	43	4
21		349		5		...		20		43	
5,812		10,540		87		67		9,927		1,390	
5,833		10,889		92		67		9,947		1,433	
99		256		6		2		159		16	

STATEMENT

	Hoshiarpur.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	8,010	...
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	300	...
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	29	...
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	366	...
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassifications, &c	...	...
Total	8,705	...
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,577	...
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	1,577	...
(4). Balance to next account	7,128	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	300	...
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
I.—Demands.		
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	... / ...	... / ...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,099 / 478	... / ...
(3). Total demand	1,099 / 478	... / ...
II.—Collections of the year, viz.—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,577	...
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...
(7). Total Collections	1,577	...
III.—Not collected viz.—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	... / ...	... / ...
(11). Total not collected	... / ...	... / ...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	...	...
(2). Instalments not yet due	7,239	...
(3). Total outstandings	7,240	...
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	112	...

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Jullundur.		Ludhiana.		Ferozepore.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,76,652	268	10,914	16,749	52,945	62,204
9,660	5,000	740	4,701	14	14,598
3,339	8	179	24	...	...
8,005	10	386	35	1,963	938
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,97,656	5,286	12,219	21,509	54,922	77,740
54,918	2,489	2,292	11,560	8,106	51,157
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
54,918	2,489	2,292	11,560	8,106	51,157
1,42,738	2,797	9,927	9,949	46,816	26,583

9,660		5,000		740		4,701		14		14,598	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
154	20	35	3	...	6	10	...	2,220	97	1,823	457
43,871	10,893	2,578	44	1,710	596	11,645	40	5,000	2,260	55,204	580
44,025	10,913	2,613	47	1,710	602	11,655	40	7,220	2,357	57,027	1,037
174	...	38	...	6		10		2,818		5,804	
54,744	...	2,451	...	2,286		11,515		3,997		44,888	
...	...	...	...	...		35		1,114	177	448	17
54,918	...	2,489	...	2,292		11,560		8,106		51,157	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1	166	5	14	6	170	...	2,191	571	6,943	96
19	1	166	5	14	6	170	...	2,191	571	7,256	116
19		166		14		170		2,191		7,256	
1,45,626		2,663		10,123		9,784		44,625		19,327	
1,45,645		2,829		10,137		9,954		46,816		26,583	
2,907		32		210		5		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Mooltan.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	1,71,697	1,237
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	9,850	1,500
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	3,352	51
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	10,082	112
(*d*).—Other Additions due to misclassification, &c.	5	...
Total	1,94,986	2,900
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	33,316	1,785
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	5	...
Total deductions	33,321	1,785
(4). Balance to next account	1,61,665	1,115
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	9,850	1,500

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.	Mooltan.			
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
I.—Demands.				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	643	380	86	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	21,410	12,674	1,616	147
(3). Total demand	22,053	13,054	1,702	147
II.—Collections of the year, viz.—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	199	129	86	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	20,378	12,216	1,554	145
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	355	39	...	...
(7). Total Collections	20,932	12,384	1,640	145
III.—Not Collected, viz.—				
(8). Suspended during this period	34	44	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period...	1,442	665	62	2
(11). Total not collected	1,476	709	62	2
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue	1,476		62	
(2). Instalments not yet due...	1,62,491		1,086	
(3). Total outstandings	1,63,967		1,148	
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	2,302		33	

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Jhang.		Montgomery.		Lahore.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,69,243	1,074	45,910	13,474	44,693	1,06,306
1,93,880	1,240	640	12,260	3,240	32,770
164	5	1,138	21	...	...
15,955	29	1,527	41	1,611	2,000
51	2	...	...	...	...
3,79,293	2,350	49,215	25,796	49,544	1,41,076
1,17,976	749	11,163	15,538	7,200	29,246
112	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
1,18,097	749	11,163	15,538	7,200	29,246
2,61,196	1,601	38,052	10,258	42,344	1,11,830
1,93,880	1,240	640	12,260	3,240	32,770

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
188	21	...	...	406	258	1,213	...	1,508	366	8,498	744
97,564	22,198	754	45	10,068	2,702	20,333	24	13,231	3,717	63,622	4,629
97,752	22,219	754	45	10,474	2,960	21,546	24	14,739	4,083	72,120	5,373
199		...		406	242	1,213	...	1,167	200	4,346	416
1,16,442		774		8,252	2,109	14,249	17	4,422	1,411	22,740	1,584
674	108	...	...	44	80	...	69	...	...	160	...
1,17,423		774		8,732	2,431	15,452	86	5,589	1,611	27,246	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,675	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,326	161	25	...	1,786	609	6,094	7	9,150	2,472	45,034	3,373
3,001	329	25	...	1,786	609	6,094	7	9,150	2,472	45,034	3,373
1,326		25		1,786		6,094		9,150		45,034	
2,64,888		1,567		37,170		4,208		33,194		66,796	
2,66,214		1,592		38,956		10,302		42,344		1,11,830	
6,043		16		904		44		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Amritsar.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	15,094	7,857
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	...	3,315
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	179	39
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	842	175
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	16,115	11,386
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,695	5,682
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	4,695	5,682
(4). Balance to next account	11,420	5,704
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	...	3,315

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	20	4	...	...
(2). Instalment falling due during this period	3,808	1,013	5,390	292
(3). Total demand	3,828	1,017	5,390	292
II.—Collections for the year, viz.—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods		24	...	
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period		4,671		5,682
(6). Repayments in advance of due date...		...	...	
(7). Total Collections		4,695		5,682
III—Not Collected, viz.—				
(8). Suspended during this period	134	16	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	...	...
(11). Total not collected	134	16	...	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue		134		...
(2). Instalments not yet due		11,445		5,822
(3). Total outstandings		11,579		5,822
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.		158		118

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Gurdaspur.		Sialkot.		Gujrat.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,875	25,792	76,116	59,651	25,787	47,004
3,960	13,270	2,980	7,110	730	...
181	413	...	...	127	154
803	461	5,818	1,504	781	768
...	...	...	...	...	...
20,819	39,936	84,114	68,265	27,425	47,926
3,752	14,128	26,532	44,124	3,235	7,939
...	...	...	...	35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,752	14,128	26,532	44,124	3,270	7,939
17,067	25,808	57,582	24,141	24,155	39,987
3,960	13,270	2,980	7,110	730	...

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
76	23	1,609	25	6,170	1,479	14,352	338	1,203	366	4,416	596
2,656	1,094	11,949	813	17,536	4,142	31,026	1,297	4,732	2,669	18,464	2,380
2,732	1,117	13,558	838	23,706	5,621	45,378	1,635	5,935	3,035	22,880	2,976
76	23	1,609	25	6,170	1,479	14,353	339	218	240	1,272	139
2,466	1,019	11,266	747	15,344	3,539	28,267	1,165	1,767	1,010	5,631	897
148	20	477	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,690	1,062	13,352	776	21,514	5,018	42,620	1,504	1,985	1,250	6,903	1,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	568	3,644	1,287
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	...	...
190	75	683	66	2,192	603	2,758	131	3,224	1,215	12,333	653
190	75	683	66	2,192	603	2,758	131	3,950	1,785	15,977	1,940
190		683		2,192		2,758		3,914		15,977	
17,136		25,440		55,390		21,383		20,709		24,278	
17,326		26,123		57,582		24,141		24,623		40,255	
259		315		...		...		468		268	

STATEMENT

	GUJRANWALA.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	14,508	31,145
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	...	2,245
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	654	563
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	889	1,128
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassifications, &c.	—79	101
Total	15,972	35,182
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,028	17,195
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	8	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	4,036	17,195
(4). Balance to next account	11,936	17,987
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	...	2,245
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	994 / 447	1,536 / 277
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	3,718 / 1,123	17,223 / 1,597
(3). Total demand	4,712 / 1,570	18,759 / 1,874
II.—Collections for the year, viz.:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	736 / 434	1,426 / 262
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	2,503 / 865	14,088 / 1,402
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	21 / 3	10 / ...
(7). Total Collections	3,260 / 1,302	15,524 / 1,664
III.—Not collected, viz.:—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	213 / 14
(9). Remitted during this period	8 / 1	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	1,468 / 267	3,032 / 196
(11). Total not collected	1,476 / 268	3,245 / 210
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	1,468	3,245
(2). Instalments not yet due	10,576	15,184
(3). Total outstandings	12,044	18,429
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	337	536

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Shahpur.		Jhelum.		Rawalpindi.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,863	26,681	15,207	69,738	28,956	30,835
...	6,000	...	10,000	1,240	13,078
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,938	332	892	845	2,277	1,015
...	...	...	...	...	5
33,801	33,013	16,199	80,583	32,473	44,933
9,366	12,968	6,594	48,524	9,262	31,951
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
9,366	12,968	6,594	48,524	9,262	31,951
24,435	20,045	9,605	32,059	23,211	12,982
...	6,000	...	10,000	1,240	12,077

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1,517	406	3,118	119	...	...	...	...	238	92	3,474	10
6,418	1,640	12,903	271	5,645	1,197	68,259	1,894	6,755	2,186	30,737	1,111
7,935	2,046	16,021	390	5,645	1,197	68,259	1,894	6,993	2,278	34,211	1,121
1,882		3,194		...	...	...	...	238	92	3,422	10
7,466		9,775		5,425	1,169	47,015	1,509	6,747	2,185	26,508	1,005
6	12	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,366		12,969		5,425	1,169	47,015	1,509	6,985	2,277	29,930	1,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
513	120	3,385	57	220	28	21,244	385	8	1	3,652	106
513	120	3,385	57	220	28	21,244	385	8	1	4,281	106
513		3,385		220		21,244		8		4,281	
23,922		16,660		9,662		11,479		23,203		8,701	
24,435		20,045		9,882		32,723		23,211		12,982	
...		...		277		664		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Hazara.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	7,082	10,942
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	500	2,680
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	...	...
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	279	76
(*d*).—Other Additions due to misclassifications, &c....	...	...
Total	7,861	13,698
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,701	6,762
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	1,701	6,762
(4). Balance to next account	6,160	6,936
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	500	2,680

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
I.—Demands.				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	16	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,255	446	6,225	521
(3). Total demand	1,255	446	6,241	521
II.— Collections of the year, viz.:—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	16	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,255	446	6,225	521
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7). Total Collections	1,255	446	6,241	521
III.—Not collected, viz.:—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	...	...
(11). Total not collected	...	...	...	...

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	...	...
(2). Instalments not yet due	6,327	7,381
(3). Total outstandings	6,327	7,381
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	167	445

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Peshawar.		Kohat.		Bannu.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54,290	1,335	16,687	23,956	30,585	24,567
...	...	...	690	...	15,375
1,439	578	626	242	465	89
2,758	85	666	778	832	233
...	...	...	...	...	...
58,487	1,998	17,979	25,666	31,882	40,264
20,926	1,784	3,209	15,644	5,503	29,987
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
20,926	1,784	3,209	15,644	5,503	29,987
37,561	214	14,770	10,022	26,379	10,277
...	...	...	690	...	15,375

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1,078	484	767	12	405	87	1,357	49	254	122	...	...
13,816	3,040	934	104	2,297	1,064	14,648	1,071	3,020	1,712	30,207	715
14,894	3,524	1,701	116	2,702	1,151	16,005	1,120	3,274	1,834	30,207	715
1,078	484	767	12	405	87	1,297	44	236	119	...	...
13,682	3,025	902	103	1,905	812	13,333	970	2,614	1,580	29,294	693
2,616	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	109	...	...
17,376	3,550	1,669	115	2,310	899	14,630	1,014	3,695	1,808	29,294	693
...	...	...	...	89	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	15	32	1	303	220	1,375	106	424	135	913	22
134	15	32	1	392	252	1,375	106	424	135	913	22
134		32		392		1,375		424		913	
38,219		212		14,611		8,883		26,931		9,824	
38,353		244		15,003		10,258		27,355		10,737	
792		30		233		236		976		460	

STATEMENT

	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	27,925	40,522
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	...	35,990
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	733	109
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	927	91
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	29,585	76,712
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,402	41,630
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	4,402	41,630
(4). Balance to next account	25,183	35,082
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	...	35,990
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	21 / 17	480 / 134
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	2,903 / 1,562	46,220 / 315
(3). Total demand	2,924 / 1,579	46,700 / 449
II.—Collections for the year, viz:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	38	614
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	4,364	41,016
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...
(7). Total Collections	4,402	41,630
III.—Not collected, viz.		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	53 / 48	5,471 / 48
(11). Total not collected	53 / 48	5,471 / 48
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	53	5,471
(2). Instalments not yet due	25,734	29,921
(3). Total outstandings	25,787	35,392
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	604	310

NOTE.—The difference of + 889 and + 5,105 under Act XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884, respectively,

Karnál	+ 346 ...
Shahpur	+ 545 ...
	- 2 ...

No. XXVI—*concluded.*

Dera Ghazi Khan.		Muzaffargarh.		Total of Province.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42,192	1,739	23,058	7,685	12,50,842	8,19,991
800	4,385	100	1,139	2,29,334	5,42,011
1,150	...	268	273	15,833	3,596
1,924	25	793	187	70,355	13,787
...	...	...	...	—9	184
46,066	6,149	24,219	9,284	15,66,355	13,79,569
7,390	3,780	4,460	5,273	3,83,113	8,25,381
...	...	...	...	502	5,071
1,740	...	...	...	1,831	13
9,130	3,780	4,460	5,273	3,85,446	8,30,465
36,936	2,369	19,759	4,011	11,80,909	5,49,104
800	4,385	100	1,139	2,29,334	5,41,010

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
825	402	24	...	3	7	565	17	19,122	5,579	51,374	3,088
3,508	3,232	4,511	51	2,799	1,199	4,400	287	2,94,310	92,970	8,81,961	22,463
4,333	3,634	4,535	51	2,802	1,206	4,965	304	3,13,432	98,549	9,33,335	25,551
742		333		10		583		21,921		49,683	
6,260		3,447		3,998		4,622		3,52,633		7,73,062	
388	...	...	...	413	39	60	8	7,992	474	1,611	112
7,390		3,780		4,460		5,273		3,83,020		8,24,468	
...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	759	10,520	1,327
135	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,853	208	...	...
419	374	387	19	...	...	62	2	25,634	7,860	1,18,847	5,447
554	411	787	19	...	...	62	2	28,599	8,827	1,29,367	6,774
419		787		...		62		26,746		1,29,367	
37,681		1,589		20,211		4,072		11,72,672		4,24,582	
38,100		2,376		20,211		4,134		11,99,418		5,53,949	
1,299		7		452		123		19,936		5,102	

in the closing balance of 1896-97 and opening balance of 1897-98 is explained as follows :—

... + 5,070 due to the transfer of Pipli Tahsil to Karnal District.

... + 35 due to the exclusion of "Interest" figures from the previous year's statement.

... ... due to fractions.

STATEMENT No. XXVII.

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE PATTAS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1898.

Division.	District.	Number of pattás granted in the previous five years.	Number of pattás granted during the year.	Number of irrigation works constructed during the year.						District.	Division.
				New wells.		*Old wells repaired.*		*Dams, reservoirs and cuts from rivers and jhils.*			
				At private expense.	From taccávi advances.	At private expense.	From taccávi advances.	At private expense.	From taccávi advances.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI.	Hissár	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár	DELHI.
	Rohtak	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Rohtak	
	Gurgáon	...	...	65	13	33	1	...	...	Gurgáon	
	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	
	Karnál	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnál	
	Umballa	...	...	94	...	13	...	...	...	Umballa	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kángra	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	406	...	71	1	135	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	...	...	621	5	33	1	...	...	Jullundur	
	Ludhiána	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána	
	Ferozepore	...	...	256	28	14	2	2	...	Ferozepore	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	82	...	307	17	74	...	...	...	Mooltan	LAHORE.
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhang	
	Montgomery ...	425	650	630	...	20	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	
	Lahore	454	1	238	10	65	...	...	...	Lahore	
	Amritsar	13	...	83	1	36	...	2	...	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	Gurdáspur	
RÁWALPINDI.	Siálkot	2,060	..	555	22	87	1	...	...	Siálkot	RÁWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	333	...	282	9	3	...	...	...	Gujrát	
	Gujránwála	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála	
	Shahpur	1,066	...	35	...	10	...	...	...	Shahpur	
	Jhelum	4	680	53	...	...	...	...	...	Jhelum	
	Ráwalpindi	...	...	26	...	6	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Hazára	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	1,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pesháwar	
	Kohát	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	404	96	84	...	10	2	...	...	D. I. Khan	
	D. G. Khan ...	618	...	181	3	36	2	...	...	D. G. Khan ...	
	Muzaffargarh ...	235	9	28	24	2	5	...	...	Muzaffargarh ...	
	TOTAL ...	7,589	1,476	3,625	135	577	14	5	...	TOTAL ...	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

Division.	District.	Number of officers exercising Revenue powers.	CASE WORK. Number of cases decided. Civil suits.	Other civil suits.	Criminal cases.	Total civil and criminal work.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers cases.	Total Revenue cases.	Total of all cases.	District.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI.	Hissár	46	1,094	1,658	2,195	4,947	1,679	6,974	8,653	13,600	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	28	1,161	1,582	1,282	4,025	1,489	3,782	5,271	9,296	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	30	2,552	1,702	1,462	5,716	1,057	6,775	7,832	13,548	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	17	122	81	877	1,080	1,033	3,618	4,651	5,731	Delhi.	
	Karnál	33	1,241	816	1,823	3,880	772	6,097	6,869	10,749	Karnál.	
	Umballa	30	856	505	1,151	2,512	941	6,167	7,108	9,620	Umballa.	
	Simla	22	2,185	1,682	864	4,731	22	987	1,009	5,740	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	31	2,183	1,059	2,541	5,783	1,349	3,669	5,018	10,801	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	45	1,999	890	2,537	5,426	2,036	5,047	7,083	12,509	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	43	1,478	904	3,098	5,480	1,953	4,636	6,589	12,069	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	22	556	256	1,417	2,229	854	5,870	6,724	8,953	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	42	2,127	1,146	3,704	6,977	3,085	6,523	9,608	16,585	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	30	1,623	1,054	2,844	5,521	700	14,309	15,009	20,530	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	31	1,393	783	2,474	4,650	619	5,526	6,145	10,795	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	24	670	254	1,751	2,675	173	6,250	6,423	9,098	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	45	1,279	1,212	4,672	7,163	1,372	6,569	7,941	15,104	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	20	716	456	2,464	3,636	1,989	6,005	7,994	11,630	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	34	1,091	757	3,216	5,064	1,832	6,879	8,711	13,775	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	43	2,116	1,173	4,233	7,522	3,714	10,053	13,767	21,289	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	15	1,104	733	2,882	4,719	1,409	4,111	5,520	10,239	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	32	1,126	1,406	2,811	5,343	1,358	4,649	6,007	11,350	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	20	776	500	1,609	2,885	622	2,277	2,899	5,784	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	32	1,204	719	2,707	4,630	1,511	6,061	7,572	12,202	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	50	1,331	1,105	2,838	5,274	993	2,944	3,937	9,211	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	27	1,075	349	1,526	2,950	871	2,439	3,310	6,260	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	38	2,197	955	3,766	6,918	1,356	4,367	5,723	12,641	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	24	930	543	1,755	3,228	247	1,325	1,572	4,800	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	27	1,303	583	1,957	3,843	928	3,659	4,587	8,430	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	45	1,275	864	1,933	4,072	623	7,609	8,232	12,304	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	33	1,119	1,045	2,285	4,449	444	4,696	5,140	9,589	Dera Gházi Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	25	825	450	2,253	3,528	455	4,992	5,447	8,975	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total ...	1,084	40,707	27,222	72,927	140,856	37,486	164,865	202,351	343,207	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CASES IN REVENUE COURTS OR BEFORE REVENUE

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Hissár.* Number decided.	*Rohtak.* Number decided.	*Gurgáon* Number decided.	*Delhi.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	3	13	45	36
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	...	...
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	...	...	...	...
		Second Group.				
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	57	45	97	9
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	22	56	7	2
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	163	20	237	81
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	28	9	14	37
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	24	...	...	4
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	11	...	2	6
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	15	13	...	1
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	9	3	6	...
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	...	3	9	2
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Zaildárs, Inámdárs or village officers ...	...	...	...	...
		Third Group.				
	14	(*n*) Suits by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent, or for sums recoverable under Section 14	900	665	353	466
	15	(*o*) Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	2	4	...	34
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	3	188	...	14
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	442	470	287	341
		Total Revenue Court cases ...	1,679	1,489	1,057	1,033
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*) ...	...	...	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	11	...	...	13
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*) ...	4	...	...	...
	20	Ditto ditto not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	683	410	536	63
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	4	...	...	...
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	1,373	768	1,054	533
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	30	...	9	...
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	126	...	13	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 ...	2,231	1,178	1,612	609
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	25	Zaildárs	20	2	14	4
	26	Lambardárs	290	170	416	214
	27	Patwáris and Kánúngos	295	285	563	117
	28	Assessment by estates of Land Revenue or cesses	2	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of Land Revenue or cesses	699	69	189	410
	31	Remission of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	23	...
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	13	...	40	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion and action of sand	...	...	27	...
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	666	525	612	1,211
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	164	405	3	3
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	...	...	1	...
	37	Collection process ... by sale of moveables	45	8	529	...
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	...	1	...	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immoveables	...	...	5	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	154	44	57	50
	41	Partitions	130	104	125	137
	42	Deposit of revenue	...	1	...	...
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	390	297	228	341
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	225	170	1,479	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 ...	3,093	2,081	4,311	2,487
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—				
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of ditto	9	5	1	1
	47*a*	Enquiry into revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	...	...	...	...
	48	Mutation of names in assignments	8	17	11	59
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	14	3	21
	50	Takávi for ... ... Improvements	...	...	25	10
	51	Takávi for ... ... Relief	865	...	398	4
	52	Land acquisition	128	17	57	10
	53	Excise	174	15	118	37
	54	Stamps	42	59	25	150
	55	Forest	...	...	...	...
	56	Income Tax	379	303	134	230
	57	Treasury	45	93	80	...
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases ...	1,650	523	852	522
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds ...	6,974	3,782	6,775	3,618
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers ...	8,653	5,271	7,832	4,651

No. XXVIII B.

OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

Karnál.	*Umballa.*	*Simla.*	*Kángra.*	*Hoshiár-pur.*	*Jullun-dur.*	*Ludhiána.*	*Ferozepore.*	*Mooltan.*	*Jhang.*	*Montgomery.*	*Lahore.*	*Amritsar.*
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.
...	4	...	18	32	41	8	...	...	...	...	3	27
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	45	4	6	12	19	...	37	7	1	4	19	22
4	2	...	23	47	37	32	33	1	...	...	35	218
57	34	...	74	93	85	25	502	3	28	2	198	134
8	29	...	38	37	13	8	80	8	3	4	80	32
7	3	...	...	98	26	8	95	1	...	...	15	18
2	8	...	18	43	17	13	75	24	3	...	26	16
17	10	...	...	4	2	10	69	...	1	...	24	1
32	26	...	31	61	49	21	21	168	174	26	7	1
...	8	...	2	5	...	1	...	1	10	...	1	7
...	...	...	3	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	4
325	366	10	593	715	673	336	445	166	134	58	351	669
17	10	...	8	...	...	12	332	25	...	24	42	3
35	95	...	122	330	369	77	499	60	62	10	126	99
255	298	8	418	552	622	300	894	236	203	41	444	738
772	941	22	1,349	2,036	1,953	854	3,085	700	619	173	1,372	1,989
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	33	10	3	...	74	5	...	...	1	5
...	39	...	...	...	...	...	87	2	...	...	...	...
22	270	...	...	142	176	...	257	31	6	...	173	419
1	1	...	8	3	4	2	107	...	...	...	...	1
465	376	4	139	492	405	153	909	144	72	7	586	892
9	38	...	78	98	135	67	192	268	81	86	13	1
...	2	...	8	49	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	1
523	726	4	266	794	723	223	1,634	450	159	93	774	1,322
16	133	...	12	2	5	14	17	12	24	8	9	4
354	269	...	157	252	211	317	341	374	127	166	294	446
342	245	1	199	38	256	334	252	452	50	172	53	439
...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	...	...
53	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	229	1	176	42	23
1	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	57	...	...	...
57	237	...	61	557	...	130	204	...	344	128	260	...
1,628	1,223	758	275	575	798	181	1,018	4,025	173	1,769	1,052	572
673	577	...	...	42	30	9	535	2,204	432	109	740	1,442
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	18	...	...	100
4	3	...	3	...	17	81	2	779	15	77	86	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
87	356	...	279	165	94	225	326	430	421	360	32	89
89	287	1	404	218	244	223	247	247	147	77	154	246
1	9	...	2	9	935	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
247	282	...	53	1,131	...	1,112	551	323	178	5	8	187
...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	14	3	...	...
510	992	...	680	70	154	110	485	1,765	929	...	93	264
4,093	4,623	770	2,127	3,070	2,749	2,762	4,007	11,426	3,040	3,534	2,822	3,814
...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
34	...	...	53	19	10	40	21	7	2	1	18	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	4	...	...
186	342	...	96	76	110	152	73	19	7	...	34	70
9	...	...	619	...	3	...	1	1,212	1,508	1,211	...	...
2	...	...	...	7	45	21	...	40	3	2	21	1
...	2	...	23	...	84	1,399	...	17	33	561	2,441	146
67	19	2	2	...	...	...	3	56	2	23	7	3
73	86	...	38	38	69	42	51	95	15	73	19	128
66	65	3	20	142	10	121	207	161	32	52	...	199
...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	334	43	92	...	...
1,030	246	208	276	833	833	793	507	415	678	571	433	250
14	...	...	29	68	...	317	19	43	...	33	...	30
1,481	818	213	1,276	1,183	1,164	2,885	882	2,433	2,327	2,623	2,973	869
6,097	6,167	987	3,669	5,047	4,636	5,870	6,523	14,309	5,526	6,250	6,569	6,005
6,869	7,108	1,009	5,018	7,083	6,589	6,724	9,608	15,009	6,145	6,423	7,941	7,994

STATEMENT No.

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Gurdás-pur.* Number decided.	*Siálkot.* Number decided.	*Gujrát.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*			
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	34	184	4
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	1
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	1	...	...
		Second Group.			
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	47	21	69
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	154	276	68
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	68	204	78
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	57	158	43
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	16	3	21
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	9	1	2
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	3	...	1
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	27	2	...
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	1	10	...
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Zaildárs, Inámdárs or village officers ...	3	1	...
		Third Group.			
	14	(*n*) Suits by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent, or for sums recoverable under Section 14	728	1,346	501
	15	(*o*) Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	18	48	110
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	114	314	126
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	552	1,146	385
		Total Revenue Court cases ...	1,832	3,714	1,409
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—			
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*) ...	62	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	3	...	...
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*) ...	2	...	...
	20	Ditto ditto not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	143	621	287
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	...	...	4
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	815	1,536	732
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	22	100	4
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	1	3	3
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 ...	1,048	2,260	1,030
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—			
	25	Zaildárs	2	3	1
	26	Lambardárs	695	391	109
	27	Patwárís and Kánúngos	1,017	316	476
	28	Assessment by estates of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of Land Revenue or cesses	6	...	307
	31	Remission of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	216
	32	Special assessment of all kinds	...	...	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion and action of sand	636	...	218
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	987	868	...
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	31	433	...
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	...	...	...
	37	Collection process ... by sale of moveables	9	...	...
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	1	...	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immoveables	...	9	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	134	107	...
	41	Partitions	521	384	128
	42	Deposit of revenue	...	1	...
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	771	1,395	784
	44	Application for division of produce	5	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	18	...	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 ...	4,833	3,907	2,239
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—			
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of ditto	89	114	44
	47*a*	Enquiry into revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	...	36	...
	48	Mutation of names in assignments	81	109	35
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	...	...
	50	Takávi for ... ... Improvements	...	22	5
	51	Takávi for ... ... Relief	321	2,360	238
	52	Land acquisition	3	...	1
	53	Excise	54	88	66
	54	Stamps	...	154	103
	55	Forest	...	...	...
	56	Income Tax	437	871	300
	57	Treasury	13	132	50
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases ...	998	3,886	842
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds ...	6,879	10,053	4,111
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers ...	8,711	13,767	5,520

XXVIII B—*concluded.*

Gujrán-wála.	*Shahpur.*	*Jhelum.*	*Ráwal-pindi.*	*Hazára.*	*Peshávar.*	*Kohát.*	*Bannu.*	*D. I. Khan.*	*D. G. Khan.*	*Muzaffar-garh.*	*Total.*	Serial No.
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	
5	...	...	8	14	35	1	...	...	...	...	515	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
23	12	131	23	8	47	18	23	20	16	4	858	4
35	1	113	57	92	10	35	6	11	14	7	1,398	5
53	37	199	43	166	138	5	163	30	3	25	2,948	6
13	24	68	25	30	13	1	19	7	6	2	894	7
4	...	39	27	45	...	1	8	...	1	1	465	8
29	1	...	...	2	44	...	6	5	1	3	367	9
...	63	37	16	...	32	...	9	3	4	1	336	10
7	46	18	21	18	24	...	81	50	45	58	1,032	11
...	2	5	...	4	11	1	8	2	...	1	94	12
1	...	3	...	2	5	...	7	4	...	...	43	13
691	135	491	466	246	175	93	323	248	199	114	12,981	14
118	133	57	59	63	130	29	6	18	24	129	1,450	15
12	25	99	50	30	363	14	55	24	11	10	3,336	16
363	143	250	198	150	329	49	214	201	120	100	10,749	16 (I)
1,358	622	1,511	993	871	1,356	247	928	623	444	455	37,486	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	17
1	...	7	...	2	2	...	12	...	14	...	198	18
...	1	...	...	32	...	...	...	4	2	3	176	19
25	65	337	156	68	115	...	2	47	...	8	5,062	20
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	139	21
597	159	1,162	257	382	260	24	353	221	167	108	15,145	22
3	70	61	95	25	127	1	125	93	63	38	1,932	23
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	24
626	297	1,567	508	512	506	25	492	365	246	157	22,960	
1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	10	8	4	331	25
213	117	288	343	87	214	118	113	253	39	202	7,580	26
290	193	563	213	177	403	61	245	266	2	890	9,205	27
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	498	...	615	28
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	265	764	29
281	8	...	8	2	4	3	65	159	10	21	2,791	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	265	31
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	1	537	...	203	1,486	32
...	163	102	32	110	...	3	7	...	...	18	3,294	33
186	530	...	114	320	665	36	1,274	2,364	1,186	1,329	26,920	34
39	107	...	11	53	204	...	264	390	794	605	10,299	35
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	19	...	...	167	36
2	...	...	...	...	56	...	11	27	22	11	1,787	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	39
130	22	431	257	115	105	36	151	289	115	67	5,128	40
198	136	260	286	213	333	66	162	177	168	84	6,196	41
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	967	42
529	145	817	...	257	204	...	...	188	679	70	11,172	43
10	19	8	...	...	1	5	...	14	46	...	133	44
716	...	1,012	2	191	387	420	561	785	621	124	12,762	45
2,595	1,440	3,481	1,266	1,525	2,624	760	2,856	5,479	4,188	3,897	1,01,899	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	73	46
73	6	10	...	18	150	36	...	18	...	1	822	47
...	...	11	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	121	47*a*
111	2	14	51	14	81	88	2	43	...	...	1,891	48
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	6	4,618	49
1	...	...	...	5	2	13	67	...	1	8	301	50
300	204	546	137	16	2	170	2	1,163	31	102	11,565	51
116	11	12	52	2	8	...	8	5	10	25	649	52
78	17	...	26	18	...	...	3	11	40	81	1,553	53
27	4	...	53	7	81	...	...	16	...	71	1,870	54
47	...	32	344	156	377	...	69	110	...	416	2,140	55
675	282	281	458	166	533	184	153	363	180	219	13,221	56
...	10	107	49	...	3	12	...	26	...	9	1,182	57
1,428	540	1,013	1,170	402	1,237	540	311	1,765	262	938	40,006	
4,649	2,277	6,061	2,944	2,439	4,367	1,325	3,659	7,609	4,696	4,992	1,64,865	
6,007	2,899	7,572	3,937	3,310	5,723	1,572	4,587	8,232	5,140	5,447	2,02,351	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII C.

APPELLATE WORK OF REVENUE COURTS AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Division.	District.	Revenue Judicial Appeals.										Revenue Executive Appeals.								District.	Division.
		Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.					Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than three months.	Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.			Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than three months.		
				Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for retrial.	Decreed for appellant.	Decreed for respondent.	Total decided.						Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DELHI.	Hissár	5	84	36	...	22	23	81	...	8	1	1	23	14	9	23	...	...	...	Hissár	DELHI.
	Rohtak	4	57	35	5	8	11	59	...	2	...	5	25	12	17	29	...	1	...	Rohtak	
	Gurgáon	73	101	18	10	32	105	165	...	9	4	5	19	14	9	23	...	1	...	Gurgáon	
	Delhi	16	82	32	6	10	28	76	...	22	...	2	35	11	20	31	...	6	...	Delhi	
	Karnál	4	67	25	4	1	34	64	...	7	...	4	25	10	18	28	...	1	...	Karnal	
	Umballa	1	68	44	1	8	12	65	...	4	...	2	75	22	51	73	...	4	...	Umballa	
	Simla	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	22	6	13	19	...	3	...	Simla	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	10	82	22	9	31	19	81	...	11	1	1	47	14	31	45	...	3	...	Kángra	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	13	170	77	6	35	63	181	...	2	...	...	58	10	48	58	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	11	176	1	5	56	105	167	...	20	...	7	110	30	73	103	...	14	...	Jullundur	
	Ludhiána	10	94	44	1	21	27	93	...	11	2	3	74	37	37	74	...	3	1	Ludhiána	
	Ferozepore	37	281	141	23	72	69	305	3	10	1	3	77	22	57	79	...	1	1	Ferozepore	
LAHORE.	Mooltán	3	33	4	1	10	18	33	...	3	...	...	121	31	75	106	4	11	...	Mooltán	LAHORE.
	Jhang	2	51	9	3	9	31	52	...	1	...	2	34	13	19	32	...	4	...	Jhang	
	Montgomery	1	32	2	5	9	13	29	...	4	...	5	30	5	17	22	...	13	4	Montgomery	
	Lahore	22	97	9	10	25	73	117	...	2	...	9	70	18	52	70	...	9	...	Lahore	
	Amritsar	17	141	70	18	28	28	144	...	14	...	1	56	17	37	54	...	3	...	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	16	119	7	1	37	73	118	...	17	1	...	42	12	27	39	...	3	...	Gurdáspur	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	26	240	...	3	44	169	216	...	50	4	3	51	17	33	50	...	4	1	Siálkot	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	9	165	...	13	32	88	133	...	41	6	7	28	9	23	32	...	3	...	Gujrát	
	Gujránwála	20	65	23	11	16	25	75	...	10	...	13	36	21	18	30	...	10	...	Gujránwála	
	Shahpur	13	50	45	1	6	5	57	1	5	3	3	84	12	50	62	...	25	1	Shahpur	
	Jhelum	50	183	...	...	50	168	218	...	15	...	21	120	37	99	136	...	5	1	Jhelum	
	Ráwalpindi	25	138	1	12	27	88	128	1	34	4	13	162	58	77	135	21	19	2	Ráwalpindi	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1	63	5	5	12	32	54	...	10	...	...	12	4	8	12	...	...	...	Hazára	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	13	111	3	6	33	74	116	...	8	2	7	64	27	41	68	...	3	...	Pesháwar	
	Kohát	13	30	3	6	3	30	42	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	Kohát	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	4	79	...	9	28	37	74	...	9	...	3	45	9	19	28	...	20	1	Bannu	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan	18	66	4	5	18	39	66	...	18	4	17	107	50	39	89	...	35	5	D. I. Khan	
	D. G. Khan	1	19	9	2	6	1	18	...	2	...	2	16	10	8	18	...	...	...	D. G. Khan	
	Muzaffargarh	2	16	2	4	...	11	17	...	1	...	2	38	11	20	31	2	7	...	Muzaffargarh	
	Grand Total	440	2,967	678	185	689	1,499	3,051	5	351	33	141	1,708	565	1,046	1,611	27	211	17	Grand Total.	
Commissioner, Delhi		24	86	59	...	29	5	93	2	15	...	34	220	31	157	188	4	62	...	Commissioner, Delhi.	
Ditto	Jullundur	15	134	35	...	36	52	123	3	23	...	86	779	136	604	740	...	125	1	Ditto Jullundur.	
Ditto	Lahore	14	65	2	7	24	38	71	1	7	...	168	532	167	476	643	12	45	1	Ditto Lahore.	
Ditto	Ráwalpindi	59	117	78	3	27	47	155	...	21		259	1,058	286	807	1,093	...	224	35	Ditto Ráwalpindi.	
Ditto	Pesháwar	15	65	13	5	10	44	72	...	8	...	56	194	80	149	229	5	16	...	Ditto Pesháwar.	
Ditto	Deraját	..	10	...	...	...	7	7	...	3	...	17	167	37	111	148	...	36	2	Ditto Deraját.	
	Total	127	477	187	15	126	193	521	6	77	2	620	2,950	737	2,304	3,041	21	508	39	Total.	
Settlement Commissioner, Punjab		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	199	14	181	195	9	20	1	Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.	
Financial Commr.	Appeals	6	24	11	...	8	2	21	...	9	...	...	101	3	92	95	...	6	1	Financial Commr. Appeals	
	Revision cases	16	470	373	15	38	7	433	...	53	1	6	301	20	262	282	...	25	6	Revision cases.	

STATEMENT No. XXX.

ENHANCEMENT OR REDUCTION OF CASH RENTS OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

Division.	District.	Number of decided suits under Section 24 of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.			
		In which enhancement of rent was asked for.	In which enhancement of rent was granted.	In which reduction of rent was asked for.	In which reduction of rent was granted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	Hissár	3	...	...	...
	Rohtak	13	9	...	...
	Gurgáon	45	28	...	...
	Delhi	36	25	...	...
	Umballa	4	3	...	...
Jullundur ...	Kángra	18	16	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	32	29	...	...
	Jullundur	41	37	...	...
	Ludhiána	3	6	...	...
Lahore	Lahore	2	2	1	1
	Amritsar	27	20	...	...
	Gurdáspur	34	20	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	Siálkot	183	151	1	...
	Gujrát	4	12	...	...
	Gujránwála	5	2	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	8	3	...	...
Peshawar ...	Hazára	13	6	1	...
	Pesháwar	34	32	1	1
	Koh át	1	...	...	...
	Total	511	401	4	2

STATEMENT No. XXXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Tenants with rights of occupancy.						Tenants without rights of occupancy.									
Division.	District.	Number of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	Number of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (*a*).	Number of notices served under Section 44 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 44 (2).	*Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.* Number of cases.	*Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.* Acreage affected.	*Number of decrees for ejectment.* Under Section 40.	*Number of decrees for ejectment.* Under Section 45 (6).	Number of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (*b*).	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 45 (5).	*Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.* Number of cases.	*Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.* Acreage affected.	Number of suits to contest liability to ejectment decided in tenant's favor.	District.	Division.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	23	1	17	3	7	138	...	106	1,326	2,033	710	751	21,844	44	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	12	768	1,162	410	423	14,049	8	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	1,054	1,631	536	609	3,303	48	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	39	530	499	355	309	1,616	42	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	39	267	265	136	159	867	18	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	34	376	376	360	338	1,228	...	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	175	381	46	30	83	25	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	...	8	13	...	...	...	...	50	491	1,210	163	152	464	31	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	...	4	7	1	...	...	...	67	405	1,378	286	213	804	18	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	134	200	64	67	193	9	Ludhiána	
	Ferozepore ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	277	929	1,253	312	451	8,100	222	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Multan ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	150	323	17	18	290	2	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	72	72	72	1,512	28	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	1	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	655	1,280	276	392	2,285	64	Lahore.	
	Amrítsar ...	...	5	24	2	...	...	...	79	707	1,275	382	379	1,388	55	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	...	4	13	...	...	...	71	31	715	1,762	371	458	1,935	37	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	147	501	3,138	903	601	2,143	55	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	275	757	444	560	1,319	30	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	20	266	706	311	147	1,103	33	Gujránwála.	
	Sháhpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	176	216	104	61	376	3	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	791	579	157	91	3,795	126	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	43	319	547	195	91	647	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	...	2	2	2	2	189	25	45	480	662	67	99	522	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	323	323	115	85	777	43	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	54	39	25	17	228	1	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	...	12	24	9	2	93	...	88	206	646	111	93	636	75	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	266	457	51	50	205	15	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	167	152	82	1,071	3	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	99	193	14	13	68	19	Muzaffargarh.	
	Total ...	23	44	109	26	12	424	142	1,730	12,686	23,544	7,146	6,813	72,851	1,054	Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS MADE AT SPECIAL REVISION OF RECORDS AND GENERAL RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1898.

Serial No.	Nature of work.		Mooltan, operations commenced 3rd October 1896.	Montgomery, operations commenced 17th November 1891.	Jhelum, operations commenced 2nd January 1896.	Hazára, operations commenced August 1898.	Muzaffargarh, operations commenced October 1897.	Nature of work.	Serial No.
	Number of villages		1,455	872	1,009	14	764	Number of villages.	
	Number of patwáris		512	126	338	20	376	Number of patwáris.	
1	Number of squares laid out on the ground		72,125	514	35,033	600	29,805	Number of squares laid out on the ground.	1
2	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (Chitta Khatauni).	For period under report ...	49,206	94	81,270	1,263	84,210	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (Chitta Khatauni). For period under report.	2
3		Total to date	112,598	66,561	344,845	1,263	84,210	Total to date.	3
4	Field maps made after complete remeasurement.	Fields	762,811	31,928	525,733	723	305,954	Field maps made after complete remeasurement. Fields.	4
5		Acres	2,169,446	50,650	1,006,067	2,087	443,353	Acres.	5
6	Field maps corrected	Fields	...	...	...	...	...	Field maps corrected ... ... Fields.	6
7		Acres	...	...	...	...	...	Acres.	7
8	Villages of which the maps have been completed.	For period under report...	797	51	305	...	176	Villages of which the maps have been completed. For period under report.	8
9		Total to date	1,185	872	739	...	176	Total to date.	9
10	Villages finally inspected by— Field Kánúngos	For period under report...	613	132	75	...	36	Villages finally inspected by— Field Kánúngos ... ... For period under report.	10
11		Total to date	948	872	466	...	36	Total to date.	11
12	Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents.	For period under report...	638	159	81	...	10	Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. For period under report.	12
13		Total to date	932	872	436	...	10	Total to date.	13
14	Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs	For period under report..	210	273	172	...	4	Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs For period under report.	14
15		Total to date	352	872	359	...	4	Total to date.	15
16	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps.	For period under report...	257	227	44	...	...	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. For period under report.	16
17		Total to date	507	872	383	...	...	Total to date.	17
18	Patwáris' copies of records of rights prepared.	For period under report...	...	872	...	...	...	Patwáris' copies of records of rights prepared. For period under report.	18
19		Total to date	...	872	...	...	...	Total to date.	19
20	Villages in which báchh papers have been prepared.	For period under report ..	...	737	...	...	...	Villages in which báchh papers have been prepared. For period under report.	20
21		Total to date	...	737	...	...	...	Total to date.	21
22	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared		...	...	65	...	...	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared.	22
23	Village note-books prepared in English ...	For period under report...	...	3	143	...	...	Village note-books prepared in English... For period under report.	23
24		Total to date	...	872	1,009	...	...	Total to date.	24

STATEMENT No. XXXIII B.

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF FIELD SURVEY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

Division.	Settlement.	Area surveyed during the year, in square miles.			Cost of Field Survey.				Settlement.	Division.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Charged to Revenue.	Charged to Patwáris' Fees Fund.	Total.	Average cost per square mile.		
Lahore	Mooltan	1,034	2,200	3,234	30,168	7,986	38,154	12	Mooltan...	Lahore.
	Montgomery	68	11	79	8,074	339	8,413	106	Montgomery	
Ráwalpindi	Jhelum...	641	930	1,571	18,031	123	18,154	12	Jhelum	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	Hazára	1½	1½	3	195	...	195	65	Hazára	Pesháwar.
Deraját	Muzaffargarh	256	319	575	13,503	2,250	15,753	27	Muzaffargarh	Deraját.
	Total ...	2,000½	3,461½	5,462	69,971	10,698	80,669	15	Total.	

STATEMENT No XXXIV.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Major Head of Service.	Budget Heading.	Mooltan.			Montgomery.		
		Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	...	...	30,792	4,200	...	2,400
	A.—Office Establishment.						
	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	...	660	244	...	...	...
	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(3). Office Kánúngos	...	5,280	3,658	1,980	1,500	1,649
	(4). Menial establishment	...	7,656	3,907	240	240	233
	Total Office Establishment	...	13,596	7,809	2,220	1,740	1,882
	B.—Field Establishment.						
	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	...	4,500	4,111	...	...	...
	(7). Deputy Superintendent	...	10,920	9,147	6,240	3,000	4,480
	(8). Field Kánúngos	...	22,704	15,539	5,940	4,200	4,436
	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos			2,130	780	600	600
	Total Field Establishment	...	38,124	30,927	12,960	7,800	9,516
	(10). Temporary establishment	...	23,280	29,130	6,000	4,500	5,456
	Total pay of establishment	...	75,000	67,866	21,180	14,040	16,854
	(11). Travelling allowance of Officers	...	2,800	1,923	1,750	1,400	1,216
	(12). Ditto establishment ...	...	1,400	830	200	200	51
	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	...	7,600	8,178	5,810	2,346	3,766
	Stationery	...	1,800	904	975	875	648
	Lithography	...	550	222	150	120	17
	Total Contingent Expenditure	...	14,150	12,057	8,885	4,941	5,698
	Grand Total	...	89,150	1,10,715	34,265	18,981	24,952
	Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	84,209	...	...	1,25,608
	Total expenditure on these operations to date ...	...	..	1,94,924	...	...	1,50,560

No. XXXIV.

ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

JHELUM.			HAZARA.			BUDGET HEADING.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
23,400	...	24,733	...	1,800	250	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	
						A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	780	...	...	...	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	
1,560	1,800	1,741	...	...	...	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
5,280	5,880	4,152	...	240	12	(3). Office Kánúngos	
4,764	2,736	2,515	...	180	8	(4). Menial establishment	
11,604	10,416	9,188	...	420	20	Total Office Establishment	
						B.—Field Establishment.	
...	3,000	3,282	...	300	19	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	
9,360	9,360	8,707	...	...	...	(7). Deputy Superintendent	
13,200	15,000	12,225	...	540	10	(8). Field Kánúngos	
2,520	...	2,370	...	120	...	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos	
25,080	27,360	26,584	...	960	29	Total Field Establishment	
14,000	14,000	17,806	...	1,344	20	(10). Temporary Establishment	
50,684	51,776	53,578	...	2,724	69	Total pay of Establishment	
2,600	2,600	2,744	...	...	...	(11). Travelling allowance of Officers	
...	1,000	963	...	...	...	(12). Ditto establishment	
5,462	7,062	6,056	...	1,276	36	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	
2,000	1,825	4,882	...	220	5	Stationery	
500	350	201	...	50	...	Lithography	
10,562	12,837	14,846	...	1,546	41	Total Contingent Expenditure	
84,646	64,613	93,157	...	6,070	360	GRAND TOTAL	
...	...	1,54,459	...	...	...	*Add.*—Expended on these operations in previous years	
...	...	2,47,616	...	...	360	Total expenditure on these operations to date ...	

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE—*concld.*

Major Head of Service.	Budget Heading.	Dera Ghazi Khan.		
		Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	15,000	...	15,088
	A.—Office Establishment.			
	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers	...	...	...
	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	1,620	820	370
	(3). Office Kánúngos	3,240	1,602	314
	(4). Menial establishment	1,176	841	272
	Total Office Establishment	6,036	3,263	956
	B.—Field Establishment.			
	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	7,800	4,025	575
	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	...	...	...
	(7). Deputy Superintendents	7,020	4,689	1,020
	(8). Field Kánúngos	11,040	3,641	662
	(9). Field allowances of Field Kanungos...	1,560	...	...
	Total Field Establishment	27,420	12,355	2,257
	(10). Temporary Establishment	14,550	7,082	468
	Total pay of Establishment	48,006	22,700	3,681
	(11). Travelling allowance of Officers	3,600	886	246
	(12). Ditto establishment	400	18	...
	Contingent Expenditure except Stationery and Lithography	7,478	4,291	1,224
	Stationery	1,000	481	41
	Lithography	500	152	3
	Total Contingent Expenditure	12,978	5,828	1,514
	Grand Total	75,984	28,528	20,283
	Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	3,50,124
	Total expenditure on these operations to date	...	...	3,70,407

No. XXXIV—*concluded.*

MUZAFFARGARH.			BUDGET HEADING.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
10,200	...	8,029	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.
			A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	...	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers	
...	...	...	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
2,820	2,820	2,019	(3). Office Kánúngos	
4,140	4,140	2,301	(4). Menial establishment	
6,960	6,960	4,320	Total Office Establishment	
			B.—Field Establishment.	
4,500	4,500	4,085	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	
...	...	...	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	
7,020	7,020	4,736	(7). Deputy Superintendents	
11,040	14,160	8,204	(8). Field Kánúngos	
1,980	...	...	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos	
24,540	25,680	17,025	Total Field Establishment	
12,000	12,000	8,043	(10). Temporary establishment	
43,500	44,640	29,388	Total pay of Establishment	
3,300	2,300	1,568	(11). Travelling allowance of Officers	
400	400	648	(12). Ditto establishment	
4,342	4,342	6,343	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography	
1,200	1,200	576	Stationery	
400	325	101	Lithography	
9,642	8,567	9,236	Total Contingent Expenditure	
63,342	53,207	46,653	GRAND TOTAL	
...	...	...	*Add*—Expenditure on these operations in previous years	
...	...	46,653	Total expenditure on these operations to date	

STATEMENT No. XXXV.

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				Period.			Revenue demand.				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART I.—Settled in perpetuity.														
Blank.														
PART II.—Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.														
Kángra ...	6 Tahsíls ...	718	Kharíf 1850	Rabi 1889...	39	6,15,140	Kharíf 1890... „ 1893...	Rabi 1910 ... „ 1913 ...	20	7,20,760	7,13,961	...	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Pesháwar ...	5 Tahsíls ...	838	Kharíf 1873 „ 1874	Rabi 1893... „ 1894...	20	7,11,082	Kharíf 1895 .. Rabi 1896 ...	Kharíf 1915... Rabi 1916 ...	20	8,00,464	9,12,210	...	Ditto.	
D. G. Khan ...	4 Tahsíls ...	761	Rabi 1874...	Rabi 1896...	22	3,41,006	Kharíf 1896...	Rabi 1916 ...	20	3,32,536	2,57,693	...	Ditto ...	At the revised settlement of the district a fluctuating assessment was introduced, the *khálsa* demand of which was estimated at Rs. 1,76,769.
Total Part II ...	...	2,317	...	...	...	16,67,228	...	...	...	18,53,760	18,83,864			

PART III.—SETTLEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

Montgomery ...	Montgomery Gugera ... Dipálpur ... Pákpattan	1,464	Rabi 1871 Kharíf 1873.	Kharif 1890 Rabi 1893	20	2,72,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	An increase of Rs. 1,10,000 on account of re-assessment is anticipated in the Sutlej Tahsíls. Much of this will probably take the form of a new fluctuating canal-advantage land revenue. The anticipated changes have been separately dealt with under fixed and fluctuating revenue in the forecast statement.
Mooltan ...	1 Tahsíl ...	372	Rabi 1877	Rabi 1897	20	5,67,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	4 Tahsíls ...	1,202	„ 1879	„ 1899										At last settlement the riverain lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average income has been Rs. 1,67,243, excluding assigned revenue.
Jhelum ...	4 Tahsíls ...	993	Kharíf 1879	Rabi 1899	20	6,91,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Muzaffargarh ...	3 Tahsíls ...	694	„ 1878-79	„ 1898-99	...	3,92,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Part III	...	4,725	...	...	...	19,24,163	...	...	...	...	...			

PART IV.—SETTLEMENTS COMPLETED AND SANCTIONED.

Hissár	Sirsa ...	* 318	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1881...	27	1,25,279	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	1,37,896	7,26,967	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 62—121 R., dated 24th March 1891.	No estimate can be framed at present.	* Includes 31 villages under the fluctuating system of assessment and excludes 7 jágír villages. A term of 20 years has been sanctioned. Part of the tahsíl was put under fluctuating assessment at the recent settlement. The fixed assessment of this part was estimated by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 30,000. The average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 28,556, including *khálsa* and *jágír* revenue.
	Budhláda...	1	Kharíf 1856	Rabi 1888...	32	1,096	Kharíf 1888...	Rabi 1908 ...	20	1,684		Punjab Government letter No. 299, dated 13th December 1893.	Ditto ...	This tract, consisting of 14 *jágír* and one *khálsa* estate, was transferred to Hissár at the conclusion of the Karnál-Umballa Settlement. The revenue shown in columns 7, 11 and 12 includes *khálsa* revenue and service commutation.
	Rest of district, viz., 4 Tahsíls, Hissár, Hánsi, Bhiwáni and Fatahabad.	666	Kharíf 1863	Rabi 1890...	27	4,24,376	Kharíf 1890...	Rabi 1910 ...	20	5,92,021		Ditto ...	Ditto.	
	Total ...	985	...	...	...	5,50,751	...	...	...	7,31,601	7,26,967			

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*continued.*														
Rohtak ...	...	514	At various dates.	Rabi 1879...	...	8,83,077	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	9,31,126	9,27,435	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 476, dated 1st September 1882.	No estimate can be framed at present.	The demand in the first year of the new settlement was Rs. 9,31,126, but reductions were subsequently given in a certain number of villages. These were in part temporary, and Rs. 5,167 were re-imposed from Kharíf 1889. Moreover, since settlement 12 estates have been removed from the fixed to the fluctuating system of assessment. The present assessment is exclusive of owners' rate estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,17,179.
Gurgáon ...	...	1,264	About 1842	Rabi 1877	35	10,86,113	Kharíf 1877...	Rabi 1907 ...	30	10,87,922	11,67,250	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 139-66-2, dated 29th April 1890.	Ditto ...	The former settlement was made at different dates for different parts of the district. The settlement introduced in 1877 raised the *khálsa* demand to Rs. 12,28,535, but the assessment of a large number of estates was revised in 1882-83 and reductions partly permanent and partly for a period of seven years ending Rabi 1889 were given. That period having expired the assessments were again considered, and Rs. 7,900 were added to the demand for Kharíf 1889. Out of demand of Rs. 11,71,697, as it originally stood for 1897-98, a reduction of Rs. 4,447 was made for 11 Khádir villages on account of Rabi 1897.

Delhi ...	Part of Tahsil Ballabgarh.	120	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1880...	16	8,96,189	Kharíf 1880...	Rabi 1909 ...	29	7,98,272	793,123	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 832—152-2, dated 9th December 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owners' rate, estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,22,622, was imposed.
	Rest of district.	664	Rabi 1841...	„ 1880 ...	40									
	Total ...	784	...	...	—	8,96,189	...	...	...	7,98,272	7,93,123			
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	338	1842 ...	Rabi 1879...	37	4,43,587	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	61,616	7,28,305	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 242—71-2, dated 28th April 1886.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owners' rate, estimated to amount to Rs. 1,04,000 yearly, was imposed.
	Pánipat ...			„ 1878...	36		„ 1878...	„ 1908 ...		2,76,593				
	Indri ...	671	Kharíf 1855	„ 1886...	31	2,67,756	„ 1886...	„ 1906 ...	20	81,788		Assessment confirmed for a period of 20 years in Punjab Government letter No. 270, dated 11th May 1894.	Ditto ..	The assessment in Indri was introduced in 1886, in Pehowa in 1887, and in Kaithal in 1888.
	Pehowa ...			„ 1887...	32		„ 1887...	„ 1907 ...		34,422				
	Kaithal ...			„ 1888...	33		„ 1888...	„ 1908 ...		1,84,057				
	Thánesar ...	429	„ 1853	„ 1887...	34	...	„ 1887...	„ 1907 ...	20	1,62,402	...	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1801-162, dated 30th June 1894.	Ditto.	
				„ 1888..	35		„ 1888 ..	„ 1908 ...						
	Total ...	1,438	...	...	...	7,11,343	...	...	...	8,00,878	7,28,305			
Umballa ...	...	1,794	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1887 and Rabi 1888	34 35	7,53,930	Kharíf 1887 and Kharíf 1888...	Rabi 1907 ... „ 1908 ...	20	6,94,663	7,85,276	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{1801}{168}$, dated 30th June 1894.	Ditto.	
Simla ...	...	23	At various dates.	Rabi 1883...	...	13,591	Kharíf 1883...	Rabi 1913 ...	30	16,339	16,327	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 701—172-2, dated 13th October 1885.	Ditto.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART IV.—Settlement completed and sanctioned—*continued.*														
Hoshiárpur	...	...	2,180	Kharíf 1851 „ 1852	Rabi 1881 ... „ 1884 ..	30 32	12,56,960	Kharíf 1881 .. „ 1884 ..	Rabi 1911 ... „ 1914 ...	30	13,59,527	13,20,933	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 250—109-2, dated 16th May 1890.	No estimate can be framed at present.
Jullundur	...	...	1,360	Kharíf 1850 „ 1851	Rabi 1885	34	12,28,179	Kharíf 1885 ...	Rabi 1915 ...	30	13,72,486	13,79,068	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{244}{215}$, dated 16th October 1892.	Ditto.
Ludhiána	...	...	905	1850 to 1853	Rabi 1881 ... „ 1882 ...	30	7,96,025	Kharíf 1881 ... „ 1882 ...	Rabi 1911 ... „ 1912 ...	30	9,15,793	9,24,660	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 490—66-5 R., dated 25th June 1890.	Ditto.

Ferozepore ...	Fázilka ...	274	Kharif 1853	Rabi 1881...	28	46,955	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	78,366	8,79,327	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 622—121-1 R., dated 24th March 1890.	Ditto ...	Fázilka was included in the Sirsa District, which was abolished in 1884 (see Sirsa above). Part of Fázilka is under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the fixed land revenue of this part at about Rs. 13,000, while the average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 16,286 *khálsa*.
	Moga ...	789	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1887	34	4,18,967	Kharíf 1887...	Rabi 1912 ...	25	6,34,246		Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{1024}{144}$, dated 11th May 1893.	Ditto.	
	Zíra ...			„ 1888	35		„ 1888...	„ 1913 ...						
	Ferozepore			„ 1888	35		„ 1888...	„ 1913 ...						
	Muktsar ...	168	Kharíf 1873	Rabi 1893...	20	76,435	Kharíf 1893...	Rabi 1913 ...	20	98,380		Punjab Government No. 154, dated 19th February 1894.	Ditto.	
	Total ...	1,231	...	...	...	5,42,357	...	...	...	8,10,992	8,79,327			
Jhang ...	...	1,142	Kharíf 1856.	Rabi 1879...	23	2,81,695	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1899 ...	20	3,14,774	3,19,517	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 704—167-2, dated 14th October 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement part of the district was put under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the revenue of fluctuating estates at Rs. 39,910 (Settlement Report, paragraph 205). The average collections since settlement agree pretty closely with the estimate. The *tirni* income for 1897-98 was Rs. 62,149.
				Kharíf 1879			Rabi 1880 ...	Kharíf 1899...						
Lahore ...	4 Tahsíls ...	1,585	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1891	23	6,04,133	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	7,59,194	8,17,789	Punjab Government letter No. 789 S., dated 6th September 1894.	Ditto.	
				„ 1892	24		Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912...						
Amritsar ...	3 Tahsíls ...	978	Kharíf 1865	Rabi 1893...	27	8,34,426	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	10,21,980	10,27,610	Punjab Government letter No. 420 S., dated 19th July 1894.	Ditto.	
							Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912...						
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	637	Kharíf 1865	Rabi	25	3,38,955	Kharíf 1890...	Rabi 1910 ..	20	3,98,058	13,94,043	Punjab Government No. 26, dated 5th January 1894.	Ditto ...	There is a fluctuating assessment on 37 Chhamb villages in Tahsíl Gurdáspur, the average assessment of which may be taken as Rs. 4,036.
		63	„ 1878	1890.	12		„ 1889...	„ 1909 ...	20	4,21,219				
	Batála ...	495	„ 1865	Rabi 1889	24	3,35,725	Rabi 1891 ...	Kharíf 1910...	20	3,59,292				
	Shakargarh	747	„ 1865	Kharíf 1890	25	2,84,271	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	2,18,975				
	Pathánkot	139	„ 1850	Rabi	41	1,95,144								
		284	„ 1865	1891.	26									
	Total ...	2,365	...	...	...	11,54,095	...	...	...	13,97,544	13,94,043			
Siálkot ...	5 Tahsíls ...	2,525	Kharíf 1865	Kharíf 1891	26	12,28,470	Rabi 1892 ...	Kharíf 1912...	20	11,86,106	13,88,479	Punjab Government letter No. 209, dated 11th September 1896.	Ditto.	
Gujrát ...	...	1,425	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1890...	22	6,70,201	Kharíf 1891 Rabi 1893 ...	Rabi 1911... Kharíf 1912	20	7,26,424	7,77,443	Punjab Government No. 3333, dated 9th July 1894.	Ditto.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*concluded.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*concluded.*														
Gujránwála ...	4 Tahsíls ...	1,172	Kharíf 1867 „ 1868	Rabi 1890	...	5,62,724	Kharíf 1892 Rabí 1894...	Rabi 1912 ... Kharíf 1903...	20 10	6,54,220	7,13,303	Punjab Government No. 57, dated 6th March 1896.		
Shahpur ...	...	859	Various dates	Kharíf 1889	...	3,95,359	Rabi 1891... „ 1893...	Kharíf 1910 „ 1912	20	5,03,391	5,60,349	Punjab Government No. 38, dated 26th February 1895.	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Ráwalpindi ...	7 Tahsíls ...	1,703	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1885...	21	6,88,820	Kharíf 1885...	Rabi 1905 ...	20	9,20,670	9,10,441	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No, $\frac{1140}{137}$, dated 16th May 1893.	Ditto.	
Hazára ...	...	936	1852	Rabi 1872 ..	20	1,61,958	Kharíf 1872.	Rabi 1902 ...	30	2,21,155	2,27,796	Punjab Government No. 2376, dated 23rd December 1875.	Ditto.	
Kohát	...	327	Kharíf 1863	Rabi 1881...	18	95,593	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	88,006	85,707	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1039, dated 9th June 1886. Punjab Government No. 348, dated 15th July 1890, as regards the Barak Tappa of Teri.	...	The figures in columns 7 and 12 include the quit-rent of Rs. 20,000 paid by the Nawáb of Teri, while those in column 11 include Rs. 18,000 only paid by the Nawáb during the first year of the currency of the present settlement. Remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 16,000 were given at last settlement to border villages. The figures in columns 11 and 12 exclude these remissions.

Bannu		488	Summary	Settlement	...	3,33,728, including *jágir*.	Kharíf 1877...	Rabi 1907 ...	30	3,18,242	3,31,531	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 430, dated 29th October 1884.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the *sailáb* lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average *khálsa* income since settlement has been Rs. 83,536.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	834	Various dates.	Rabi 1877...	...	4,43,319	Kharíf 1878...	Rabi 1898 ...	20	2,46,161	1,57,146	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 588, dated 6th December 1884.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the *dámán* and *sailáb* lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average collections under this head have been Rs. 2,46,118, excluding *jágír*.
Total Part IV ...	...	28,817	...	...	...	1,61,73,036	...	...	...	1,78,77,466	1,83,59,825			

ABSTRACT.

						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Part II	...	...	2,317	...	...	16,67,228	...	...	...	18,53,760	18,83,864			
Part III... ...	...	...	4,725	...	...	19,24,163	...	...	...	...	...			
Part IV	...	...	28,817	...	...	1,61,73,036	...	...	...	1,78,77,466	1,83,59,825			

REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR,

1ST OCTOBER 1898 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

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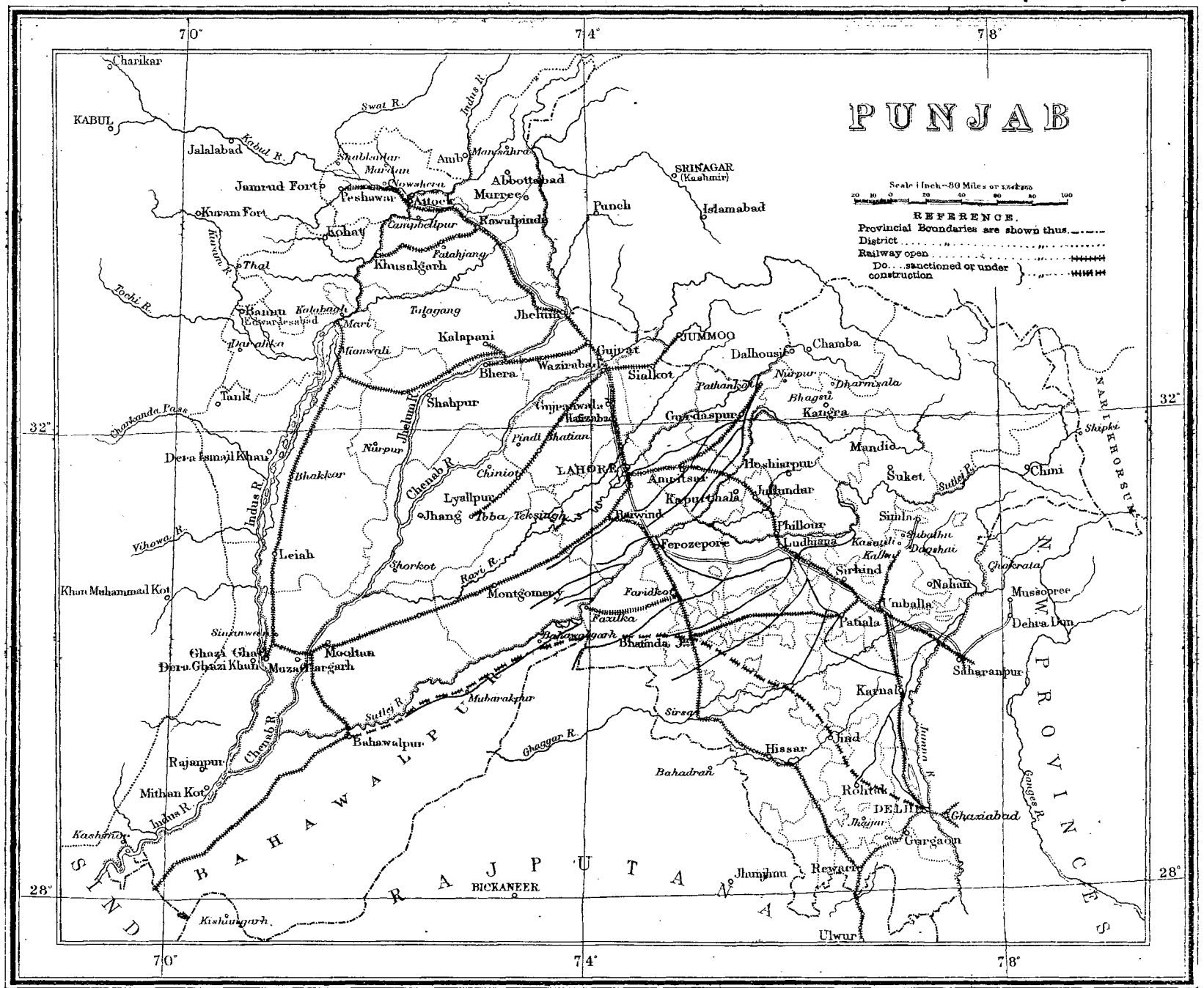
1900

Map showing Percentage of area sewn with Wheat, in Comparison with the Total area cultivated in each District for 1898-99.



REFERENCES.

Under 10 per cent.	Cultivated area	Sepia
10-20	Do.	Burnt Sienna
20-30	Do.	Carmine
30-40	Do.	Gamboge
40-50	Do.	Hookers Green
50-60	Do.	Prussian Green.

Reg. No. 147, Agri., Punjab.—Feb. 97—1

Published under the direction of Colonel H.R. Thuillier, R.E., *Surveyor General of India.*
Engraved at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.
Additions to [illegible]

Engraved under the superintendence of [illegible] *Palmer.*

Litho. S. I. O., Calcutta

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), No. 70, dated 7th April 1900.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the Agricultural year ending 30th September 1899, forwarded with the letter of the Officiating Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 153, dated the 28th February 1900.

REMARKS.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the district reports were not submitted with punctuality, no less than six having been received by the Financial Commissioner after the 1st of January 1900. Under these circumstances the Financial Commissioner is to be congratulated on having furnished this report to Government on the appointed date. The previous year was considered memorable as being distinguished by the re-establishment of normal agricultural conditions after a period of famine. The year now under report, which ended on September 30th, 1899, proved unfortunately that normal conditions had not been permanently restored, and it has been succeeded by a famine year. The monsoon of 1898 did not arrive till the second week of July, and stopped early, yielding little rain in August or September except in the hills and in the districts adjoining them. Consequently there was an extensive failure of crops in all districts except Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Pesháwar and Hazára. Even districts which are partially protected by canals suffered, for the inundation canals throughout the province failed in the autumn months. Gujrát, one of the otherwise fortunate districts, suffered from the exceptional calamity of a hail-storm in September which destroyed 28,300 acres of crops and necessitated a remission of Rs. 29,407 of land revenue. From September onwards throughout the cold weather of 1898-99 there was no rain except in December and March, and even in these months the fall was by no means general. In several districts, including Gurgaon and Shahpur, the total area of crops matured in the Rabi was no better than in the famine year of 1897. The total area of crops matured in the Province during the year was 20,738,687 acres, being less than in any year of the previous decade except 1895-96 and 1896-97 and only 10·7 per cent. in excess of the area matured during the latter year, which was the worst of the decade. Taken separately the Kharíf and Rabi harvests were only 7 and 11·5 per cent. respectively below normal, but the year as a whole was very much below the average. The only crop which fared well was maize, of which the area was large and the yield good. The bájra, gram and rape-seed crops were exceptionally poor, and the cotton crop was the poorest that had been experienced for many years, and the area sown with it was little over 700,000 acres as compared with nearly 1,000,000 acres in the previous year. This diminution would be explicable in a famine year by the sacrifice of cotton to food-stuffs, but famine conditions had not been established when the crop was sown and the diminution was merely the natural result of a bad year. The wheat crop also was deficient and particularly so in respect of straw, and the scarcity of *bhusa* resulting therefrom aggravated the fodder famine experienced during the current year. There was a considerable export of the previous year's wheat crop during the earlier part of the year, but the export ceased on the failure of the monsoon in August 1899. The impending famine was heralded in September 1899 by the immigration of wanderers from Bikaner and the opening of relief works in the Hissar District.

2. In spite of bad seasons the returns show an expansion of the area under cultivation which appears to be real as it is due to the extension of canal irrigation. The special meaning given to the expression "cultivated area" in Jhang, Montgomery and Mooltan and in the Deraját renders the returns for the

Province as a whole somewhat defective, and it might be considered by the Financial Commissioner whether now that most of these districts are in process of being, or have been, re-settled, there is any necessity to continue the special method of classification which was adopted in them on the introduction of the new system of land record. The chief transfer of area from district to district which occurred during the year was the transfer of 605,586 acres of the Sandal Bár from Montgomery to Jhang. This and general expansion due to the development of the Chenáb Canal have necessitated the creation of two new tahsíls in the Jhang District with effect from some date, not yet determined, in the current year. There is a continuing increase in the number of masonry wells and the number constructed during the year, 3,885, was greater than in any other of the preceding five years except 1896-97. A large proportion of the increase occurred in the Delhi Division and there was a considerable increase in the Lahore District. This is matter for satisfaction, as these tracts are liable to suffer from scarcity. The tabular statement embodying the result of the inquiries made by the Financial Commissioner as to the tracts suitable for the sinking of *kacha* wells has been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor who accepts the conclusions of the Financial Commissioner that the area suitable for the purpose is in the Punjab limited, and that it is only in riverain tracts or near village tanks that *kacha* wells are likely to be numerous, and that when required they are readily constructed in time of drought ; and further that they are as readily abandoned when the trouble is past, and that there is no probability of their being used as a regular source of irrigation even in the parts of the Delhi Division which suffer most from periodic famines. It is usual for the area irrigated from canals to increase in time of drought, but notwithstanding the badness of the seasons on rain lands during the year the irrigated area of each harvest was less than that of the previous year, of the kharíf by 11 per cent. and of the rabi by one per cent. The cause of this was the early failure, adverted to above, of the inundation canals consequent on the early cessation of the monsoon. The Mooltan District suffered most from this cause, the decrease there in area irrigated being nearly one-third of the total shortage of the province, which was half a million acres. His Honor observes that it has been suggested that the Bári Doáb and Chenab Canals should on occasion be temporarily closed in the hot weather for the benefit of the inundation canals, but is not prepared at present to express an opinion on the suggestion. In spite of the reduction in the area of irrigated crops it formed 43·2 per cent. of the total crop area as compared with a normal percentage of 33. And irrigation from the Chenab Canal was further extended during the year by an area of nearly 160,000 acres in the Jhang and Gujránwála Districts.

3. The fact that out of 402 Kánúngos only 8 do not possess certificates of efficiency shows that the Kánúngo establishment is equal to the discharge of its duties, and also that the Director of Land Records has been careful to allow candidates from all districts sufficient opportunities of appearing at his examinations for certificates. The remarks in the report of the Director show that work other than may properly be demanded of them is not ordinarily required of Kánúngos. These officials were more than usually fortunate in obtaining promotion during the year, thirteen obtaining temporary appointments as Náib Tahsíldárs and three as Deputy Superintendents of Settlement, while two were permanently appointed to the former rank and one to the latter. Though this subject belongs more properly to the Director of Land Records' Report, His Honor will be glad if the Financial Commissioner can find it convenient to refer to it briefly in Section II of this Report. The educational qualifications of Patwáris are now much higher than they were, and it is satisfactory to note that about one quarter of them are men who have passed the Middle School Examination. There is, however, still room for improvement, for nearly half of them possess no educational qualifications whatever. These are old school Patwáris and the reduction of their numbers is merely a matter of time. It is observed that the scheme for provincialising the Patwári Funds of the districts of the Province is still under the

consideration of the Financial Commissioner with reference to the orders of Government requiring the financial aspect to be fully examined, which were alluded to in the review of the report for the previous year. Abstract village note books were compiled up to date in almost all the tahsíls of the province during the year and are now available for the use of district officers.

4. Some explanation should have been given of the omission of the Deputy Commissioners of Hissar, Rohtak and Jhelum to check either themselves or through their assistants crop statistics. In Jhelum it is observed that the Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs were specially active in testing crop inspections. The land record work was on the whole creditably performed during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn the result of the steps taken to devise measures for reducing the work which has been imposed upon Patwárís in place of the abbreviated jamabandís they were formerly required to prepare annually. The number of mutations attested, which in the previous year attained the highest figure known, over 736,000, fell during the year under report to below 700,000. The decrease was very general except in districts which are either under or about to come under settlement. The quality of the attestation work done is not alluded to in the report. The figures relating to transfers of land are more satisfactory than those of the previous year. Though there was a decrease in the number of redemptions of mortgages there was a decrease also in the number of mortgages and sales and in the net area under mortgage as estimated by deducting the area redeemed from the area mortgaged during the year. At the same time the areas sold and mortgaged were greater than in any year of the last decade except 1897-98. The net cultivated area under mortgage is greater than in the previous year but less than in six out of the ten preceding years. The inquiry made by the Lieutenant-Governor in his review of last year's report as to whether land sold by Government finds a place in the statement of transfers of land and to what extent such transfers account for the variations from year to year is not alluded to in the report. His Honor is glad to observe that the large number of cases which have since 1890, as pointed out in his Review of last year's report, been shown as "other transfers" are not mis-classified, but are of the nature indicated in paragraph 7 (*e*) of the report, including a large number of nominal transfers which have to be brought on the Mutation Registers in order to correct mistakes detected in the records.

5. From the returns of this and previous years the deduction is drawn in paragraph 7 of the report that larger loans are now advanced by money-lenders on land of poorer revenue-paying capacity than formerly. This is of special interest with reference to what was said in the review of last year's report on the subject of the steady growth in the value of land. The recent sale by auction of land on the Chenab Canal has also given striking evidence of the same fact. And the average price of land sold is this year Rs. 75 for the whole province, or, excluding sales of superior proprietary right and of occupancy rights, Rs. 80 per acre of cultivated land. The Financial Commissioner also shows in the present report that the land mortgaged to money-lenders is above the average of land ordinarily mortgaged. His Honor agrees with Mr. Tupper in thinking that the figures dealt with in the report, relating as they do to cases which occurred before the 15th of June 1899, cannot be deemed to have been influenced by impending legislation in regard to alienation of land. Nor can the fact that there is a continued rise in the price of land be held to in any way support the theory that prices will not be affected by such legislation.

6. From what is said in the 8th paragraph of the present report it appears that the method hitherto followed of treating Crown tenants in the Chenab Canal Colony for the purpose of Statement XII as if they were owners has rather concealed than exaggerated the growing increase of the proportion of the cultivated area held by tenants. The instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner in regard to this have doubtless rectified any similar mistake in

procedure that may have been made in respect of the Sidhnai and Sohâg Pâra Colonies. The proportion held by tenants has now risen to 53 per cent., which was the proportion held by owners cultivating themselves in 1891-92. Of the four reasons given by the Financial Commissioner for the increasing employment of tenants the most strongly operative is probably the alienation of land to non-agricultural classes, to which is almost certainly due the tendency referred to in the report of the rates of rent in kind to rise. A quinquennial census of agricultural stock now under the orders of the Government of India replaces the old quadrennial enumeration, and the first census was held during the year under report. The result has been to bring to notice what would appear to be a remarkable increase in the number of sheep and goats, horses, ponies and donkeys, but the probable explanation of the increase is that previous enumerations have been defective. The apparent increase in the number of camels is also marked, and in the case of the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the number is shown as having risen from 18,933 to 56,877, calls for special explanation. The number of bulls and bullocks in the province is by the census 4,686,636 and by the previous year's return 4,254,922. The mortality among cattle owing to scarcity of fodder which commenced towards the end of the year under report has unfortunately been enormously increased during the current year.

7. The total collections of fixed fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue amounted to nearly 251 lakhs of rupees as compared with 264½ lakhs in the previous year. The deficiency of 13½ lakhs is made up of a decrease of 20 lakhs in the fixed and of 2½ lakhs in the fluctuating land revenue caused by bad seasons, and to an increase of 9 lakhs in miscellaneous revenue consisting of sale proceeds of land in the Chenab Canal Colony. In the fixed demand which, as noted last year, increases but slowly from year to year owing to the replacement at recent settlements of fixed by fluctuating systems of assessment there was an increase of Rs. 26,604. This doubtless includes the fixed assessment of new cultivation on canals which has been imposed under the operation of the re-settlements of the Lahore, Amritsar, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Pesháwar Districts, and which it now appears has hitherto been erroneously treated in the accounts as fluctuating land revenue. The outstanding balance which at the end of the preceding year had been reduced to 16 lakhs was at the close of the year 24½ lakhs, of which 3½ lakhs are to be written off as irrecoverable, and the remainder with the exception of Rs. 67,000 is under suspension.

8. It is unfortunately the case that, as observed by the Financial Commissioner, we shall have owing to the bad harvests of the year now current to carefully scrutinize the policy which was followed in the year 1897-98 of making large recoveries of suspended land revenue, in order that we may decide what course to pursue when a good year comes again to brighten agricultural prospects. His Honor is glad to learn that the subject is being investigated, and will await the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Tupper which he agrees cannot suitably be submitted in the pages of the Land Revenue Report. The recurrence of agricultural failure on the present occassion, however, has been quite unprecedented, and it would be going too far to say that we must be entirely guided by our most recent experience. The largest arrears are in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts and after them in Gujrát, Dera Ismail Khan and Shahpur, but in the Dera Ismail Khan District the suspended revenue is the aggregate of a number of years while in the others it has all accrued since 1895-96. It is observed that in Gujrát arrears amounting to Rs. 56,000 were collected during the year under report. Although the question of differentiating between rich and poor in allowing suspensions of land revenue is under separate consideration in connection with the orders referred to in paragraph 15 (*a*) of the report, Mr. Tupper's remarks on the subject in that paragragh are noteworthy. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujrát at pages 21 and 22 of the extracts are also interesting and they show that even in the Ráwalpindi Division where the scheme has been worked with the most success it is attended by a considerable amount of complexity. It may be

remarked that the table in paragraph 15 (*b*) of the report does not agree with Statement XVIII A. The total amount remitted during 1898-99 is Rs. 60,648, but of this only Rs. 31,656 were sums under suspension, and the remainder was remitted during the year on account of the hail-storm in Gujrát, which has already been alluded to. With reference to the Financial Commissioner's remarks on the rule that remissions shall not be allowed until the revenue has been three years under suspension, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently ruled that to adhere rigidly to the rule will have a less disquieting effect than to allow extensive local modifications of it from time to time, and he is disposed to think that it should only be departed from under very exceptional circumstances.

9. The continued increase in the fluctuating land revenue realized on the Chenab Canal is striking, but there is in spite of this a falling-off in the total income from fluctuating assessments on canal-irrigated lands due to the defective working of the inundation canals caused by the early cessation of the monsoon. The fluctuating assessment of other lands was less than in the previous year owing to diminished river floods and insufficient winter rains. The cause of the exceptionally large decrease of Rs. 80,000 in the Montogmery District should be ascertained and reported for the information of Government. There was a net increase of Rs. 28,000 due to alluvion, uniformly distributed over the districts in which alluvion-diluvion rules are followed. The moderate increase was doubtless due to the lowness of the rivers and their consequently diminished destructiveness, but the substitution of fluctuating assessments for such rules in districts which are largely affected by river action has had the effect of showing the true gain and loss of revenue due to alluvion and diluvion properly so called It is observed that in the recently settled district of Dera Gházi Khan the fluctuating assessment of river flooded land appears to have been omitted from Statement No. XXA appended to the report although it is land of which the assessment varies with the cultivation and should therefore have been shown there. As already noted, there was a large increase in miscellaneous land revenue due to the sale proceeds of land in the Chenab Colony. This was made up of 6½ lakhs realized by auction sale and 2 lakhs paid as *nazrana*. There was a decrease of nearly Rs. 40,000 in the collections on account of *tirni* partly in the Mooltan District where the realization has merely been postponed owing to delay in introducing the new demand and partly in Montgomery for reasons which are not explained in the report.

10. In the Government Review of the Land Revenue Report for 1897-98 it was pointed out that from Statement XXV appended to it the assigned land revenue of the province appeared to have increased by Rs. 30,675 in the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor left it to the Financial Commissioner to make any inquiries which he might think the figures called for. The subject is not touched on in the present report, but it is observed that according to Statement XXV the asigned land revenue of the province has fallen to Rs. 29,94,447 in 1898-99 from Rs. 30,80,715 in 1897-98, a decrease of Rs, 86,268. This is probably to some extent due to the operation of fluctuating assessments but it would be well to explain in the report how far this is the case and what other causes besides lapses and new grants are in operation which lead to these considerable alterations from year to year. The new Statement XXVA which has been prepared this year for the first time in accordance with instructions contained in Government of India letter No. 2—369-14, dated 16th July 1898, does not throw light on this for it shows a total of Rs. 8,42,736 as having been assigned by Government during the year, and it does not show the increase of Rs. 18,693 in the Ludhiána District alluded to in paragraph 20 of the report. Moreover the figures for different districts do not seem to have been prepared on the same basis. Mr. Tupper's proposals on the subject of the commutation of petty jágírs are under the consideration of Government. In connection with the other kindred subjects

touched on in previous reviews—the question of securing jágírs from sub-division and the desirability of exempting them from attachment in execution of decrees—legislation is, with the approval of the Government of India, impending in the Provincial Council.

11. Five settlements were in progress in the Punjab during the year in addition to the settlement operations in the small Agror Valley of the Hazára District which were nearly completed by the end of the year. The re-assessment of the Montgomery District was brought to a close. The settlement of Jhelum is well advanced towards completion, but has been retarded because it is not considered politic to announce the new assessments in the greater part of the district in such a period of drought as it is now undergoing. In Mooltan measurements have been finished and other work is well forward. Measurements are in progress in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan. The experience gained during the current year of the working of the new Riverain Boundaries Act will, it is hoped, enable the Financial Commissioner to discuss it in his next report. It has now been definitely decided that the Survey of India Department cannot, except at a prohibitive cost, help Settlement Officers in the Punjab system of mapping on a basis of squares laid out on the ground. The traverse surveys which the Department has arranged for will probably be found more useful.

12. The figures relating to the issue of units and warrants in Mooltan would seem to show that the zamíndárs of that district are the most recalcitrant revenue payers in the province, though the Commissioner of the Division (page 28 of the extracts appended to the report) thinks that the excessive resort to coercive process is due to the special circumstances of the district. The improvement of district record-rooms has made steady progress, but is unfortunately blocked by the present financial pressure. Considering that the system of paying land revenue by money order is intended to be merely supplementary to direct payment at the tahsíls the amount remitted by post appears from pages 28—30 of the extracts appended to the report to have been very considerable.

13. In the Punjab generally there is a demand for tenants. One proof of this is the increasing proportion of the cultivated area held by them as compared with the proportion tilled by the owners, and it is only in the densely populated districts that, as the Financial Commissioner remarks, owners are compelled to dispossess tenants in order to find occupation and subsistence by cultivating themselves. The statistics of ejectments for the province as a whole are not therefore of import. The Lieutenant-Governor has on a recent reference from the Financial Commissioner agreed that the presence of the landlord should always be required when a mutation of a tenant's occupancy rights is being attested by a revenue officer, but he is not prepared to undertake an amendment of the Tenancy Act in order to empower the revenue officer to refuse mutation of names if the landlord has not consented to the transfer.

14. Questions relating to general canal administration are, in accordance with the remarks in the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the Revenue Report for 1897-98, discussed in paragraph 28 of the present report. The present cycle of drought is not a favorable time for inaugurating a scheme for making the supply of canal water go further without doing anything to increase it. But the principle laid down by Mr. Thorburn appears to His Honor to be right that wherever the supply of water has been after due consideration materially curtailed a more elastic system of allowing remissions on account of crop failure will be required. And a due regard must also be had to existing settlement arrangements. A marked feature of the canal administration of the year was the decision of Government approved by the Government of India to abolish the *chher* system on the Mooltan Canals. The Minor Canals Bill referred to by the Financial Commissioner is now under the consideration of Government along with the opinions of District and Canal Officers, and it is hoped that it may be

possible to introduce it in the Provincial Council during the current year. The excavation of the Jhelum Canal has, partly owing to its being to some extent utilized for famine relief, recently made great progress, and the preparation of the scheme for colonising the Government lands irrigable from it is now a matter of some urgency.

15. In paragraph 28 (*a*) of the report Mr. Tupper draws attention to the immense aid to the resources of Government which the Chenab Canal constitutes. This has been even more powerfully manifested during the present year of famine when the colony has provided a store of fodder for the province and supplied labor to immigrants besides contributing largely to the Government revenues. The Financial Commissioner's suggestions that grants of land should be utilised to attach men to our rule and should be awarded in recognition of public service to a larger extent than has hitherto been the practice and that grants should in certain circumstances be made to village communities or their ancestral shares, will doubtless be developed by him when he matures the scheme for the colonisation of the Jech Doáb. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the remarks recorded by the Financial Commissioner on the subject of the extra squares allotted to headmen and the maintenance of panchâyats. The question whether irrigation from the canal should be extended to old villages in Sharakpur, Gugera and Montgomery rather than to the waste land to the south of the present colony is a very important one which will doubtless receive the early consideration of the Financial Commissioner in communication with the Irrigation Department. The advantages of granting land for temporary cultivation during the time that has to pass before it is ready for permanent allotment are acknowledged by the Settlement Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner and appear to have been admitted by the Irrigation Department. The temporary cultivation has certainly proved a great boon in the present time of famine, and it is also a considerable source of income to Government. The system of assessing such cultivation appears to be somewhat complicated. Arboriculture though unpopular is being judiciously encouraged, and the objections of the colonists are being overcome. Mr. Leslie Jones' work as Colonization Officer is favourably noticed by the Settlement Commissioner and Financial Commissioner, and Sir Mackworth Young considers that their commendation is deserved. There was a large falling-off in the area irrigated from the Sidhnai for the same reason as in the case of the other Inundation Canals. The colonization of the Ráwan Extension of the Canal is being proceeded with.

16. In paragraph 30 of the report details are given of the allotments of takávi for the financial year 1899-1900. The actual allotments for the agricultural year 1898-99 were Rs. 3,71,459 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 3,71,600 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, making a total of Rs. 7,43,059. A very large proportion of this amounting to nearly three lakhs of rupees was distributed in the Hissar District, Rs. 38,000 before March 1899 and the remainder for the purchase of seed for the kharif harvest of 1899 which unfortunately proved a complete failure. This however is matter for the next Land Revenue Report. Loans for the improvement of land were during the year again made available after having been stopped in consequence of the famine of 1896-97. In this connection the Financial Commissioner discusses the possibility of Government being called upon in consequence of the Land Alienation Bill becoming law to take the place of the money-lender, for some years at any rate, to a greater extent than it has hitherto had to. It may be noted also that from the extracts appended to the report, page 37, the Commissioner of Jullundur appears not to disapprove of a loan made by a money-lender for the purpose of land improvement being taken over by Government. Sir Mackworth Young agrees with Mr. Tupper that should Government operations have to be extended it must be made clear that no attempt is being made to

supplant the money-lender, but full consideration of the subject may be postponed till the Land Alienation Bill is further advanced and the budget for the year 1901-2 under preparation. The question of how far advances should be made for the purchase of fodder has been dealt with by Government during the present famine year, to which also the matter of loans for famine relief belongs. In the year under report, owing to the poor nature of the harvests in the districts in which loans are most required, as much as Rs 2,45,908 remained uncollected out of a total of Rs. 5,12,018 due under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on account of instalments and interest, and of this the amount formally suspended was Rs. 1,44 731.

17. Statement XXII appended to the report as now arranged shows in a convenient fashion the various areas in which Government exercises the rights and powers of an ordinary proprietor, as distinguished from lands acquired for State purposes. The total of the former is 2,036,360 acres, let out for cultivation, with an additional area of 4,359,680 acres available for the same purpose. The income from the total area is Rs. 22,51,113 which however appears to include about 13½ lakhs of rupees paid as water-rates and not as rent. In the Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khán Districts where the area of Government land is considerable the Financial Commissioner rightly regards the extension of cultivation as the end to be kept in view, but the difficulty in the way of this in both districts at present is the want of means of irrigation and the consequent dearth of cultivators. Proposals for the management of the waste land in the Agror Valley in Hazára under the Rules under Section 50 of the Punjab Laws Act have been submitted to the Government of India

18. Page 41 of the extracts appended to the report contains remarks by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner of Lahore on the emoluments of tahsíl judicial muharrirs which are at present the subject of correspondence between the Punjab Government and the Government of India.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Thorburn and Mr. Tupper for the manner in which they discharged the duties of Financial Commissioner during the year, to the Revenue Officers of the Province for their conduct of the administration, and to Mr. Tupper for his interesting report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—9-4-1900—343.

No. 153.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, *the* 28*th February* 1900.

FROM

A. H. GRANT, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1899. The office of Financial Commissioner was held by Mr. S. S. Thorburn throughout the year, with the exception of a period of two months and ten days absence on privilege leave from the 5th January 1899 to 15th March 1899, when Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S.I., acted.

This report has been written under the directions of Mr. C. L. Tupper, who was appointed to the office of Financial Commissioner on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1899, when Mr. S. S. Thorburn retired.

I have, &c.,

A. H. GRANT,

Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissoner, Punjab.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR, 1st OCTOBER 1898 to 30th SEPTEMBER 1899.

PART I.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. *Preliminary.*—Part I of this report has been furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Part II has been prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office as usual.

The reports were received from the districts on the dates noted below:—

Division.	District.	Date of receipt of fair copy.
DELHI	Hissár	2nd January 1900.
	Rohtak	24th November 1899.
	Gurgáon	24th ditto.
	Delhi	27th ditto.
	Karnál	24th ditto.
	Umballa	27th ditto.
	Simla	28th ditto.
JULLUNDUR	Kángra	4th December 1899.
	Hoshiárpur	22nd November 1899.
	Jullundur	22nd ditto
	Ludhiána	2nd December 1899.
	Ferozepore	2nd ditto.
LAHORE	Mooltan	5th December 1899.
	Jhang	15th ditto.
	Montgomery	16th November 1899.
	Lahore	29th ditto.
	Amritsar	8th ditto.
	Gurdaspur	20th December 1899.
RAWALPINDI	Siálkot	16th December 1899.
	Gujrát	2nd January 1900.
	Gujránwála	Ditto.
	Shahpur	Ditto.
	Jhelum	Ditto.
	Ráwalpindi	Ditto.
PESHAWAR	Hazára	11th December 1899.
	Peshawar	13th ditto.
	Kohát	11th ditto.
DERAJAT	Bannu	4th December 1899.
	Dera Ismail Khan	5th ditto.
	Dera Gházi Khan	13th ditto.
	Muzaffargarh	8th ditto.

2. *Rainfall and harvests.*—This report deals with the autumn harvest of 1898 and the spring harvest of 1899. So far from the favourable conditions which characterised the harvests of the previous year being continued,

the year under report saw the commencement of another period of failure of crops, decrease of cultivation, scarcity of fodder, and famine which unfortunately at the time of writing this report shows no signs of improvement.

The monsoon rains of 1898.—During May there were two periods of fairly general rainfall over the Punjab. The first from the 11th to the 16th gave moderate rain to the hill districts, and light to moderate rains to the plains. The showers during the second period from the 20th to the 21st were very irregularly distributed. The prospects in the Delhi Division were generally good except in Simla. Ploughing of unirrigated land was begun and wherever rain had fallen *bájra* was sown. Rice was put down in parts of Karnál. The outlook over the rest of the Province with the exception of a few districts was almost as hopeful. But owing to drought and an insufficient supply of canal water, ploughing and sowing were almost at a standstill in Kángra, Hazára, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh. The monsoon current arrived in the Punjab during the second week in July. Its strength was moderate and the rainfall was heavy in the hill and submontane districts, moderate in the northern and central tracts and irregular and capricious in Hissár, Rohtak, Delhi and Montgomery. From this period up to the opening days of August rain was received in sufficient quantities almost everywhere, so that the people were enabled to complete their sowings and the crops all thrived. The only backward tracts were two Tahsils of Montgomery and the greater part of Dera Ismail Khan. The cotton crop also was reported to be poor in both Gurdáspur and Shahpur. Conditions unfortunately changed in August. The month was practically rainless over that considerable portion of the Punjab which lies to the south of a line drawn from Ferozepore to Bannu. Rain occurred in the remaining plain districts from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 23rd to the 28th, but the fall was generally light to moderate. Satisfactory returns were received from the submontane districts only. The fall in the hills was sufficient and uniform. The results of this serious defect, which in many districts was accompanied by the re-appearance of hot west winds, were soon apparent; the unirrigated crops suffered everywhere in the plains. The monsoon had receded by September. The west of the Punjab received only one shower during this month, but a few scattered showers helped to slightly invigorate the crops in southern and central districts. The rain in the submontane tracts was more beneficial. It will be seen therefore that the prospects were everywhere good up to the close of July, that during August and September the unirrigated crops n the southern, central and western districts of the Province did not receive ufficient moisture and largely failed, while those in the more fortunate submontane and north-western districts were succesfully matured.

In the Delhi Division the kharíf sowings were made under very favourable circumstances. In August, however, there was practically no rain and hot west winds blew most of the time, with the result that a good deal of rice, maize and *bájra* had withered, before rain was received towards the close of the month; and September again was rainless. In Hissár only 19 per cent. of the area sown reached maturity. The cotton crop in Delhi was 50 per cent. below the average.

In the Jullundur Division the crop was very good in Kángra and the year as a whole is spoken of as one of considerable agricultural prosperity. Hoshiárpur, although the total rainfall in the critical months of August and September was far higher than in most districts, reports that the fall was not evenly distributed and the crops suffered in consequence. In Jullundur, Ludhiána and Ferozepore the harvest promised to be exceptionally good and large areas were sown, but the crops withered owing to the drought and hot winds which followed in August and September. The outturn was, however, generally good especially in Ludhiána. The comparative drought in recent years is beginning to show its effect in Jullundur on the wells, which in some places show signs of partial failure.

In the Multán district the failure of the monsoon was complete, the total rainfall throughout the year was only 2·34 inches, and the monsoon rain only 2·04 inches. In this district as well as in Jhang and Montgomery August was absolutely rainless. The district of Lahore also suffered very severely from the failure of the rains both in August and September. Amritsar, however, which had received a very abundant rainfall in July, reports that the rainfall

in August was sufficient to save the crops, and that the outturn was good Gurdáspur, which like Kángra, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi and Hazára is a submontane district had fair rain in August and good in September. The matured kharíf crop in this district was the best in the last quinquennial period.

In the Ráwalpíndi Division, the Shahpur district fared badly. The rains of the year were practically confined to the month of July, after which a sprinkling only fell here and there. In Jhelum the rainfall was heavy but irregularly distributed, two-fifths of the kharíf crop failed and the yield of the remaining three-fifths was poor owing to the failure of the monsoon. Gujrát and Gujránwála had fair rain and Siálkot was fortunate. The district had a year of general prosperity.

The districts of Pesháwar and Hazára also had a good kharíf. In Kohát the rains were precarious and the hill streams contained an insufficient supply of water for the irrigation of all the villages depending on their floods; rather more than one-third of the whole area sown failed to come to maturity.

In the Deraját Division half of the unirrigated crop was a failure in the Bannu district, and about one-fourth in each of the districts of Dera Ismail Khán and Dera Gházi Khan.

The total area sown with kharíf crops, and the percentage of failure on irrigated and unirrigated land were as follows:—

	Area sown.	Percentage of failure.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Irrigated	3,360,779	7·8
Unirrigated	9,428,246	35·0
Total	12,789,025	28.0

The total area of matured crops was 19·1 per cent. below the area matured in the previous year, but 13·2 per cent. and 7·4 per cent. above the area matured in the kharíf harvests of 1896 and 1895, respectively.

The winter rains and spring harvest.—The effect of a failure of the monsoon in August is not confined to the kharíf crop, as the sowings of the spring harvest are dependent on the late monsoon, and the failure of the August and September rains in 1898 in many districts resulted in a considerable contraction in the rabi sowings. This was well illustrated in the case of two districts in the Ráwalpindi Division, Siálkot and Shahpur. In the former the favourable rains in August and September stimulated rabi sowings, on dry lands, with the result that the irrigated area showed a reduction of 12 per cent. and the *báráni* cultivation increased by 15 per cent. In the Shahpur district, on the other hand, the failure of the late monsoon was almost disastrous as the kharíf cropped area fell by 33 per cent., while fallows in the following rabi almost doubled; the percentage of increase being 91 per cent. for the district. Unfortunately, too, the winter rains were light. October was rainless; sowings were made on irrigated lands everywhere, but on unirrigated lands only in or near the hills. November was as usual rainless, but sowings were made in many places in hopes of getting some rain in December on unirrigated land. Thus far the prospects were not encouraging. In December there was good rain almost all over the Province about Christmas time, except in Shahpur, Bannu, Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and Multán; and late sowings were made in this month in several districts. January passed practically without rain except in Kángra and Simla. The protracted drought had begun to tell on the crops, and the excessive cold seriously injured the young wheat and gram. Red rust also appeared in the Jullundur district, and caterpillars caused enormous damage to the gram in Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Ferozepore and Montgomery. There was good rain in March in Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát. Elsewhere it was either below the average or there was none at all. In April there was very fair rain, exceeding half an inch in several districts. The rain in March and April, though beneficial to the crops coming to maturity, was too late for those that had already withered. The beginning of May opened with fine weather and high temperature, the best for harvesting operations, but

after the 10th May storms and high winds caused some damage to grain and straw still on the threshing floors. The percentage of failure of the rabi harvest is shown by the following figures :—

	Total area sown.	Percentage of failure.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Irrigated	6,346,439	7·4
Unirrigated	7,446,420	24·1
Total	13,792,859	16·5

The total area matured was 30·1 per cent. below the area matured in the rabi of 1898, but 11 per cent. above the area matured in the harvest of 1897.

In several of the districts, however, the total area of the crops matured was very little larger or even smaller than in the famine year of 1897. This is especially noticeable in the districts of Gurgáon, Shahpur, Kohát, Bannu., Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

Locusts appeared in the months of June, July and August in the districts of Rohtak, Gurgáon, Delhi, Karnál and Ludhiána, and laid eggs in large numbers, but serious damage was averted by the strenuous exertions of the villagers under the direction of the District Officers.. Hailstorms caused considerable damage in Umballa, Gujrát, Pesháwar, and Dera Ismail Khan. The severest storms in Gujrát occurred on the 28th September, destroyed over 28,300 acres of crops and remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 29,407 were sanctioned. In Umballa remissions of Rs. 609 and suspensions of revenue amounting to Rs. 458 were granted.

In Pesháwar there was an extraordinarily severe hailstorm on the 17th April, which injured the crops in 34 villages of the Pesháwar and Chársadda Tahsils, and necessitated remissions of Rs. 5,144 of revenue. A very severe storm amounting to almost a hurricane took place on the 13th May in the Kángra district. This storm, though it did considerable injury to the poorer houses and trees, did not do much damage to the standing crop.

The injury to the crops caused by rats has been noticed as deserving attention by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa and the Settlement Officer of Jhelum.

The health of the people on the whole was good. Slight outbreaks of cholera, however, occurred at Lyallpur, Lahore and Gujránwála, but did not cause great mortality. The bubonic plague continued in the Jullundur district ; but the prevalence of the disease was slight compared to the preceding year.

When it became apparent that the monsoon of 1899 was also to be a failure, there was a steady immigration of poverty-stricken people from the direction of Bikanir. Many of these made their way to the Chenáb Canal colonies in search of labour. It became necessary to commence relief works in the Hissár district early in September 1899.

2 (*a*). The total number of rain-gauges as reported last year was 210. Since then two new rain-gauges have been established, one at Lyallpur in the Jhang district and one at Fort Lockhart in Kohát; and one rain-gauge at Khushálgarh in the Kohát district has been abolished. The total number is now therefore 211. Commissioners inspected 3 rain-gauges, Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers 47, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners 22 and the Director of Land Records 31. The gauges are properly maintained, and the method of measuring the rainfall is understood by the Tahsil Kánúngo or District Kánúngo whose duty it is to record it.

3. *Increase and decrease in cultivated area.*—The gradual expansion of the cultivated area of the Province continued during the year under report, and is illustrated by the figures in

Statements Nos. III and V.

the following table which compares the details of total cultivation, fallows and crops for every year since 1888-89 :—

1 Year.	2 Cultivated.	3 Current fallows.	4 Balance cropped.	5 Area of crops by jinswár returns.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89	24,893,368	4,172,673	20,720,695	23,469,994
1889-90	25,492,354	6,084,841	19,407,513	21,231,358
1890-91	25,871,157	5,017,065	20,854,092	23,536,126
1891-92	25,779,366	6,536,794	19,242,572	21,408,657
1892-93	26,816,035	3,028,350	23,787,685	26,732,864
1893-94	26,460,801	3,627,695	22,833,106	25,645,949
1894-95	27,037,972	5,261,070	21,776,902	24,479,892
1895-96	26,823,254	9,743,164	17,080,090	19,054,346
1896-97	26,821,955	10,621,867	16,200,088	18,515,957
1897-98	27,868,966	5,175,613	22,693,353	25,810,142
1898-99	28,006,475	9,765,215	18,241,260	20,738,687

The total increase in the cultivated area in the year under report amounts to 137,509 acres. The term cultivated area in any particular village is the area which has borne at least one crop in the two years preceding the last quadrennial attestation of the village; as about one-fourth only of the villages in the Province come under attestation in any particular year, the total for the Province only expresses approximately the actual cultivated area of the year. The contraction in the cultivated area due to the two dry years 1895 to 1897 was quickly made up and the total cultivated area is higher now than it ever was. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissár points out that in spite of the natural disadvantages attending agriculture in a country so dependent on rainfall as Hissár, it is a striking feature of the district that its cultivation has gradually increased to a large extent; in the part of the district which was settled in 1890-91, *i. e.*, excluding the Sirsa Tahsil, there has been an increase of cultivation of two lakhs of acres which the Deputy Commissioner believes to be due to the expansion of canal-irrigation, the development of trade and the division of large joint estates which are being cultivated to great advantage. In the Karnál district there is a permanent increase in the cultivated area due to the extension of irrigation in the Kaithal Tahsil. In the Ferozepore district the area irrigated by the Sirhind and District Inundation Canals has more than doubled since the settlement ten years ago. In the Jhang district the extension of cultivation from the Chenáb Canal has increased the total cultivation of the district during the year by 93,194 acres. There is a large decrease in cultivation of 127,834 acres in the Montgomery district. The classification of land into cultivated and uncultivated in parts of this district, and of Jhang, Multán and the Deraját, subject to a fluctuating assessment, differs from that above described in that land which does not bear a crop in any particular year is at once classed as uncultivated. The figures in these tracts therefore correspond more nearly to the actual cropped area of the year, and the decrease of cultivated area in Montgomery is partly due to the bad harvests of the year under report, and partly to the transfer of certain villages to the Gujránwála district. Some villages in the Sandal Bár of this district have also been transferred to the Jhang district, but the charges due on account of this transfer will appear in the report for next year. In the Kohát district, owing to bad seasons, there has been a continuous decrease in cultivation since 1894-95. There is an apparent increase this year of 129,854 acres in the cultivated area of the Dera Ismail Khan district, but the Settlement Officer explains that this increase is due to a change of classification and is only apparent.

The term "current fallows" includes not only land on which no crop was sown, but also land on which crops were actually grown but failed to germinate or mature. The area under current fallows this year has again risen in consequence of the failure of the rains to the very high total of 9,765,215 acres. The decennial average is 5,926,913 acres. The area on which crops were grown was 18,241,260 acres and the percentage of crops harvested to the area on which they were grown is 113·6. The percentage of double cropping is therefore 13·6, as compared with a decennial average of 12·3.

The total area of the Province has decreased by about 47·2 square miles from 65,742,790 acres to 65,712,327 acres. The decrease is mainly in the Jhelum and Mooltan Districts and is due to the recent remeasurements. The details are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Total cultivated area.
			Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1897-98	4,350,536	12,120,050	5,707,789	15,695,449	27,868,966
1898-99	4,135,617	12,077,999	5,620,378	15,871,858	28,006,475
Increase or decrease + or —	—214,919	—42,051	—87,411	+176,409	+137,509

The principal variations in the forest area are in Jhang, Lahore and Montgomery. An area of 12,828 acres in the Jhang district was excluded from the forest area and made available for cultivation ; an area of 150,140 acres under Forests in Montgomery was excluded from the forest area, and transferred to the Jhang district. A decrease of 38,863 acres under forests in the Lahore district was due partly to the transfer of some villages to the Gujránwála district and partly to the formation of 20 estates in Rakh Chunián.

Differences in the area of unappropriated Government waste in the Jhang and Montgomery district are due to the transfer of a considerable area from Montgomery to Jhang which has been made available for cultivation in the colonisation area.

3 (*a*). The following area transfers have occurred between various districts of the Province :—

(*a*) 629,164 acres from Montgomery to Jhang and Gujránwála, as the whole of the Sandal Bár in the Montgomery district has now been irrigated by the extension of the Gugera Branch of the Chenáb Canal and disposed of by allotments for cultivation. This necessitated the adjustment of the boundaries of the adjoining districts. The detail of area transferred is 605,586 acres to Jhang and 33,578 to Gujránwála.

(*b*) 18,178 acres assessed at Rs. 3,490 have been transferred from Jhang to Multán.

(*c*) About 4,450 acres from Lahore to Gujránwála.

(*d*) The whole of the Kálka Assessment circle including the Kasauli Cantonment, containing 680 acres assessed at Rs. 427, from Simla to Umballa.

(*e*) 2,690 acres assessed at Rs. 230 from Jullundur to Ludhiána and 1,220 acres assessed at Rs. 615 from Ludhiána to Jullundur.

Of the total area 656,382 transferred, only 16,652 acres were cultivated.

3 (*b*). *Classification of cultivated area.*—The area and proportion of crops grown on the different classes of soil were as follows:—

Class of soil.	Total area cultivated.		Per cent. of cultivated area.	Uncropped.	Cropped.	Crops grown.	Per cent. of total area of crops.
	1897-98.	1898-99.					
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Well lands	4,812,882	4,909,735	17·5	824,102	4,085,633	4,351,711	21·0
Canal lands	4,718,697	4,860,138	17·4	1,241,358	3,618,780	4,365,175	21·0
Riverain land... ...	1,731,436	1,706,944	6·1	451,583	1,255,361	1,363,214	6·6
Other wet land ...	739,299	1,099,105	3·9	683,753	415,352	441,254	2·1
Dry land	15,866,652	15,430,553	55·1	6,564,419	8,866,134	10,217,333	49·3
Total ...	27,868,966	28,006,475	100·0	9,765,215	18,241,260	20,738,687	100·0

Of every 100 acres of the cultivated area 65·1 acres were put under crops and yielded taking double cropping into account 68·6 acres of harvested crops. These figures are much below the statistics of the previous year. The percentage of crops grown, 68·6, is only 0·4 per cent. higher than it was in the famine year 1896-97, but the total area of cultivated land is considerably more than it was in that year, and the percentage of irrigated land, especially of canal-irrigated land, is higher than it was in that year. The total area of crops grown in the year under report in fact exceeds the area of crops grown in the year 1896-97 by 2,222,930 acres, *i.e.*, by 10·7 per cent. On well lands 83·2 acres of crops were grown per 100 acres of the cultivated area; and 89·8 acres of crops on every 100 acres of canal-irrigated land. The failure of crops to come to maturity on canal lands was larger than usual owing to the failure of the Inundation Canals in the autumn months.

3 (*c*). *Irrigation wells.*—During the last ten years the number of masonry wells in the Province has increased by 63,495. There was a considerable decrease in the number of new wells constructed between the years 1892 and 1895, during which the good rainfall made the people less dependent on their wells.

The following figures show the increase of new wells after deducting the number fallen in or disused:—

1893-94	3,217
1894-95	894
1895-96	2,871
1896-97	5,315
1897-98	3,444
1898-99	3,885

The increase during the present year has continued in every district except Peshâwar. The enquiry which, as noted in the Revenue Report of last year, was being made as to the tracts suitable for *kacha* wells has now been completed, and the result has been tabulated in a statement which has been printed. Separate copies of this statement have been submitted to Government and to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for information. The area irrigable from such a well is small, and they are only possible where the water-level is near the surface. As the water-level is likely to sink during a period of drought, their construction, as a protection against drought except in riverain tracts or in places near the village tank where the water-level is near the surface, is not likely to prove of much value. When required they are readily constructed and as readily abandoned, and the numbers of such wells

fluctuate considerably. For instance, in Rohtak, Gurgáon and Delhi the numbers recorded in the last four years were as follows:—

Year.	*Rohtak.*	*Gurgáon.*	*Delhi.*
1895-96	551	3,048	639
1896-97	2,644	3,519	1,702
1897-98	775	2,675	877
1898-99	2,001	4,042	1,034

The Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion that there is no probability of any general development of *kacha* wells as a regular source of irrigation in any of the districts of the Delhi Division, but such wells will always be sunk in suitable tracts on the occurrence of protracted bad seasons.

3 (*d*). *Area under fluctuating assessments.*—The total area under fluctuating assessments was 9,629,381 acres, against 9,516,533 acres last year.

The cultivated area has also increased by 149,625 acres, an increase of 7·9 per cent., while on the other hand, owing to the deficient rainfall, the area of crops has decreased by 14 per cent. to 1,573,373 acres.

Year.	Area under fluctuating assessment.															Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jinswár return.	Wells.		
	Cultivated.																				
	Châhi.	Châhi-nahri.	Nahri.	Náhri-âbi.	Abi.	Sailáb-nahri.	Châhi-sailáb.	Kálápáni.	Rodkohi.	Dahri.	Sailáb.	Maira.	Rohi.	Bárâni.	Total.				Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
1897-98	174,892	80,589	240,248	482,724	12,122	6,567	11,875	...	...	7,447	596,319	59	...	280,381	1,893,163	193,428	1,699,735	1,830,269	17,563	3,527	21,090
1898-99	132,063	91,943	194,704	638,178	11,137	6,247	66,940	10,303	188,004	7,090	606,224	...	22	89,933	2,042,788	619,909	1,422,879	1,573,373	18,124	3,956	22,080
Difference + or —	— 42,829	+ 11,354	— 45,544	+ 155,454	— 985	— 260	+ 55,065	Increase of 10,303	Increase of 188,004	— 357	+ 9,905	Decrease of 59	Increase of 22	— 190,448	+ 149,625	+ 426,481	— 276,856	— 256,896	+ 561	+ 429	+ 990
Percentage + or —	— 24·5	+ 14·1	— 19·0	+ 32·2	— 8·1	— 4·0	+ 487·3			— 4·8	+ 1·7			— 67·9	+ 7·9	+ 220·5	— 10·4	— 14·0	+ 3·2	+ 12·1	+ 4·7

3. (*e*). *Irrigation.*—The total area of crops irrigated from all sources was 8,967,391 acres, against 9,472,093 acres last year. The irrigated crops formed 43·2 per cent. of the total crops of the year; 33·5 per cent. in the kharíf and 50·9 per cent. in the rabi. The normal proportion of irrigated to total crops is 33 per cent., 27 per cent. in the kharíf and 37 per cent. in the rabi. The above figures are significant as the figures from which they are calculated are the figures of the matured crop only; and the large percentage of irrigated crops show that the failure in unprotected crops was much above the normal.

The total decrease in irrigated crops compared with the previous year amounts to 504,702. The decrease was chiefly in the kharíf crops, amounting in the case of kharíf crops to 11 per cent. of last year's area and in the rabi crops only to 1 per cent.

The following statement shows the area in each district for this and the previous year :—

Division.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated.		
		1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference +or−.
		Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi.	Hissár	196,406	176,348	— 20,058
	Rohtak	186,605	162,506	— 24,099
	Gurgáon	155,944	174,727	+ 18,783
	Delhi	155,664	195,369	+ 39,705
	Karnál	285,666	315,735	+ 30,069
	Umballa	42,336	44,824	+ 2,488
	Simla	1,323	1,158	— 165
Jullundur.	Kángra	175,478	172,597	— 2,881
	Hoshiárpur	67,992	71,834	+ 3,842
	Jullundur	394,418	390,248	— 4,170
	Ludhiána	247,223	251,664	+ 4,441
	Ferozepore	818,520	726,909	— 91,611
Lahore.	Multan	693,138	530,214	— 162,924
	Jhang	783,162	896,004	+ 112,842
	Montgomery	408,632	346,338	— 62,294
	Lahore	820,143	720,632	— 99,511
	Amritsar	565,269	553,266	— 12,003
	Gurdáspur	216,435	193,762	— 22,673
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	546,184	509,667	— 36,517
	Gujrát	208,342	189,469	— 18,873
	Gujránwála	645,112	638,565	— 6,547
	Shahpur	270,157	222,272	— 47,885
	Jhelum	38,698	38,866	+ 168
	Ráwalpindi	63,238	60,341	— 2,897
Peshawar.	Hazára	60,690	59,226	— 1,464
	Pesháwar	429,376	408,853	— 20,523
	Kohát	42,565	40,119	— 2,446
Derajat.	Bannu	168,835	160,615	— 8,220
	Dera Ismail Khan	171,868	149,204	— 22,664
	Dera Gházi Khan	239,415	225,985	— 13,430
	Muzaffargarh	373,259	340,074	— 33,185
	Total	9,472,093	8,967,391	— 504,702

The statement below gives details of the area of crops irrigated from various sources for this year and for 1897-98 :—

Year.	Total area of crops in column 41 of Form VIC. irrigated and unirrigated.	Irrigated by						Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.				
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1897-98	25,810,142	4,395,453	910,295	33,015	3,970,518	162,812	9,472,093	3,675,734	3,366,644	618,875	1,810,840
1898-99	20,738,687	3,981,889	829,486	31,237	3,956,902	167,877	8,967,391	3,766,872	2,857,643	663,463	1,679,413
Difference + or −	−5,071,455	−413,564	−80,809	−1,778	−13,616	+5,065	−504,702	+91,138	−509,001	+44,588	−131,427
Percentage + or −	−19·7	−9·4	−8·9	−5·3	−0·3	+3·1	−5·3	+2·5	−15·1	+7·2	−7·3

It has already been noticed that the decrease in irrigation was chiefly in the kharíf crops; and it is to be accounted for by the partial failure of the Inundation Canals owing to the early cessation of the rains. The districts in which this decrease is the most noticeable are the following :—

		Government canals.	Private canals.
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Hissár	decrease	... 16,050	8,355
Ferozepore	„	... 83,918	10,361
Multán	„	... 179,514	...
Montgomery	„	... 101,486	7,072
Lahore	„	... 79,384	...
Shahpur	„	... 25,064	6,496
Pesháwar	„	... 7,189	12,211
Dera Ismail Khan	„	... ...	11,185
Dera Gházi Khan	„	... 18,400	...
Muzaffargarh	„	... 30,210	...

An extract from the report of the Settlement Officer of Multán is printed on page 5 of this report. He reports that the Canal Department is considering whether it would be possible in bad years to close the Bári Doáb Canal for a short time in the critical month of September. The decrease in canal-irrigation in this district was very serious, and the cultivators were driven back on their wells; the increase in well-cultivation amounted to 15,718 acres for the whole district. In the Kabírwála Tahsil the increase in well-cultivation amounted in the kharíf to 25 per cent., but the canal-irrigation which depends mainly on the Sidhnai Canal had fallen 52 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang is also in favour of closing the Chenáb Canal for a short time in summer, so that the riverain lands may receive the full benefit of the percolation. The only districts in which an increase of canal-irrigation took place were Gurgáon, Delhi, Karnál, Jhang and Gujránwála. The increase in Jhang (148,767 acres) and Gujránwála (8,834 acres), due to the extension of the Chenáb Canal, was accompanied by a considerable reduction in well cultivation.

The area served by wells during the year was 3,956,902 acres as compared with 3,970,518 acres last year, a total decrease of only 0·3 per cent. There were, however, large variations in different districts, as the following figures will show :—

Increase.			Decrease.		
District.		*Acres.*	*District.*		*Acres.*
Hissár	...	3,758	Jullundur	...	4,071
Rohtak ...	...	5,663	Jhang	...	27,297
Gurgáon ...	...	18,428	Lahore	...	12,402
Delhi ...	...	21,106	Gurdáspur ...	...	15,113
Karnál ...	...	20,671	Silákot	...	59,891
Umballa ...	...	2,481	Gujránwála ...	...	15,728
Hoshiárpur ...	...	3,125	Gujrát	...	18,873
Ludhiána ...	...	5,775	Shahpur	...	17,178
Ferozepore ...	...	2,668	Muzaffargarh ...	...	2,826
Multán ...	...	15,718			
Montgomery ...	...	49,304			
Dera Gházi Khan ..		7,630			

Generally speaking the effect of the early failure of the monsoon and of the deficiency in the winter rains was to stimulate the use of wells. In the districts of the Delhi Division especial efforts have been made since the scarcity of 1896-97 to induce the people to pay more attention to their wells. Thus in Hissár 47 *pakka* wells were repaired and 91 *kacha* wells were put in order; advances of *takávi* were made to assist the people to make new *kacha* wells. In Gurgáon the number of wells newly made or brought into use was 70 more than in the past year, and *jhalárs*, *dhenklís* and *kacha* wells increased by 1,367. In Delhi, 349 new wells were constructed as compared with 261 in the previous year. In Karnál there were 10,561 wells in use as compared with

10,285 in the preceding year; and in Umballa there was a net increase of 39 wells. The increase in Montgomery and Multán was due to the fact that owing to the failure of the Inundation Canals the people were obliged to make use of their wells, and the crops which usually are brought to maturity by the aid of canal-irrigation supplemented by wells had to depend entirely on the well supply. The decrease in the area of well crops in the Jhang district is explained by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to the fact that in spite of there having been some increase in the number of wells, many of the wells are only worked half-time, as one or two tenants only remain out of a former five or six. In the Lahore district there has been an increase of 825 wells, 437 masonry and 389 *kacha* wells, since 1896-97; the decrease in the area irrigated by wells during the year under report is due to the dry season, and is in fact not so pronounced as the decrease in canal-irrigation in this district, which amounted to 17 per cent. compared with last year, whereas well-crops only decreased 4 per cent. In Shahpur and Gujrát the wells have not recovered from the effects of the last drought of 1896-97. The average area irrigated by each well has decreased, and the Deputy Commissioner of Gujrát reports that the continued scarcity has broken the backs of the zamíndárs, and the *kamíns* (menial classes) would rather work either in the Chenáb colony or on the Jhelum Canal than eke out their existence on impoverished wells with parched lands and ill-fed cattle. In Siálkot on the other hand the decrease in the area of well-crops was due to the very favourable rains. A large area of *báráni* land was sown especially for the rabi crop, partly at the expense of the well cultivation.

4. *Crops and produce.*—The total area of crops has already been compared with the past year's figures and with the normal on page 5. The crop area of each harvest and of the two taken together are also graphically compared with those of the previous years in Diagram A, from which it will be seen that the year on the whole was worse than any in the last ten years, with the exception of the famine years of 1895-96 and 1896-97. The kharíf was not so poor as the kharíf 1891 and 1895 and was considerably better than the kharíf of 1895. The rabi was better than the rabís of 1890, 1896 and 1897. The kharíf area amounted to 9,222,224 acres and was 19·1 per cent. below the kharif of 1897, and 7 per cent. below the normal. The rabi area was 11,516,463 acres and was 20 per cent. below the rabi of 1898 and 11·5 per cent. below the normal.

Statements VI A, VI B and VI C.

The distribution of crops between the two harvests during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Harvests.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Kharíf	39·4	41·0	45·0	44·6	44·2	44·5
Rabi	60·6	59·0	55·0	56·0	55·8	55·5

The distribution of crops was as follows:—

KHARIF.			RABI.		
Crops.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Crops.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Maize	6·2	7·6	Wheat	30·1	34·0
Bájra	9·8	7·5	Barley	6·5	5·0
Jowár	9·3	5·6	Gram	9·7	7·1
Other food crops	9·6	10·9	Other food crops	2·0	1·9
Til	0·7	1·1	Oilseeds	3·6	2·4
Sugarcane	1·4	1·9	Others	3·9	5·1
Cotton	3·9	3·4			
Others	3·3	6·5			
Total	44·2	44·5	Total	55·8	55·5

One great feature of the report was the high percentage of maize successfully cultivated. It forms a larger proportion of the total crop than in any year in the last decade, and in total area it was only surpassed by the maize crop of the previous year, kharíf 1897. The yield was also good. In the Kángra district it was said to be almost a glut in the market; nearly half the crop is irrigated; so it is less liable to fluctuation in a season of drought than other kharíf crops. As might be expected the *báráni* grown crops, *bájra*, gram and rape seed, show a great falling-off. The autumn *bájra* crop was very much below the average. The figures for *jowár* are lower than in any previous year under comparison, but this is due to a change of classification, as the *jowár* grown for fodder (*chari*) is now classified under fodder crops. The gram crop with the exception of the crop in rabi 1897 was the worst in the ten years period. It was very much injured by attacks of caterpillars in Ferozepore, Ludhiána and Montgomery. The wheat crop was about 1,700,000 acres below the crop of rabi 1898, but rather more than 1,000,000 acres above that of rabi 1897. The wheat straw was deficient in quantity, and the great scarcity of *bhúsa*, and indeed of fodder of all kinds was felt very severely towards the close of the year. The cotton crop was the poorest for many years, both as regards area and outturn. The rainfall at sowing time, February, was scanty; and sowings on unirrigated lands were in consequence greatly restricted.

The area sown with sesamum or *til* was a little larger than usual, but the cessation of the rain when the crop was ripening was followed by a poor yield.

4 (*a*). *Exports.*—The following figures show the exports of wheat and oilseeds from the 1st October 1898 to the 30th September 1899:—

Serial No.	Year.	Wheat exported.	Oil seed exported.
		Tons.	Tons.
1	1888-89	307,529	77,639
2	1889-90	332,966	12,033
3	1890-91	501,794	17,672
4	1891-92	388,575	23,588
5	1892-93	144,780	136,921
6	1893-94	289,901	154,651
7	1894-95	527,120	118,485
8	1895-96	136,629	23,551
9	1896-97	114,134	27,939
10	1897-98	443,803	65,505
11	Decennial average	318,723	65,798
12	1898-99	406,201	55,481

The amount of wheat exported during the year was larger than in any year in the previous decennial period with the exception of 1890-91, 1894-95 and 1897-98. The wheat exported during the first and second quarters of the year, which must have consisted of the balance in stock of the bountiful rabi of 1898, was larger than usual. On the other hand the exports from the rabi harvest of 1899 during the three months ending 30th June only amounted to 70,733 tons as compared with 132,984 tons in the same quarter of the previous year. After August 1899, when prices in India rose owing to the failure of the monsoon, there were practically no exports to Europe. A demand for wheat for Cutch and Kathiawár commenced in that month, and large quantities of wheat were despatched to those places both from Bombay and Karáchi. A good deal of the wheat supplied from the latter market no doubt originally came from the Punjab. It is noticeable that the exports from the Punjab in this quarter were larger than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

There is little to notice in regard to the export trade in oilseeds. There was a decrease compared with last year, but the total quantity available for exportation compared very favourably with the two previous years.

4 (*b*). *Irrigated and unirrigated crops.*—The distribution of the crops grown over irrigated and unirrigated lands was as follows :—

		1897-98.	1898-99.
Kharíf	Irrigated	13·6	15·0
	Unirrigated	30·6	29·5
	Total	44·2	44·5
Rabi	Irrigated	23·1	28·3
	Unirrigated	32·7	27·2
	Total	55·8	55·5
Total	Irrigated	36·7	43·3
	Unirrigated	63·3	56·7
	Total	100·0	100·0

These figures relate to the crop actually harvested. The percentage of failure of crops sown was 7·7 on irrigated lands and 30·2 on unirrigated lands. Last year the percentages were 5·0 on irrigated land and 16·5 on unirrigated.

4 (*c*). *District figures.*—In the Hissár district the area sown with spring crops was 75 per cent. below last year's sowings, and even on the small area sown 80 per cent failed. In the Rohtak district there was a large decrease in all autumn crops except cotton. The yield from the cotton crop was, however, poor. In Gurgáon, Karnál, Ferozepore and Montgomery the failure of the gram crop is especially mentioned in the district reports. In Kángra there has been a continuous increase in the area cropped during the last three years both in the kharíf and rabi harvests. The increase is noticeable in the cereals such as *ragi* or *mandwa*, maize and also in pulses and oilseeds. The Commissioner notes that it is satisfactory to know that Kángra at least must be safe from famine. As regards the Chenáb colony the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang reports as follows :—"Large increases are shown under harvested maize and *til* mainly in the colony. The reduction in *jowár*, *bájra* and *másh* is no doubt due to these crops being cut for fodder before maturity and being shown as *khárába*. The very large reduction in cotton is surprising and the reason is not quite clear, but I believe that both cotton and cane (which also shows a reduction) are not found to thrive so well in the colony as was expected." The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery has also specially noticed the decrease of cotton in that district. His remarks are printed in the extracts on page 8. In Siálkot on the other hand there were favourable rains at the time when this crop is sown (February), and a larger area than usual of unirrigated land was sown with it, the produce of which is also reported to have been satisfactory. In the neighbouring districts of Gujrát and Gujránwála the rainfall in February and March was scanty and sowings both of cotton and sugarcane suffered in consequence. As regards cotton, it has also to be remembered that prices vary considerably, and if high prices are realized for the autumn crop, the zamíndárs may think it worth while to sow a larger area next February, otherwise wheat is a more profitable crop. It has already been mentioned that on the whole the year's cotton crop of the Province was a very poor one. In the Jhelum district the failure of the wheat crop is noticeable. The district is almost entirely dependent on rainfall; wells are few and at present there are no canals. The cropped area under wheat was less than four-fifths of the previous year's crop and in the kharíf the principal crop which is *bájra* fell off by 33 per cent. *Moth* and cotton suffered also very severely.

Statement VI C.

In Kohát there was an increase in the area under maize, due to the fact that owing to the diminution of water in the Toi and in springs, the zamíndárs made large sowings of maize instead of rice.

In the Dera Ismail Khan district and also in Muzaffargarh one favourable feature of the year's harvest was the large increase in the area of sesamum (*til*). The Settlement Officer of Dera Ismail Khan remarks that with a scanty rainfall and early subsidence of the river floods it was the only crop likely to mature.

5. *Prices.*—Statement No. IX shows the wholesale prices of produce at the head-quarter towns of the district of the Punjab. The figures show the average prices during the months of the year during which trade is most active. The statement below shows the average price of each staple of produce during the same months, and compares them with the prices which obtained last year :—

No.	Name of article.	Prices per maund ruling in 1898.	Prices per maund ruling in 1899.	Difference + or—
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Rice (husked)	4 15 7	4 0 9	—0 14 10
2	Wheat	2 8 1	2 2 1	—0 6 0
3	Barley	1 10 3	1 8 1	—0 2 2
4	Jowár	2 2 8	1 11 5	—0 7 3
5	Bájra	2 6 1	1 15 10	—0 6 3
6	Maize	2 1 6	1 7 10	—0 9 8
7	Gram	2 2 9	1 13 3	—0 5 6
8	Moth	2 9 1	1 14 7	—0 10 6
9	Múng	3 9 7	2 9 4	—1 0 3
10	Másh	3 11 0	2 11 5	—0 15 7
11	Linseed	4 8 10	4 1 0	—0 7 10
12	Til (Sesamum)	4 15 8	4 3 1	—0 12 7
13	Sugar (Gúr)	4 7 7	3 13 6	—0 10 1
14	Cotton (cleaned)	13 0 8	12 3 8	—0 13 0
15	Ghí	33 2 1	32 0 10	—1 1 3
16	Grass	0 9 11	0 11 1	+0 1 2
17	Straw	0 8 7	0 9 1	+0 0 6
18	Jowár and Bájra	0 8 3	0 8 6	+0 0 3
19	Firewood	0 6 0	0 5 10	—0 0 2
20	Salt	3 2 3	3 1 4	—0 0 11
21	Iron	6 1 5	5 12 0	—0 5 5
22	Plough bullock (each)	39 3 6	38 3 0	—1 0 6
23	Sheep (each)	3 10 5	3 10 11	+0 0 6
24	Fish per seer	0 2 4	0 2 4	.....

Rice is not a staple food crop in this Province. It varies in quality and different varieties enjoy very different degrees of popularity. It naturally varies in price therefore from district to district and in same district from year to year in a manner which is not merely due to difference of season. On the whole there was a very considerable decline in the prices of all staple crops as compared with the previous year. There were large stocks of wheat in store from the abundant spring harvest of 1898, and the following kharíf gave excellent maize crops and the winter rice crop in Bengal was exceptionally good. Although, therefore, the rabi harvest of 1899 was on the whole below average, prices remained low and fairly constant throughout the Province up to August, when the failure of the monsoon became apparent. The rise in prices which subsequently occurred will no doubt be a feature of next year's report. The facilities of transit by rail and road tend to equalise the prices of important staple food such as wheat, which, very different from rice, varies only slightly in price throughout the Province. Maize this year was the cheapest of the food grains, being cheaper even than barley, which usually holds the lowest place. The relative position of the other staple crops as regards cheapness is as follows in the order of cheapness :—

	1898.	1899.
1.	Barley	Maize.
2.	Maize	Barley.
3.	Gram	Jowár.
4.	Jowár	Gram.
5.	Bájra	Bájra.
6.	Wheat	Wheat.

SECTION II.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

Statement No. I.

Patwáris' and Kánúngos' Circles.—The number of Kánúngos' circles has been increased from 397 to 402. One new circle has been added in each of the two Sutlej Tahsíls—Dipálpur and Pákpattan—on the conclusion of settlement operations in the Montgomery district. Six new Kánúngos' circles were constituted in the Chenáb Colony. In the Fázilka Tahsil of the Ferozepore district three Field Kánúngos' circles which were constituted temporarily in 1894-95 during the re-measurements were again reduced. The number of patwáris has risen by 50 to 8,400. This increase is mainly due to the expansion of the Chenáb Colony, and is distributed over the following Tahsíls and districts :—

Number of Patwáris' circles increased.	Tahsil.	District.
2	Kabírwála	Mooltan.
14	Jhang	Jhang.
1	Chiniot	Do.
29	Lyallpur	Do.
—3	Shorkot	Do.
+4	Chúnián	Lahore.
+3	New Colony	Gujránwála.

The re-organisation of the Patwári establishment of Dera Gházi Khan district, as proposed by the Settlement Officer on the conclusion of settlement operations, will come into effect from rabi 1900.

6 (*a*). *Number of fields.*—The number of fields has risen by 1,094,491, or 3·1 per cent. to 36,604,950. The total has fallen in seven districts, but the more important decreases are in Montgomery and Shahpur. The districts which show an increase of over 25,000 fields are Mooltan, Jhang, Lahore, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar. The largest increase in Jhang, Jhelum and Mooltan was due to expansion of colonization and re-measurements. The average size of a field is now 1·79 acres against 1·85 acres last year, a decrease of 9·6 *marlás* per field. The average number of fields in a Kánúngos' circle is 90,587 and in a Patwáris' circle 4,357. The number of cultivated holdings has risen by 2·4 per cent. from 9,761,038 to 9,998,625. There is an average of 24,749 holdings in a Kánúngos' circle and 1,190 in a Patwáris' circle.

6 (*b*). *Kánúngos.*—The number of kánúngos actually in charge of a circle who have not yet been certified as efficient by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is the same as last year, *viz.*, 8. Of these 2 are in Gurgáon, 1 in Gujránwála, 2 in Kohát, and 3 in Muzaffargarh. Forty-seven men were newly appointed during the year under review. The arrangements for the selection, training and examination of candidates are the same as before. Men of the best education are now ready to enter Government service as kánúngos in the hope of promotion to higher appointments. The total number of kánúngos, including District kánúngos and Tahsil and District office kánúngos, is 658. Of this number 181 or 27·5 per cent. are men belonging to the agricultural classes. The rule requiring that without the sanction of the Financial Commissioner a kánúngo should not be employed on any class of work or duties other than those indicated in Land Revenue Rules is kept in view, and the remarks in the Land Revenue Report and Review of last year regarding the practice which some Tahsildars follow of requiring Field kánúngos to attend them in camp have not escaped the notice of District Officers.

The District kánúngos are required to inspect each Kánúngo's circle at least once in the year, and as a rule they endeavour to inspect every patwári's work at least once in two years. They have been directed to make a searching examination of the detailed *jamabandis* and statements prepared with it, and also of the various village and circle note-books and of the Patwár Fund account.

Their diaries are examined by the Collector or his assistant, and orders are passed on important mistakes or irregularities reported. District kánúngos were newly appointed in the following districts during the year :—

Gujrát.

Ludhiána.

Dera Gházi Khan.

Dera Ismail Khan.

The morale of the Kánúngo Staff is improving steadily, although there is still room for improvement in many districts. The separation of the revenue record-room from the general record office was effected during the year in Karnál, Montgomery, Jhang and Muzaffargarh.

6 (*c*). *Patwáris.*—Patwáris' schools were opened during the year under report in the following districts. The number of candidates that appeared and were declared successful is also shown :—

District.	Number of candidates who appeared.	Number who were declared successful.
Hissár	50	24
Gurgáon	48	not reported.
Kángra	64	64
Jullundur	56	45
Ludhiána	77	53
Ferozepore	74	68
Mooltan	130	109
Kohát	85	61
Dera Ismail Khan	86	61

There is now no difficulty in obtaining candidates who have passed the Middle School Examination. This educational standard is indeed insisted on by many Deputy Commissioners; even in a district like Kángra, which is generally considered to be backward in education, none but middle passed candidates were accepted. A few candidates, probably men who hope to make a *patwárship* a stepping stone to something higher, have passed the Entrance Examination. The next advance in the selection of patwári candidates will no doubt be in the direction of obtaining a larger proportion of agriculturists. In some districts this point has already received careful attention. The proportion of selected candidates in Ludhiána who belong to the agricultural classes is very satisfactory, and it may be mentioned that in Mooltan 39 out of 109 men and in Dera Ismaíl Khan 33 out of 61 men who passed the Patwáris' examination were Muhammadans. Out of a total existing staff of 8,400 patwáris only 67 have not passed the prescribed examination. Last year there were 81 unpassed men. Fifty of these unpassed men are employed on the new Chenáb Colony, 2 in Montgomery, 2 in Lahore, 1 in Gurdáspur, 2 in Jhelum, 1 in Kohát, 1 in Bannu, 4 in Dera Ismaíl Khan, and 3 in Muzaffargarh.

The educational qualifications of the patwáris now in service are as follows :—

Number of Patwáris.	Examinations they have passed.
89	Entrance Examination.
1,925	Middle Examination.
2,643	Primary Examination.
4,062	No educational qualification.
10	Hindikhán.
8,729	Total.

Of these the number of agriculturists is 2,338, or 26·8 per cent. of the total Patwári establishment.

The conduct of the patwárís during the year was probably about the same as usual. Several men were dismissed for corrupt practices of various kinds for which the patwárí has many opportunities. In the Ludhiána district a full enquiry was made into the case of patwárís who have irregularly acquired land, and it was found that in each case they had taken the precaution of entering the land in the name of their father or other near relation. Falsification of records and the promotion of litigation have also had to be dealt with, and notice has also been taken of the practice of some patwárís of keeping a stock of cattle or ponies at the expense of the villagers. On the whole dismissals for inefficiency were not frequent, except in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The Settlement Officer reports that at the commencement of settlement operations the district possessed a very incompetent and inefficient patwári Staff, and that corruption and disinclination to work were their main characteristics. There were 37 vacancies due to dismissal for proved inefficiency or to the voluntary resignation of men who felt themselves unable to do the work of a settlement. At the same time every encouragement was given to good work by the grant of small rewards.

The state of the *patwárkhánás* is in fair condition in all districts, except in Kángra and Gurgáon, where some special measures are necessary to improve them.

6 (*d*). *Working of the village record agency.*—In Muzaffargarh the records of rights were under revision throughout the district. In Dera Ismail Khan the measurement work in Tánk Tahsil has come to a close and the permanent records are being prepared. A detailed record for every village in the Kohát district was prepared this year as a preliminary to the new settlement operations which have just begun. In the Pesháwar district, owing to the opening of the Michni Dalzak Canal, the villages of Rashákhi, Nurni and Mián Khel had to be re-measured and their *jamabandís* revised. The records of rights of the Agror valley have been revised. In Jhelum the standing record for all Tahsils will be prepared during 1899-1900. In Mooltan the new records of rights are in course of preparation. The records of villages in Fázilka Tahsil (Ferozepore) were also revised during the year. The revision of the records of rights of waste lands in the Nadaun and Dáda Siba *jágírs* (Kángra) is also in progress.

Statement No. II.

The total number of villages in the Province has risen from 36,767 to 36,928 during the year. The net increase is 161 villages. The changes have occurred in the following Tahsils:—

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
Tahsil Ballabgarh	1	Tahsil Simla and Bharauli	2
„ Kharar	2	„ Nakodar	4
„ Garhshankar	2	„ Ludhiána	1
„ Nawashahr	1	„ Sámrála	6
„ Jagráon	2	„ Mooltan	2
„ Ferozepore	2	„ Lodhrán	5
„ Muktsar	1	„ Mailsi	7
„ Kabírwála	7	„ Shorkot	8
„ Jhang	2	„ Murree	1
„ Chinfot	3	„ Mansehra	37
„ Lyallpur	152		
„ Gugera	1		
„ Dipálpur	4		
„ Chúnián	21		
„ New Colony (Gujránwála)	20		
„ Muzaffargárh	1		
„ Sanáwán	12		
Total ...	234	Total ...	73

Kharíf crop abstracts were filed by the proper date for 30,832 villages, and those of the rabi for 28,278 villages. As the corresponding figures last year were 29,634 and 26,791, there has been a great improvement in punctuality this year.

108,289 annual records and returns were filed in time. It has already been stated that detailed *jamabandís* were prepared for every village in the Fázilka Tahsil (Ferozepore) as well as in the Kohát district. Only eight detailed *jamabandís* have been shown in Statement No. II against Dera Ismail Khan, which is probably due to re-measurements of villages being still in progress.

The abolition of abbreviated *jamabandís* has lightened the work of patwárís except in circles which are subject to di-alluvion rules or a fluctuating system of assessment. It has also been remarked by several District Officers that the rule requiring patwárís to note changes of cultivation, rent, &c., in their diaries during the years in which no *jamabandí* is prepared has considerably increased the work. The Director of Land Records has made detailed inquiries about both the points from all the districts, and he will shortly consider if any measures can be devised to reduce the work without affecting the quality and the utility of the Revenue returns.

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by the Deputy Commissioners or their assistants has risen from 6,946 to 8,688. In Hissár, Rohtak, Simla and Jhelum no checking was done. The crop inspections were under the mark in Ludhiána, Kángra, Ráwalpindi and Hazára. The following statement compares the number of such inspections in each district with the number last year:—

Increase.			Decrease.		
District.	1897-98.	1898-99.	District.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Delhi	429	774	Hissár	184	...
Karnál	31	373	Rohtak	302	...
Umballa	315	336	Gurgáon	145	118
Hoshiárpur	563	683	Kángra	103	37
Ferozepore	533	584	Jullundur	547	390
Jhang	182	524	Ludhiána	116	89
Lahore	386	719	Mooltan	98	56
Amritsar	174	278	Montgomery	230	139
Gurdáspur	316	401	Gujránwála	377	189
Siálkot	121	198	Shahpur	150	125
Gujrát	8	338	Jhelum	116	...
Ráwalpindi	34	64	Hazára	103	87
Pesháwar	183	388	Dera Gházi Khan ...	248	199
Kohát	166	328			
Bannu	460	590			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	258	300			
Muzaffargarh	68	379			

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars has increased. The totals are 11,257 and 13,557 against 10,274 and 12,017 in 1897-98 and 10,515 and 12,856 in 1896-97. Similarly there has been satisfactory increase in the average number of days spent on tour by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars. The average touring for each class of these officers is 174 and 195 days against 168 and 186 last year and 167 and 179 days in 1896-97. The average number of days spent on tour by District Kanúngos has risen from 153 last year to 158 in 1898-99. The following table shows the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars whose crop inspections either exceeded or fell short of last year's total by more than 60 villages :—

Increase.				Decrease.			
Tahsildars.		Naib Tahsildars.		Tahsildars.		Naib Tahsildars.	
Tahsil.	Number.	Tahsil.	Number.	Tahsil.	Number.	Tahsil.	Number.
Hissár	96	Núrpur ...	78	Lodhrán ...	94	Karnál	75
Jullundur ...	67	Garhshankar ...	70	Gujrát	102	Ludhiána ...	71
Samrála	109	Mooltan ...	115	Shahpur ...	77	Samrála ...	63
Fázilka	64	Montgomery ...	68			Zíra	71
Jhang	88	Dipálpur ...	74			Jhang	174
Chiniot	70	Pákpattan ...	125			Ajnála	156
Dipálpur	62	Lahore	184			Raya	88
Pákpattan ...	68	Phália	75			Gujránwála ...	95
Ajnála	69	Jhelum ...	479			Shahpur	139
Siálkot	116	Pind Dádan Khan	290				
Zaffarwál	75	Chakwál ...	229				
Phália	133	Talagang ...	79				
Háfizabad ...	91	Muzaffargarh ...	74				
New Colony ...	71						
Jhelum	153						
Pind Dádan Khan...	184						
Chakwál	168						
Haripur	64						
Mansehra	66						

The touring of the Tahsildars on the whole was good especially in all the Tahsils of the Delhi district, or in Kharrar, Rúpar, Naráingarh of Umballa district, and in all the Tahsils of districts Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Hazára, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan.

The Commissioner of Jullundur, Mr. Anderson, has noted that the work of attestation is not in a satisfactory state in the Hoshiárpur district. He remarks that it is often the case that when an Extra Naib Tahsildar has been appointed, the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars become lazy. But it is expected that these results will not occur in future, now that the District Officers have been requested to allot specified circles in Tahsils to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars and to leave the heavily worked circles to Extra Naib Tahsildars to clear off. This will secure individual responsibility and a satisfactory outturn of work.

Formerly the services of Extra Naib Tahsildars were dispensed with immediately after the close of the financial year, *viz.*, 31st March; and, as the agricultural year ended on the 15th June following, and new appointments were not intimated till some time after this date, many mutations were left un-

attested between 1st April and 15th June, and had to be shown as pending in the record of next year. The Director of Land Records has now arranged that the services of Extra Naib Tahsildars deputed may be retained by the Commissioners of Divisions from 1st April to 15th June, if necessary, with reference to the arrears of mutation work in each Division, in anticipation of Government sanction. This step will also help in disposing of a larger number of mutations than was possible before. Colonel Montgomery, Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi division, notes that Mr. Talbot, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, has taken great trouble to have mutation orders passed with accuracy and expedition. The touring of all the District Kánúngos, excluding those in districts under settlement, are shown in the following table with the number of days by which their tours exceeded or fell short of last year's total :—

INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
District.	Days.	District.	Days.
Karnál	10	Hissár	10
Umballa	13	Gurgáon	39
Simla	41	Delhi	23
Kángra	4	Jullundur	71
Hoshiárpur	46	Jhang	11
Ludhiána	27	Montgomery	35
Ferozepore	13	Lahore	40
Amritsar	15	Gurdáspur	27
Gujrát	55	Siálkot	5
Gujránwála	5	Hazára	8
Shahpur	11	Pesháwar	9
Ráwalpindi	7	Kohát	47
Bannu	46		
Dera Gházi Khan	8		

The number of Tahsil offices inspected by District kánúngos was 234 against 231 last year. This is satisfactory, and the number of villages tested by them has increased to 10,349, or 5·5 per cent. on last year's total. Detailed *jamabandís* were prepared in 9,335 villages this year, as compared with 9,809 in 1897-98. The decrease has chiefly occurred in Delhi, Kángra, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Jhelum, Hazára, Bannu and Dera Ismáil Khan.

6 (*e*). *Mutations.*—The number of villages in which no mutations were attested during the year was 4,605, a decrease of 2·9 per cent. from the total of last year

The following table shows the amount of mutation work done in each district during the year as compared with each of the preceding five years :—

Division.	Number.	District.	Number of mutations attested. 1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference between this and the previous year + or —
Delhi.	1	Hissár	13,416	12,817	14,870	14,870	18,373	14,753	— 3,620
	2	Rohtak	7,036	10,013	11,314	12,554	12,164	9,268	— 2,896
	3	Gurgáon	24,517	19,211	20,142	22,426	33,156	25,631	— 7,525
	4	Delhi	11,074	9,243	9,648	9,054	9,870	12,504	+ 2,634
	5	Karnál	9,281	10,047	10,195	8,559	12,794	14,249	+ 1,455
	6	Umballa	23,455	25,975	31,522	34,342	27,092	24,942	— 2,150
	7	Simla	562	607	796	1,100	959	556	— 403
Jullundur.	8	Kángra	34,880	32,779	37,851	37,252	35,792	30,788	— 5,004
	9	Hoshiárpur ...	52,928	50,804	40,312	39,249	49,851	47,273	— 2,578
	10	Jullundur	31,374	26,304	29,841	35,883	35,693	34,154	— 1,539
	11	Ludhiána	24,333	25,320	27,380	29,234	30,519	21,021	— 9,498
	12	Ferozepore ...	49,086	28,511	34,835	34,452	37,634	35,199	— 2,435
Lahore.	13	Mooltan	8,762	12,951	9,029	11,222	17,325	20,575	+ 3,250
	14	Jhang	5,404	4,683	4,257	6,254	6,589	*9,614	+ 3,025
	15	Montgomery ...	1,431	820	1,057	1,617	1,963	2,019	+ 56
	16	Lahore	17,335	15,084	12,568	14,614	13,884	14,385	+ 501
	17	Amritsar	34,184	25,797	27,738	28,724	29,022	28,330	— 692
	18	Gurdáspur	32,790	36,034	38,672	*23,865	30,798	23,594	— 7,199
Rawalpindi.	19	Siálkot	28,797	29,781	32,771	31,722	46,347	33,993	—12,354
	20	Gujrát	17,254	29,871	16,882	21,558	24,209	22,628	— 1,581
	21	Gujránwála ...	6,499	9,372	6,222	7,679	7,487	8,132	+ 645
	22	Shahpur	7,521	8,143	9,295	8,513	10,848	9,974	— 874
	23	Jhelum	12,822	14,386	31,309	38,077	30,314	26,309	— 4,005
	24	Ráwalpindi ...	32,101	24,570	27,820	26,864	36,176	30,337	— 5,839
Pesha-war.	25	Hazára	18,664	21,423	21,308	25,972	23,693	27,758	+ 4,065
	26	Pesháwar	31,750	103,914	31,910	22,762	29,960	28,171	— 1,789
	27	Kohát	8,046	8,108	10,428	9,077	12,200	22,801	+10,601
Dera Ghazi Khan.	28	Bannu	31,013	28,637	23,884	31,936	35,764	28,899	— 6,865
	29	D. I. Khan	18,539	21,032	19,428	24,362	37,321	40,245	+ 2,924
	30	D. G. Khan	18,441	70,188	57,793	20,469	19,692	17,450	— 2,242
	31	Muzaffargarh ...	15,388	10,247	11,138	20,404	19,339	26,807	+ 7,468
		Total ...	628,683	726,672	662,212	654,666	736,823	692,359	— 44,464

* District 7,229, colony 2,385.

This year the number of attested mutations has fallen by 44,464 or 6·4 per cent. to 692,359. This total is 1·5 per cent. above the average of the previous five years and stands third in respect of attestations since 1892-93. The falling-off in attestation has occurred in all the districts of the Jullundur Division, particularly in Ludhiána; in all the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division with the exception of Gujránwála; in the Delhi Division, excepting Delhi and Karnál, and also in Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Pesháwar, Bannu and Dera Gházi Khán. The largest decrease was in the district of Siálkot.

Hoshiárpur again heads the list with the largest number of attestations, 47,273 the next highest figure 40,245, being returned from Dera Ismáil Khan where settlement operations are in full swing. The total exceeded 30,000 in other districts, *viz.*, Mooltan, Jhang, Hazára, Kohát and Muzaffargarh. It fell short of 10,000 in Siálkot. The greatest numerical increase—10,601—was in Kohát where old records were thoroughly overhauled to bring up to date the detailed *jamabandi* which was prepared for every village in the district as a preliminary step to the commencement of the settlement.

The total number of mutations written up by the patwáris but not attested during the year was 100,902 or nearly 14·6 per cent. of those duly attested. The percentage last year was 14·2.

7. *Transfers.*—The totals of transfers under each main head which have been attested during the last ten years are given below, divided into two periods of five years each :— Statements Nos. X A and X B.

Year.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893 94	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
Total ...	162,748	965,754	164,540	640,222	321,856	225,662	301,214
1894-95	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895-96	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
1896-97	27,059	125,098	28,516	153,291	90,163	60,266	90,333
1897-98	25,967	130,878	28,375	191,156	133,903	65,645	88,128
1898-99	31,303	134,266	31,379	170,038	115,236	63,036	102,864
Total ...	149,307	726,345	149,425	823,028	485,471	296,724	472,459
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	+20·5	+2·6	+10·6	−11·0	−13·9	−4·0	+16·7

The decrease in the number of partition proceedings which was noticed in the report of last year has not continued, as there has been a sudden rise in the total number of holdings partitioned of 20·5 per cent. from 25,967 last year to 31,303 in the present year. The increase is noticeable in the following districts :—

	Number of holdings partitioned		Increase.
	In 1897-98.	1898-99.	
Delhi	112	381	269
Ludhiána	1,113	2,745	1,632
Ferozepore	1,112	1,750	638
Gujrát	764	1 101	337
Kohát	274	1,920	1,646
Dera Ismail Khan	1,588	2,232	644
Dera Gházi Khan	947	1,182	233
Muzaffargarh	455	2,497	2,042

The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi remarks that there is an increasing tendency to partition large joint-family properties. The total area affected by partitions was 8,307 acres as compared with 3,980 in the previous year. The figures for Ludhiána were increased owing to the fact that many private partitions were brought to light and recorded. If it is only that old partitions have been brought to record it is a matter for satisfaction. The increase in partition cases in the Ferozepore district is attributable chiefly to the Fázilka Tahsil, which has been recently re-measured. Many private partitions were brought to light during the revision of the *jamabandi* preparatory to the re-settlement of this Tahsil. The increase in the number of holdings partitioned in Gujrát does not correspond to an increase in the area partitioned, nor to an

increase in partition proceedings. It appears that a large number of small holdings were sub-divided in this district.

The increase in Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh is due to the special enquiries instituted in these districts during the settlement operations in regard to private partitions which have not been previously recorded. In **Bannu** also the Deputy Commissioner reports that many joint holdings of Háthi Khels and Umarzai Wazírs had long been privately partitioned and these partitions were recorded during the year.

There has again been an increase in the number of transfers by inheritance. This result was expected last year, in consequence of the weakening effects on the very old and young of the long scarcity and the prevalence of malaria during the closing months of 1897. The number of transfers by gift and exchanges has increased by 10·6 per cent. It appears that two good harvests, kharif 1897 and rabi 1898, have been enough to restore the normal generosity of the public in this respect. The increase is, however, also largely due to increased activity in recording such transactions in the districts under settlement or shortly to come under settlement.

In last year's report it was noticed that the totals for mortgages and redemptions had reached a record figure which was not likely to be surpassed for some years to come. Compared with the figures of last year the number of transactions of mortgages, redemptions and sales have decreased by 11·0, 13·9 and 4·0 per cent., respectively. But the figures are still higher than in any previous year excepting only the year 1897-98.

The actual decreases in cases and area affected as compared with last year are:—

Decrease per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	—11·0	—15·2	—11·5
Redemptions	—13·9	—19·4	—16·4
Sales	—4·0	—10·1	—5·0

Deducting the figures for redemptions from those for mortgage it will be found that the net number of mortgages has fallen from 57,253 to 54,802, the net mortgaged area has decreased by 3·9 per cent. from 216,064 acres to 207,456 acres, but the net cultivated area which has been mortgaged has increased from 141,547 acres to 145,362 acres. The excess of the area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding ten years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres:—

	Effective mortgages, *i.e.*, excess after deducting redemptions.		Percentage of cultivated area.
	Total area.	Cultivated area.	
1888-89	397	247	62
1889-90	290	186	64
1890-91	211	136	64
1891-92	187	135	72
1892-93	200	137	68
1893-94	199	147	73
1894-95	231	173	74
1895-96	195	161	82
1896-97	219	162	74
1897-98	216	141	65
1898-99	207	145	70

It appears from these figures that there is a tendency on the part of money-lenders to require a larger percentage of cultivated lands in the area mortgaged, although as is noticed below the quality of the land mortgaged on the whole is not so good as it used to be.

The following table shows for the last ten years in two periods of five years each, the area, revenue and consideration money of land affected by sale, mortgage and redemption:—

Year.	Mortgages.				Redemptions.				Sales.			
	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage money in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,454	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055	339,177	165,530	1,74,692	87,37,051
1890-91	430,809	300,872	3,63,889	1,33,40,930	220,123	164,501	2,27,091	51,18,068	240,636	117,180	1,41,478	71,51,363
1891-92	486,581	352,817	4,32,524	1,55,73,473	299,116	217,248	2,73,759	69,85,257	302,541	172,072	1,80,493	95,63,614
1892-93	548,678	364,354	3,95,969	1,66,74,652	348,227	226,549	2,62,408	71,57,626	371,038	171,446	1,64,708	1,00,56,967
1893-94	660,165	465,410	5,27,050	2,33,57,603	461,053	317,453	3,57,239	1,07,76,291	382,150	218,703	2,13,406	1,22,17,971
Total	2,717,487	1,887,611	23,63,952	8,47,34,112	1,629,441	1,143,803	13,90,756	3,63,32,297	1,635,542	844,931	8,74,777	4,77,26,966
1894-95	603,183	432,573	5,25,589	2,15,79,277	372,391	259,584	2,90,261	85,83,422	320,567	185,823	1,89,546	1,18,15,663
1895-96	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	93,54,800	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195
1896-97	672,723	471,809	5,26,429	2,51,48,411	453,920	309,572	3,30,133	1,19,46,816	371,258	199,160	2,16,803	1,40,46,594
1897-98	794,594	554,959	6,20,340	3,22,50,204	578,530	413,412	4,92,686	1,78,54,016	424,304	218,940	2,30,822	1,61,22,175
1898-99	674,014	491,089	5,66,141	2,95,41,177	466,558	345,727	4,27,876	1,56,43,839	381,402	208,098	2,17,978	1,56,69,356
Total	3,351,364	2,404,091	27,56,338	13,14,82,925	2,283,694	1,620,800	18,36,764	6,33,82,893	1,849,084	1,015,490	10,69,173	6,96,80,983
Percentage of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	−15·2	−11·5	−8·7	−8·4	−19·4	−16·4	−4·0	−12·4	−10·1	−5·0	−5·6	−2·8
Percentages of total of last five years compared with figures of preceding five years.	+23·3	+27·4	+16·6	+55·2	+40·2	+41·7	+32·1	+74·5	+13·1	+20·2	+22·2	+46·0

During the last five years money-lenders have been more ready to make loans on the security of somewhat less valuable land. The land which is mortgaged is, however, still decidedly above the average in quality. This conclusion is based on a comparison of the revenue-paying capacity of the land mortgaged in the quinquennial period ending in 1893-94, and that mortgaged in the quinquennial period ending in 1898-99. During the first period the average revenue demand per acre cultivated for the whole Punjab was Re. 0-15-9; the average revenue demand per cultivated acre mortgaged was Re. 1-4-0; per cultivated acre redeemed Re. 1-3-5; and per cultivated acre sold Re. 1-0-6. During the second quinquennial period, the average revenue demand per acre cultivated for the whole Punjab was Re. 0-15-10; per cultivated acre mortgaged Re. 1-2-4, per cultivated acre redeemed Re. 1-2-1, and per cultivated acre sold Re. 1-0-10. The statement also shows that whereas a loan of Rs. 44 only could be raised during the first period on a mortgage of an acre of cultivated land paying Re. 1-4-0 revenue, during the second period an acre of poorer land paying Re. 1-2-0 land revenue has been sufficient security to secure a loan of Rs. 54. This result is no doubt due to the increased value of land; the average price of cultivated land during the last quinquennial period has been Rs. 68 per acre, and during the first period Rs. 56 per acre.

The excess of mortgage money borrowed over mortgage money paid off was Rs. 13,897,338 or nearly five lakhs below the similar figure of the previous year.

7 (*a*). *Area now under mortgage.*—The total area now under usufructuary mortgage according to Statement No. XI is 5,332,191 acres, of which 3,431,495 acres are cultivated. The total area mortgaged forms 8·1 per cent. of the total area of the Province, and the cultivated area mortgaged forms 12·2 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Province.

Statement No. XI.

7 (*b*). *Transfers to new agriculturists and by order of Court.*—The following tables show separately the transfers under each of the above heads for the year under report and the preceding five years:—

Total area transferred by sale and mortgage to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	280,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,33,218	1,04,41,348	60	45
1896-97	283,249	207,634	2,74,144	1,23,34,024	59	45
1897-98	285,388	212,775	2,80,002	1,43,30,455	67	51
1898-99	261,396	184,379	2,43,714	1,28,06,323	69	53

Total area transferred by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894-95	24,144	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895-96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51
1896-97	40,159	26,840	28,914	13,27,247	49	46
1897-98	42,779	29,101	28,811	14,46,817	50	50
1898-99	45,535	32,486	29,148	15,50,534	48	53

The term new agriculturist is nearly equivalent to that of professional money-lender; and taking the term in this sense it may be gathered from the above figures that the money-lender is willing to accept on mortgage only that land which is somewhat better in quality than the average of land mortgaged. This fact, which explains why the money-lender is ready to advance much more nearly to the extent of the average sale price of land in general, can be illustrated by the comparison of the revenue demand of land mortgaged to the money-lender with that of mortgaged land in general. The mean revenue demand of cultivated land mortgaged to the money-lender in the year under report was Re. 1-5-1, and the general average of the revenue demand of all cultivated lands mortgaged in the last quinquennial period was Re. 1-2-4. The distinction drawn in the rules under the Land Revenue Act between new and old agriculturists is, however, an arbitrary one and it will eventually be necessary to revise our forms so as to show alienations to "members of agricultural tribes" and "others."

There is again a considerable increase in the total area transferred by the order of Court. The increase in the cultivated area so transferred is 10·4 per cent., and it is fairly evenly distributed throughout the Province. The only noticeable divergencies are in Hissár and Bannu. In the former district 9,435 acres were sold by order of Court; there were 276 cases of such transfers as compared with 160 in the previous year. In the Bannu district the area mortgaged by order of Court was 1,208 acres as compared with 318 acres last year. The number of transactions, however, was fewer.

7 (*c*). *Price of land.*—The average prices for land mortgaged, redeemed and sold are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchase of revenue represented by consideration money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57
1894-95	50	33	64	41	29	62
1895-96	51	32	59	44	32	56
1896-97	53	39	71	48	36	65
1897-98	58	43	73	52	36	70
1898-99	60	45	75	52	37	72

The average price of land sold has increased to Rs. 75 per acre cultivated. The increase is not due to any difference in the average quality of the land sold; as the average revenue demand per cultivated acre sold was Re. 1-0-9, as compared with the quinquennial average, which, as shown above, was Re. 1-0-10 per acre. The average price of land as shown above is the average of sale prices of the three classes of ownerships, *viz.*, superior ownership, simple ownership and rights of occupancy. The average sale price of the simple ownership of land, which is the most valuable right, is Rs. 80 per acre.

7 (*d*). *New and old transfers.*—The figures given in the preceding paragraphs represent all transactions attested between the 16th June 1898 and the 15th June 1899 without any regard being paid to the actual date on which each transfer actually took place. Several of these happened before the beginning of the year under review, but were late in coming to light. For statistical purposes all cases in which possession really passed before the 1st February 1897 are described as old transfers. Details regarding these, arranged by districts, are given in the appendices in a statement supplementary to Nos. X A. and X B. By deducting the totals from those shown in Statement No. X A., the particulars can be obtained of all transactions which occurred during the period which practically coincides with that covered by the two harvests which have been discussed in this report. The following table shows the statistics, for (*a*) all transfers, (*b*) old transfers, and (*c*) new transfers by mortgage, redemption and sale during this year and last:—

		Mortgages.					Redemptions.					Sales.				
		Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration money.
		No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1898	All transfers	191,156	794,594	554,959	6,20,340	3,22,50,204	133,903	578,530	413,412	4,92,686	1,78,54,016	65,645	424,304	218,940	2,30,822	1,61,22,175
	Old „	60,233	321,026	201,690	2,07,406	1,02,91,268	34,603	227,804	141,616	1,42,649	49,77,973	23,048	180,006	82,614	81,633	54,64,291
	New „	130,923	473,568	353,269	4,12,934	2,19,58,936	99,300	350,726	271,796	3,50,037	1,28,76,043	42,597	244,298	136,326	1,49,189	1,06,57,884
1899	All transfers	170,038	674,014	491,089	5,66,141	2,95,41,177	115,236	466,558	345,727	4,27,876	1,56,43,839	63,036	381,402	208,098	2,17,978	1,56,69,354
	Old „	72,067	273,398	186,574	2,14,188	98,42,885	35,619	175,724	121,969	1,35,037	45,19,507	21,984	142,530	72,438	76,884	53,59,165
	New „	97,971	400,616	304,515	3,51,953	1,96,98,292	79,617	290,834	223,758	2,92,839	1,11,24,332	41,052	238,872	135,660	1,41,094	1,03,10,189

Comparing the statistics of the new transfers with those of last year we find that while the mortgaged area has decreased 15 per cent. the mortgaged money has only decreased 10 per cent. If the areas released in both years are deducted it appears that this year a net area of 109,782 acres was mortgaged in 1898-99 against 122,842 acres in 1897-98. The area sold has also decreased from 244,298 acres in 1897-98 to 238,872 acres in the year under report, a decrease of 2·2 per cent. only.

7 (*e*). *District figures.*—The following table shows the cultivated area mortgaged, redeemed and sold in each district and Division, and the percentage of the cultivated area now under mortgage :—

Division.	Number.	District.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Balance.	Sold.	Total.	Total cultivated area.	Percentage of total area.	Cultivated area under mortgage (Statement No. XI).	Percentage of cultivated proprietary area mortgaged.
Delhi.	1	Hissár	33,263	11,897	21,366	26,562	47,928	2,633,296	1·8	104,253	4·0
	2	Rohtak	13,731	5,921	7,810	2,318	10,128	960,390	1·1	85,458	8·9
	3	Gurgáon	20,949	15,058	5,891	2,955	8,846	987,290	0·9	142,842	14·5
	4	Delhi	8,811	5,616	3,195	3,290	6,485	539,592	1·2	61,100	11·3
	5	Karnál	10,564	5,894	4,670	5,612	10,282	1,128,435	0·9	77,708	6·9
	6	Umballa	10,702	8,235	2,467	4,685	7,152	760,689	0·9	111,073	14·6
	7	Simla	74	59	15	125	140	10,047	1·4	984	9·8
		Total ...	98,094	52,680	45,414	45,547	90,961	7,019,739	1·3	583,418	8·3
Jullundur.	8	Kángra	7,470	6,779	691	3,553	4,244	592,038	0·7	90,003	15·2
	9	Hoshiárpur ...	14,094	13,373	721	3,291	4,012	723,520	0·6	99,710	13·8
	10	Jullundur ...	10,484	12,192	—1,708	3,978	2,270	692,858	0·3	93,545	13·5
	11	Ludhiána ...	14,422	12,421	2,001	3,149	5,150	764,145	0·7	98,869	12·9
	12	Ferozepore ...	39,092	14,764	24,328	13,096	37,424	2,136,622	1·8	206,419	9·7
		Total ...	85,562	59,529	26,033	27,067	53,100	4,909,183	1·1	588,546	12·0
Lahore.	13	Mooltan	16,081	10,955	5,126	21,550	26,676	1,004,291	2·7	104,101	10·4
	14	Jhang	4,438	4,652	—214	3,872	3,658	904,650	0·4	66,079	7·3
	15	Montgomery ...	3,260	1,788	1,472	1,093	2,565	391,061	0·7	55,336	14·2
	16	Lahore	22,286	17,191	5,045	6,332	11,377	1,286,573	0·9	126,537	9·8
	17	Amritsar	18,931	19,330	—399	2,090	1,691	782,337	0·2	133,076	17·0
	18	Gurdáspur ...	18,905	15,147	3,758	2,413	6,171	837,700	0·7	177,200	21·2
		Total ...	83,851	69,063	14,788	37,350	52,138	5,206,612	1·0	662,329	12·7
Rawalpindi.	19	Siálkot	18,908	14,211	4,697	4,096	8,793	938,152	0·9	222,749	23·7
	20	Gujrát	16,556	9,191	7,365	4,964	12,329	834,027	1·5	123,809	14·8
	21	Gujránwála ...	8,749	6,004	2,745	6,168	8,913	1,018,021	0·9	97,620	9·6
	22	Shahpúr	12,401	9,016	3,385	4,378	7,763	751,971	1·0	115,217	15·3
	23	Jhelum	17,442	10,749	6,693	10,370	17,063	1,031,374	1·7	87,125	8·4
	24	Ráwalpindi ...	11,273	8,787	2,486	12,270	14,756	1,311,926	1·1	163,007	12·4
		Total ...	85,329	57,958	27,371	42,246	69,617	5,885,471	1·2	809,527	13·8
Peshawar.	25	Hazára	9,187	7,081	2,106	2,915	5,021	428,720	1·2	48,479	11·3
	26	Pesháwar	16,106	11,372	4,734	10,289	15,023	896,880	1·7	81,900	9·1
	27	Kohát	14,968	16,925	—1,957	6,807	4,850	312,420	1·6	67,741	21·7
		Total ...	40,261	35,378	4,883	20,011	24,894	1,638,020	1·5	198,120	12·1
Derajat.	28	Bannu	62,610	36,655	5,955	7,120	13,075	869,192	1·5	195,863	22·5
	29	Dera Ismaíl Khan	25,406	17,890	7,516	13,738	21,254	975,971	2·2	135,636	13·9
	30	Dera Gházi Khan	15,889	9,434	6,455	7,168	13,623	1,020,349	1·3	187,264	18·4
	31	Muzaffargarh ...	14,087	7,140	6,947	7,851	14,798	481,938	3·1	70,792	14·7
		Total ...	97,992	71,119	26,873	35,877	62,750	3,347,450	1·9	589,555	17·6
		Grand Total ...	491,089	345,727	145,362	208,098	353,460	28,006,475	1·3	3,431,495	12·3

It will have been noticed from the previous remarks and statistics that there has been a considerable decline in the number of transactions of mortgages, redemptions and sales. Several District Officers think that this decline must be partly attributed to the disinclination of the money-lenders to invest their money in land owing to the question of the protection of agriculturists' rights by law having now assumed the shape of a draft bill to be discussed in the Legislative Council. This subject has, however, only been widely discussed by the public during the last two or three months, and it is not likely that any apprehensions which the proposed legislation may have caused would have affected the transactions dealt with in this report, which only deals with transactions attested before the middle of June 1899. Moreover it is noticeable that though there is some decrease in the total number of transactions and the area affected, yet there is a further rise both in the value of land and in the consideration for each acre mortgaged; a fact which is opposed to the theory that the amount of credit obtainable on land mortgages has already been reduced. The fact is that the mortgaged area reported last year was abnormally large owing to the alienations made in the distressed tracts in the famine of 1896-97, and some reduction was to be expected in the year under report. Even this expectation is not fully realized, for, as has already been noticed, the cultivated area of effective mortgages, that is, after deducting redemptions, shows a slight increase as compared with the previous year.

The reduction in the number of mortgages in Gurgáon is attributed to the unfavourable seasons, making money-lenders unwilling to take up old mortgages at higher rates. In Karnál the mortgages were 4·9 per cent. less than those of last year, and there is a considerable rise in the number of redemptions. It is also noticed that the transfers are to old agriculturists rather than to new ones. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that owing to the succession of bad harvests money-lenders do not find the purchase of land a good speculation. The Deputy Commissioners of Ludhiána and Ferozepore mention the effect of the law regarding the customary right of collaterals to set aside unnecessary alienations as a possible reason for the reduction in the extent of mortgages. In Mooltan sales have decreased a good deal, while the mortgaged area has increased seriously. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of alienations in Amritsar, while Lahore had about the same number of mortgages, but fewer redemptions. The Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot refers to the ruling of the Chief Court giving preference to registered over unregistered deeds, and believes that it led to numerous mortgages being redeemed and re-effected for higher consideration, and that this re-adjustment having been completed the number of mortgages is now smaller. The reduction in mortgages is also largely due to the prosperous year in this district.

In Gujrát the total area under usufructuary mortgage is 134,952 acres, of which 123,809 acres, or nearly 92 per cent., is cultivated. It represents about 11½ per cent. of the total and 15 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district against the Provincial average of 8·7 and 12·1, respectively. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that this shows that agricultural indebtedness is more acute here than in many other districts. The Commissioner's summary of the condition of indebtedness in this district is printed as an extract on page 20 of this report. There has been a very large increase in the proportion of sales to new agriculturists in this district. Sales and mortgages were much less in Gujránwála than in the previous year. There was an increase of sales in Jhelum due to land speculation on the area commanded by the projected Jhelum Canal. Alienations in Jhelum show a slight increase all-round due to the bad harvests. In Ráwalpindi the area transferred was smaller than last year, especially in the cases of mortgages. The transactions are all for very small areas.

In Hazára there was a satisfactory decrease of 3,265 acres in the extent of sales, owing to the prosperous year in this district. There is a decrease also in the area mortgaged to money-lenders, but some increase in mortgages to old agriculturists. Pesháwar shows an increase in transfers by inheritance, mortgage and sale.

In Kohát some increase is due to the more careful attestation of transfers in view of the re-settlement. The area under mortgage has considerably

decreased. A steady rise is noticed in the value of the Thal lands of the Teri Tahsil, which are well known for their capacity for retaining moisture and producing good wheat crops. In Bannu there is a satisfactory decrease in mortgage, but an increase in sales, mainly due to three large transactions. In Dera Ismail Khan there is a decrease in the number of recorded transfers ; this, however, is said to be due to the fact that owing to the efforts of the Settlement Staff the records are now more up to date than they were; and the Settlement Officer notes that the decrease is not due to the greater prosperity of the zamíndárs. In Muzaffargarh also a very considerable increase in the number of sales and mortgages is due to a more complete record now that the district has come under settlement.

The districts in which the greatest and least proportions of the total cultivated area have been mortgaged are as follows :—

Greatest.		Least.	
District.	Percentage of total cultivated area mortgaged.	District.	Percentage of total cultivated area mortgaged.
Siálkot	23·7	Hissár	4·0
Bannu	22·5	Karnál	6·9
Kohát	21·7	Jhang	7·3
Gurdaspur	21·2	Jhelum	8·4
Dera Gházi Khan	18·4	Rohtak	8·9
Amritsar	17·0	Pesháwar	9·1
Shahpur	15·3	Gujránwála	9·6
Kángra	15·2	Ferozepore	9·7
Gujrát	14·8	Umballa	9·8

Other transfers.—The number of transactions classed together under this heading was 102,864 as compared with 88,123 last year. The entries under this heading include nominal transfers in order to correct mistakes detected in the Revenue records, grants, mutations and resumptions of *muáfis*, mortgage and sale of the rights of mortgagees, *i.e.*, sub-mortgages, leases of ownership for a number of years, removal of the name of absentees, or the re-entry of the name of absentee owners, lapses of occupancy rights to the owners, which may occur on account of failure of heirs of the occupancy tenant, or his ejectment under the Tenancy Act, or in certain districts on account of the diluvion of the occupancy area, and in the Dera Gházi Khan, and possibly some other frontier districts, temporary partitions of cultivation for a fixed period subject to re-amalgamation at the end of that period. The increases are considerable in the districts under settlement, no doubt, on account of the correction of mistakes or omissions in the old records.

8. *Cultivating occupancy.*—The total area shown in this statement as cultivated by owners and tenants is 27,328,190 acres. The following table shows the proportions of cultivated area held by owners and tenants during the last eleven years :—

Statement No. XII.

Year.	Proportion held by owners.	Proportion held by tenants		
		Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
1888-89	59·0	1·0	40·0	41·0
1889-90	57·0	1·0	42·0	43·0
1890-91	54·4	0·9	44·7	45·6
1891-92	53·7	1·0	45·3	46·3
1892-93	52·6	1·1	46·3	47·4
1893-94	51·3	1·0	47·7	48·7
1894-95	51·0	1·0	48·0	49·0
1895-96	50·7	1·0	48·3	49·3
1896-97	50·0	1·0	49·0	50·0
1897-98	48·7	1·0	50·3	51·3
1898-99	46·7	1·1	52·2	53·3

In paragraph 6 of the Government review of last year's Revenue Report, it was surmised that possibly the colonization on the Chenáb Canal might be to a considerable extent responsible for the continuous decline in the proportion of the cultivated area held by the owners. It has, however, been ascertained that for the purposes of this Statement No. XII the tenants had been entered as owners. Orders have since been issued that in the column of ownership should only appear such areas as are cultivated by Government direct or by capitalist and yeoman grantees after they have actually acquired proprietary right. It is evident, therefore, that the real reason for the decrease in the proportion of cultivation undertaken by the proprietors themselves must be sought elsewhere. The districts in which it is most apparent are the following :—

Hissár.	Lahore.
Rohtak.	Montgomery.
Karnál.	Sialkot.
Jullundur.	Gujrát.
Ludhiána.	Jhelum.
Ferozepore.	Kohát.
Kángra.	Dera Ismail Khan.
Gurdáspur.	Dera Gházi Khan.
Mooltan.	Bannu.

In all these districts proprietary cultivation has decreased by 5 per cent. or more during the last ten years, and a special enquiry has been made whether any reason can be assigned for this decrease. It may be briefly stated here that the decrease can probably be attributed to the following causes, which are of course in operation to a very different extent in different districts:—(1) extension of cultivation which in districts like Hissár, Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan where the holdings are not unduly small is effected mainly by tenants; (2) to the alienation of land to non-agricultural classes who cultivate by means of tenants; (3) to the popularity of Government service in the army, &c., in consequence of which numbers of Jats, Sikhs and Punjabi Musalmáns lease their lands to their near relatives or friends during their absence; (4) to the more complete registration of tenancies in all districts and especially in districts which have come under revision of settlement since the passing of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, 1887, and the remodelling of the land revenue agency.

The areas held by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will on different kinds and rates of rent during the last eleven years are compared below :—

Year.	Total area held by all tenants paying rent.	Percentage of area held by		Percentage of area held by occupancy tenants paying at			Percentage of area held by tenants-at-will paying at		
		Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.
1888-89	10,926,210	25·4	74·6	29·1	19·9	51·0	63·4	28·7	7·9
1889-90	11,111,563	24·4	75·6	29·2	20·2	50·6	63·5	28·4	8·1
1890-91	11,460,318	23·2	26·8	27·0	20·8	52·2	63·4	28·6	8·0
1891-92	11,676,664	22·7	77·3	26·8	19·8	53·4	64·1	28·1	7·8
1892-93	12,197,933	21·8	78·2	26·7	19·9	53·4	65·4	27·1	7·5
1893-94	12,561,151	21·0	79·0	26·2	20·1	53·7	65·0	26·8	8·2
1894-95	12,812,454	20·5	79·5	25·7	20·4	53·9	66·3	26·3	7·4
1895-96	12,953,737	20·4	79·6	25·7	20·5	53·8	66·2	26·1	7·7
1896-97	13,043,895	20·1	79·9	25·0	20·4	54·6	66·5	25·6	7·9
1897-98	13,626,454	19·5	80·5	25·3	20·2	54·5	67·4	24·6	8·0
1898-99	14,255,958	20·4	79·6	23·3	18·3	58·4	66·4	23·8	9·8

A considerable increase in the area held by occupancy tenants has occurred in the Jhang and Gujránwála districts owing to the grant of occupancy rights to the colonists; as these tenants pay at revenue rates, there is also an increase in the percentage of tenants with rights of occupancy who pay at revenue rates.

The following table shows the extent to which different rates of rent in kind prevail. The figures taken are the percentages separately for irrigated and unirrigated land cultivated by tenants-at-will, of the area held at different rates of rent:—

Year.	Zabti rents.		Half produce or more.		Two-fifths and less than half.		One-third and less than two-fifths.		Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1888-89	0·5	0·7	31·3	36·4	9·8	13·9	20·9	24·3	32·1	22·8	5·4	1·9
1889-90	0·4	0·7	32·9	35·4	7·2	12·8	23·3	22·8	30·5	26·9	5·7	1·4
1890-91	0·6	1·6	33·2	35·3	8·0	24·1	21·8	10·4	30·3	27·3	6·1	1·3
1891-92	0·5	1·0	34·3	38·0	7·3	9·9	21·3	24·3	29·7	25·4	6·9	1·4
1892-93	0·4	0·8	34·8	40·2	6·4	9·3	22·5	23·9	29·7	24·5	6·2	1·3
1893-94	0·4	0·7	34·2	41·3	6·6	9·8	28 5	25·0	23·5	21·8	6·8	1·4
1894-95	0·4	0·8	33·8	42·0	6·3	9·4	27·7	25·5	25·4	21·0	6·4	1·3
1895-96	0·3	0·7	33·1	42·6	6·2	9·2	28·3	27·1	26·0	19·3	6·1	1·1
1896 97	0·3	0·7	33·3	43·3	5·5	8·9	23·4	27·0	31·5	19·0	6·0	1·1
1897-98	0·4	0·7	34·8	43·7	5·7	9·6	22·9	26·8	30·5	18·2	5·7	1·0
1898-99	0·4	0·8	34·5	43·6	5·8	11·0	23·8	25·6	29·7	18·0	5·8	1·0

The Financial Commissioner has nothing of any importance to add to the remarks having reference to the rates of rent contained in the report of last year. Some of the upward or downward tendencies then observed have not been maintained in the figures given above, but the variations are very slight and it may still be accepted that *zabti* rates are extremely rare, that half *batai* or a third *batai* are the commonest rates and that on the whole rates in kind tend to rise.

Statement No. XIV.

9. *Agricultural Stock.*—It was noticed in the report of last year that in accordance with the orders of the Government of India the old quadrennial Statements of Agricultural Stock, which for several reasons were inaccurate would be discontinued, and that a general census of all cattle in the Punjab would be held once in every five years. In accordance with these orders arrangements were made to make the first quinquennial census in the first week in February 1899. No special establishment was employed, the work being performed by the patwári under the supervision of the field kánúngos. It was, therefore, found impossible to hold the actual census in one day, but every effort was made to avoid the risk of double enumeration. The first week in February was selected both as most convenient to the Subordinate Revenue establishment, and because at that season of the year, if we take into consideration both the conditions of the different districts and the different uses which the various kinds of live-stock fulfil there are more cattle to be found at the actual homes of their owners than in any other. The census was accordingly completed in 29 out of the 31 districts during the first week in February, but owing to the heavy snow it was found necessary to postpone the enumeration in Lahoul, Spiti and two Kothís of the Pálampur Tahsil of the Kángra district until May. In parts of the Hazára district also the same difficulties were met with, and in Khágán, Boi and the Gallís special arrangements had to be made through the local headmen for the collection of the cattle owners at central points to report on the animals they owned. As the Gujars of these parts have a strong prejudice against revealing the actual numbers of their flocks the information received in this way must be proportionately discounted. By the courtesy of the Commissary-General, Punjab Command, returns were received from the various Chief Commissariat and Transport Officers of the cattle present within their jurisdiction between the 1st and 7th February, and these statistics in some cases formed a valuable check on the district figures.

The statement below shows the result of this enumeration, and compares them with the statistics afforded by the last quadrennial attestation.

Division.	Number.	District.	Agricultural stock, 1897-98.	Agricultural stock, 1898-99.	Difference + or −
Delhi.	1	Hissár	458,924	449,173	−9,751
	2	Rohtak	417,503	397,734	−19,769
	3	Gurgáon	531,355	520,581	−10,774
	4	Delhi	330,497	343,636	+13,139
	5	Karnál	658,692	731,676	+72,984
	6	Umballa	486,170	515,524	+ 29,354
	7	Simla	18,185	20,528	+2,343
		Total	2,901,326	2,978,852	+77,526
Jullundur.	8	Kángra	718,375	875,295	+156,920
	9	Hoshiárpur	561,560	617,644	+56,084
	10	Jullundur	439,463	507,241	+67,778
	11	Ludhiána	363,457	372,557	+ 9,100
	12	Ferozepore	452,809	572,203	+119,394
		Total	2,535,664	2,944,940	+409,276
Lahore.	13	Mooltan	529,828	531,804	+1,976
	14	Jhang	479,444	626,697	+147,253
	15	Montgomery	400,506	408,663	+8,157
	16	Lahore	607,112	672,841	+ 65,729
	17	Amritsar	481,336	544,619	+ 63,283
	18	Gurdáspur	608,869	661,033	+ 52,164
		Total	3,107,095	3,445,657	+338,562
Rawalpindi.	19	Siálkot	592,304	610,996	+ 18,692
	20	Gujrát	419,921	401,547	−18,374
	21	Gujránwála	533,080	594,826	+ 61,746
	22	Shahpur	363,529	469,784	+106,255
	23	Jhelum	348,734	361,634	+12,900
	24	Ráwalpindi	499,840	495,336	−4,504
		Total	2,757,408	2,934,123	+176,715
Peshawar.	25	Hazára	342,016	365,915	+23,899
	26	Pesháwar	343,571	355,151	+11,580
	27	Kobát	121,830	133,714	+11,884
		Total	807,417	854,780	+47,363
Derajat.	28	Bannu	226,815	288,787	+61,972
	29	Dera Ismail Khan	281,197	370,793	+89,596
	30	Dera Gházi Khan	288,163	347,822	+59,659
	31	Muzaffargarh	340,636	397,800	+57,164
		Total	1,136,811	1,405,202	+268,391
		Grand Total	13,245,721	14,563,554	+1,317,833

The enumeration shows that the estimates obtained from the quadrennial attestation were very much below the reality. This is especially the case in the Jullundur, Lahore and Deraját Divisions.

There has been no widespread mortality due to disease among cattle during the year. Rinderpest as usual was prevalent in the Kángra district, where it appears to be endemic; there was an outbreak of anthrax and of foot and mouth disease in Hoshiárpur, and there was some mortality from these diseases in other districts, but the loss of cattle was inconsiderable. The scarcity of fodder was a cause of much more serious loss than the mortality directly due to disease. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissár estimated that about 30,000 plough bullocks passed out of the hands of agriculturists at the cattle fairs held in that district during the year. The zamíndárs of the neighbouring district of Karnál, where the scarcity of fodder was not felt to the same extent, profited by the cheap prices of cattle at the Hissár fairs to increase their stock of live cattle. Towards the close of the year under report the cattle in the most distressed districts were sold in large numbers to the butchers, and a large increase in the traffic in raw hides resulted. During the month of September 1898, 399 tons of raw hides were carried over the North-Western Railway, as compared with 1,932 tons in the same month in 1899. The considerable increase observable in the traffic returns of fodder as compared with last year is also another sign of the great fodder scarcity which towards the close of the year became a real calamity in the districts of Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon, Delhi, Jhelum and Shahpur.

10. *Pátwari Fund.*—At the close of the year the balance in the Patwári Fund was Rs. 8,68,557 and the outstanding liabilities were Rs. 3,06,281, so that the effective balance was Rs. 5,62,276. The income of the year under review amounted to Rs. 12,95,388, as compared with Rs. 14,50,730 last year. This decrease of 10·7 per cent. is due to the unfavourable harvests and consequent suspensions of the demand. The sum spent on the pay of patwárís was Rs. 11,77,238 which averages Rs. 11-4-8 per man per month. Rs. 8,889-4-0 were spent in gratuities to patwárís retired on account of age. The scheme for the amalgamation of the Patwári Fund into one Provincial whole is being further worked out with reference to the financial results, and it is hoped that it will shortly be submitted to Government.

Statement No. XVII.

11. *Other matters.*—There are now several central grain markets both in the British districts and in the Native States on the plan which was so successfully originated by Colonel Massy, Commissioner of Jullundur. A description of the opening of the grain market at Abohar in the Ferozepore district was printed on page 29 of the extracts of the Revenue Report of last year, and a *mandi* on the same lines has now been established at the important town of Kaithal in the Karnál district, which has been connected with the general railway system by a branch from the Southern Punjab Railway. It is believed that the cotton ginning factories have not had a prosperous year. In the remarks on the different crops it has already been noticed that the cotton crop of the kharif of 1898 was very much below the average.

12. *Fuel and Fodder reserves.*—No further progress has been made in the formation of Fuel and Fodder reserves during the past year.

PART II.

SECTION III.—FISCAL.

13. *Fixed land revenue.*—The most important statistics of collections and demand for the last four years are summarized in the following table:—

Statement No. XVIII A.

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balance.		
					Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
1896-97	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	23,06,587	6,98,765	30,05,352
1897-98	2,21,71,821	2,18,62,803	14,30,016	2,32,92,819	3,09,018	12,91,390	16,00,408
1898-99	2,21,98,425	2,09,96,371	2,75,028	2,12,71,399	12,02,054	12,51,163	24,53,217
Increase or decrease	+ 26,604	−8,66,432	−11,54,988	−20,21,420	+ 8,93,036	− 40,227	+ 8,52,809

The collections were 94·5 of the demand as against 98·6 in 1897-98, 89·6 in 1896-97, and 96·7 in 1895-96.

The lowest collections were in—

	Per cent.
Hissár	47
Rohtak	69·2
Gurgáon	94·3
Delhi	94
Montgomery	61
Shahpur	88
Jhelum	91·9
Dera Ismail Khan	89

The reasons for short collections will be noticed in the following paragraphs.—

14. *Causes of increases and decreases in the fixed land revenue roll.*—The year under report shows an increase of Rs. 26,604 as compared with the previous year, when the demand was Rs. 88,737 less than the year before.

Statement No. XIX.

The principal increases are under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Lapses and resumptions of assignments	20,171
Alluvion	41,525
Progressive jamás	10,557

The largest increase under the first head is due to the conversion of a *jágír* of Rs. 5,493 into a cash assignment in Pesháwar. The increase of Rs. 3,994 under the third head in the Lahore district is due to enhanced assessments on the large alluvial accretions of previous years.

The principal decrease is Rs. 33,832 under the head of diluvion. Under the head of "reduction of assessment" Karnál shows a decrease of Rs. 4,056, due to the introduction of a fluctuating assessment in six villages in Kaithal.

An increase of Rs. 2,330 to the Mooltan rent-roll and a corresponding decrease in the rent-roll of Jhang represents the transfer of certain villages from Jhang to Mooltan in connection with the extension of the Kuranga Canal.

The following increases to the revenue-roll have been made in certain districts subsequent to settlement in consequence of the assessment of new cultivation on the canals referred to in paragraph 7 of the Government remarks on last year's report. Returns on this point were called for in Correction Slip No. 596 to Revenue Circular No. 35. Prior to the issue of this order, which was made towards the close of 1896, collections in connection with these assessments were made as fluctuating land revenue. In the returns which have been sent in since 1896, collections appearing as fluctuating revenue have been gradually traced and brought on to the rent-rolls as recoveries of fixed land revenue. The accounts in this connection are, therefore, somewhat confused and it will be simpler to give in each case the total collections since settlement and not the details for each year :—

Canal.	District.	Collection for years.	Amount.
			Rs.
Bári Doáb	Lahore	1892-1900 ...	8,079
Do.	Amritsar	1893-1900 ...	4,954
Chenáb	Gujránwála	1895-1900 ...	2,503
State Canals	Shahpur	1892-1900 ...	7,397
Swát River	Pesháwar	1898-1900 ...	1,467

In future the collections can be given for the year under report.

15 (*a*). *Suspensions.*—The following table shows how the Provincial revenue suffered by suspensions during the last three years :— Statement No. XVIII B.

Year.	Balance from preceding years.	Suspended during year.	Collected during year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	6,28,619	20,02,083	1,38,840
1897-98	24,61,696	1,56,323	12,32,322
1898-99	13,65,854	10,18,411	2,13,993

Excluding for the present the figures for remissions, which are comparatively small, the above figures for suspensions show that the year under report was a bad year as compared with the previous year, but not so bad as the famine year of 1896-97. Last year was characterised as one of small suspensions and large recoveries, whereas this year the suspensions have been large and the recoveries small. A comparison with the figures of 1896-97 appears to show for the present year a state of things nearly half as bad; for while the collections of suspended revenue have been almost twice as large, the fresh suspensions are less by nearly half. The present year has inherited from 1896-97 a balance of suspended revenue larger than the amount newly suspended in the year, yet the balance at the close of the present year is less than the closing balance of 1896-97 by 13 per cent.

The character of the harvests to which the large suspensions of the year are due have been dealt with in Part I.

The question as to how far the policy with regard to suspensions and collections pursued in one year is responsible for the fiscal condition of the ensuing year was touched upon in last year's report. It was then noted that the large collections made in that year have been followed by a call for largely increased suspensions this year, and the need for the increased suspensions of this year have, in some District Reports, been directly attributed to the large collections made last year. It is, of course, true that the larger the revenue demand for one year the less there remains from which to pay the revenue of next year. The Financial Commissioner admits that it is as equally sound finance to collect money when it is available, as it is demoralizing to the revenue payer to have hanging over him arrears which he is able to pay.

The remark made by Mr. Tupper last year that the suspended revenue was not recovered too quickly in the districts of Hissár, Rohtak and Gurgáon may require reconsideration in the light of subsequent events; though of course in February last no one could anticipate the disasters of the following August and September. Looking at the figures given above for the Province as a whole, Mr. Tupper fears that we were in some cases too swift to draw into our treasuries what calamity of season had kept out of them. The matter is one which requires detailed examination district by district—not for the purpose of cavil at the past but in order to educe from results now patent some guidance for our future course. The question is not one which can be conveniently considered here. It is sufficient merely to allude to it with the remark that it is being separately investigated.

More than half of the total suspensions of the Province occur in the Delhi Division, and, as far as figures can show, the relative condition of the Delhi Division, as compared with the rest of the Province, is worse than in 1896-97. As usual the figures for Hissár are the largest, though Rohtak approaches them at no far distance.

The condition of Hissár is peculiarly deplorable, because at the last kharíf, arrears of suspensions twice as large as the revenue instalment had been collected. During the present bad year, therefore, fresh suspensions, aggregating nearly 40 per cent. of the whole new suspensions for the Province, and exceeding those of 1896-97, had to be sanctioned, while the collections were quite insignificant. The suspended revenue is evenly distributed throughout the district. In Rohtak, too, the year opened with a large suspended balance, and fresh suspensions equivalent to 28 per cent. of the total suspensions for the Province were granted. Excluding the Sámpla tahsil, where the figures are larger, the new suspensions are less than were made in 1896-97. Between the figures for 1896-97 and the figures of the present year there is no very great difference in the case of Delhi and Gurgáon, but a considerable improvement is to be noticed in the case of Karnál and Umballa. It is, therefore, in Hissár and Rohtak that the increased depression as compared with 1896-97 exists.

Outside the Delhi Division noticeable increases in the suspension figures since last year appear in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Montgomery, Shahpur, Jhelum, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, and of these districts the figures for Mooltan, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan are larger than they were in 1896-97. The depressed condition of the Sidhnái Canal tract in Mooltan and the increasing depopulation of the Rávi tahsils in Montgomery are elsewhere referred to. The failure of the rains was felt more in Dera Ismail Khan during the present year than in 1896-97, and recoveries of the long outstanding suspensions in the Thal grow smaller each year.

As exceptions, Kángra, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát and Ráwalpindi show a smaller balance at the end of this year than at the end of last. In Kángra the balance has been wiped out altogether, and reduced in Siálkot to a trifling amount.

The attempt to differentiate between holdings in making remissions was noticed in last year's report. The extracts on the subject published in this year's report show that the method, though theoretically just, is most difficult of execution in practice.

The standing orders on the subject of differentiation have lately been somewhat revised and Collectors have been instructed to report on their applica-

ion after sufficient experience has been gained of their working in their amended form. The Financial Commissioner will, therefore, have later on a more convenient opportunity of discussing this important question. It may, however, not be out of place to note here some of the points which should be present to the minds of Collectors in making the reports required of them.

Anything in the way of differentiation by holdings is in itself a departure from the theory—once held to be a fundamental theory—of joint village responsibility for payment of the land revenue demand. But that theory in itself assumes that the village is a true co-parcenery, not an heterogeneous aggregate of individuals of diverse descent. It assumes, moreover, that an idea common in early laws or customs, and operative still between civilised States in the spheres of war and diplomacy, is still sufficiently accepted by the community at large in this country as to generate no feeling of injustice if the Government acts upon it. Primitive usage and the usage of war declare that if one or more of certain persons, united by the tie of contiguity, do wrong, the penalty may be exacted from the group. That is the basis alike of village and of national responsibility; and it is in proportion to the strength and degree with which this idea has survived that the enforcement of joint-village responsibility is likely to have the support of public opinion.

If we had everywhere in the Punjab homogeneous village communities, each a brotherhood in an almost literal sense of the term, the question of differentiation need never have arisen. We might have refused to recognise any unit smaller than the village, to the immense simplification of our revenue work. But that is not so. Apart from the naturally greater looseness of the village tie in some places than in others, or even its entire absence in parts of the Province before our day, our courts and educational and other influences have fostered the sense of individual right, our methods of administration have allowed the intruder in many cases a permanent grasp upon the village lands, and our elaborate records and revenue proceedings carry out to the rural communes the individualism which characterises our courts.

Thus the first question which the Financial Commissioner would be disposed to ask when considering how far differentiation should be applied in any district would be how close, in the majority of cases, is the village bond of union. If that bond is strong, then where there are no outsiders holding the village lands, it may be best to treat all rich and poor alike; let us continue to deal with groups as groups so long as we can safely do so without arousing a sense of wrong. If, on the other hand, that bond is weak, it is possible that the proper limit to differentiation may be the degree to which it is practicable to give effect to it without overburdening or vastly increasing our existing revenue staff. In this connection the remarks of Mr. Atkins and Mr. Douie, which are printed amongst the extracts, deserve careful consideration. Where suspensions are allowed over wide areas it may not be possible to do more than exclude from the privilege a few well-to-do landowners and mortgagees who have other means besides the land and do not belong to the original village body; or, if more is attempted, we shall have haphazard and unchecked arrangements resulting in unfairness to the people and ill-gotten gains to corrupt underlings.

Mr. Tupper makes these remarks not to prejudge a pending question or to commit himself to decided opinions, but merely as suggestions for the consideration of officers whose reports he awaits before he offers his final advice to Government.

15 (*b*). *Remissions.*—The amount remitted during the last three years has been :—

Year.	Total remissions.	Remissions of sums under suspension.
1896-97	40,622	29,561
1897-98	20,468	19,519
1898-99	60,648	48,326

The difference between columns 2 and 3 above show the amount of remission made on account of especial calamity, such as hail or locusts, and on account of other causes. There are no particular cases worthy of note.

The large increase in the case of remissions of suspended revenue is due to the remission of Rs. 31,266 in the Pind Dádan Khan tahsil. It was considered advisable to make this remission before announcing the new assessment in that tahsil. The rule that remissions should not be applied for until the revenue has been under suspension for three years has been generally adhered to, though the advisability of laying down a strict rule where local conditions must be so various is open to question.

16. *Balance of fixed land revenue.*—Of the demand for the year under report there remained uncollected at the close of the year Rs. 12,02,054 as against Rs. 3,09,018 at the close of the preceding year. This large balance is made up of—

Statement No. XVIII A.

	Rs.
Remitted on account of calamity of season	28,982
Irrecoverable	1,14,149
Undetermined	6,699
Recoverable ... Under suspension	9,85,388
Recoverable ... Not under suspension	66,836

Remissions have been noticed in the preceding paragraph.

Of irrecoverable balances the largest, Rs. 76,177 in Montgomery, is due to reduction on account of revised settlement in the Sutlej tahsils; Rs. 28,609 in Gujrát, is due mainly to a large remission made on account of damage caused by hail; Rs. 5,671 in Pesháwar, is mainly due to revision of the Comparative Demand Statement and to diluvion.

The undetermined balances were generally small.

Of recoverable balances, those under suspension have already been noticed.

The largest balances not under suspension are in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Shahpur	13,768
Gujránwála	9,348
Lahore	9,022
Montgomery	8,117
Jhelum	7,235

Part of the above uncollected revenue is said to have since been collected and a part it is proposed to suspend. The total is considerably smaller than last year's total.

16 (*a*). *Balance of preceding years.*—At the close of last year Rs. 16,00,408 remained uncollected, of which total Rs. 74,217 was struck off as irrecoverable. Rs. 2,75,028 of this balance was collected during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,51,163. Of this amount Rs. 1,91,492 have been classed as either irrecoverable or undetermined, so that Rs. 10,59,671 remain to be collected.

Of this recoverable balance Rs. 10,38,470 is under suspension and Rs. 21,201 not under suspension. The largest items under the latter head are in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Lahore	11,824
Jhelum	1,696
Montgomery	1,638
Ludhiána	1,332
Gurdáspur	1,079
Gujránwála	1,053

The total recoverable balance not under suspension is certainly less than at the close of the preceding year, but there is no reason why this balance should exist at all, and attention is again called to the Financial Commissioner's remarks on this subject in last year's report.

17. *Fluctuating land revenue.*—The collections on account of fluctuating revenue for the last three years are shown in the following table under the most important heads:—

1	2	3	4	5
Details.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	33,846	20,710	31,808	+11,098
Re-assessments	29,874	23,278	29,260	+5,392
Alluvial assessments	24,593	43,244	43,791	+547
Estate under direct management ...	48,232	38,651	23,795	−14,856
Fluctuating assessments. (a) Canal tracts ...	6,85,527	8,14,236	7,86,078	−28,158
Fluctuating assessments. (b) Other tracts ...	7,33,378	9,80,465	7,75,647	−2,04,818
Other items and rents from waste lands	8,091	9,435	8,717	−718
Total ...	15,63,541	19,30,019	16,99,096	−2,30,923

The total collections for 1898-99 thus amounted to Rs. 16,99,096, being Rs. 2,30,923, or 12 per cent., less than the year before.

To take first the less important heads. Under the first three of these there is an increase over the figures of the previous year. The most noticeable increases in the matter of lapsed revenue holdings are in Umballa where the increase is due to the lapse of certain *jágír* villages, and in Dera Ismail Khan where the increase is not explained.

A large increase of Rs. 7,000 on account of re-assessment and progressive *jamas* in Montgomery is not referred to in the District Report, but is probably due mainly to the re-assessment of the Sohág-Pára Colony. There is also an unexplained increase of Rs. 4,000 in Lahore.

Alluvial assessments are considered in paragraph 19.

Estates are held under direct management only in Dera Ismail Khan. The loss of Rs. 15,000 under this head is due to deficient rainfall which curtailed irrigation from hill torrents.

17 (*a*). *Fluctuating assessments on canal-irrigated lands.*—The following table shows the district in which revenue under this head is collected, and compares this year's collections with those of the two pervious years:—

Districts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur	15,071	15,439	16,425
Ferozepore	19,027	52,989	47,532
Mooltan	49,631	73,968	32,340
Montgomery	1,39,104	1,24,512	1,07,384
Lahore	23,432	29,687	31,009
Shahpur	30,842	45,150	28,845
Dera Gházi Khan	87,055	94,513	89,580
Muzaffargarh	6,421	6,920	6,296
Chenáb Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	3,07,292	3,71,058	4,26,667
Total ...	6,77,875	8,14,236	7,86,078

In spite of continued increased receipts from the Chenáb Canal, the total revenue from fluctuating canal assessments shows a slight falling off from the high figure reached last year, though there is a large increase as compared with the figures of 1896-97.

The decrease is due mainly to the failure of irrigation from the Sidhnái Canal in Mooltan, which is dealt with in paragraph 28 (*b*).

A large decrease of Rs. 16,000 in Shahpur is not referred to in the District Report. The Commissioner considers it due to defective working of the canals. This matter should receive attention.

17 (*b*). *Fluctuating assessments on other lands.*—The following table shows how the revenue under this head compares with that of the two preceding years :—

Districts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár	15,410	23,705	17,207
Rohtak	4,750	10,304	4,599
Gurgáon	1,248	3,504	1,318
Delhi	150	1,591	736
Karnál	4,376	10,007	7,978
Ferozepore	10,286	13,993	12,882
Mooltan	91,989	1,10,236	97,622
Jhang	44,898	55,066	48,665
Montgomery	31,835	1,29,009	48,319
Lahore	1,849	3,527	1,261
Gurdáspur	2,460	3,452	5,074
Bannu	76,291	86,034	76,096
Dera Ismail Khan	2,18,294	2,70,835	2,31,835
Dera Gházi Khan	60,435	75,930	54,033
Muzaffargarh	1,76,748	1,83,219	1,67,957
Total ...	7,41,019	9,80,412	7,75,582

The receipts this year, which are slightly in excess of those of 1896-97, fall short of the receipts of last year by Rs. 2,04,818, or 21 per cent. There is a consistent decrease in practically every district, which is exactly the reverse of what happened in the year before. The cause generally is the much smaller rainfall in the present year. The large decrease of Rs. 80,000 in Montgomery is not noted on by the Deputy Commissioner. It is probably in large part due to the depressed condition and increasing depopulation of the Rávi-Bet elsewhere referred to. In Mooltan the decrease is due to diminished floods from the Rávi, and in Dera Ismail Khan to the small amount of water brought down by hill torrents.

17 (*c*). *Systems of fluctuating assessments.*—Most District Officers say that fluctuating assessments, where really required, are popular with the zamíndárs, despite the additional trouble caused by increased inspection and a perpetually changing demand. From the point of view of revenue officers a fluctuating assessment of course adds to the work of inspecting officials, while by putting an end to the labour entailed by ceaseless suspensions, it diminishes the office work of a district. That Government may lose by the introduction of a fluctuating assessment is shown in the Hissár Report where the case of certain non-residents is instanced, who make no effort to get their lands cultivated, so that no revenue is paid on the land at all.

In Mooltan the Deputy Commissioner anticipates that the greatly increased area, which will be subject to a fluctuating assessment at the close of the

present settlement, will require a larger staff both for field inspection and for the more careful scrutiny of the *girdáwari* papers at head-quarters. It is probable, however, that office work will also be diminished in other directions. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang calls attention to the difficulty in assessing villages where the assessment on wells is fluctuating and where canal water has now been supplied. He holds that a fluctutating well assessment is out of place in a canal-irrigated village. The question is probably one of which the solution would vary with the locality and the nature of the assessment. It will be considered in Jhang at the re-settlement.

In Montgomery villages in the Rávi-Bet have been given the option of accepting a fluctuating assessment. The Deputy Commissioner considers that for some time the villagers will almost universally avail themselves of the offer of a fluctuating assessment, but that conditions in that tract will improve and a fixed assessment be generally desirable when the proximity of the Chenáb Colony is no longer felt as a disturbing innovation. In this same district fluctuating assessment has been introduced in well areas of *sailáb* lands, where no watering is given from the well. The difficulty which was apprehended of distinguishing what is now pure *sailáb* from *cháhi-sailáb* is found not to exist in practice.

The working of the widely extended and somewhat complicated systems of fluctuating assessment in Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan are generally satisfactory.

18. *Miscellaneous land revenue.*—The following table shows the receipts under the principal heads for the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Details.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale of Government estate	80,187	32,348	62,945	+30,597
2	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	1,84,961	5,54,108	13,64,431	+8,10,323
3	Receipts from quarries and mines ...	13,247	12,852	12,226	−626
4	Fines and forfeitures	16,718	32,017	25,933	−6,084
5	Sale-proceeds of woods and grass ...	42,596	39,003	49,099	+10,096
6	Recoveries on account of canal surveys and demarcation.	30,144	51,212	93,251	+42,039
7	Tirni	2,26,184	2,01,266	1,62,534	−38,732
8	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year.	80,126	86,361	1,45,989	+59,628
9	Sajji	6,299	5,078	4,084	−994

This year shows the large increase of 9 lakhs under this head of revenue.

To take the sub-heads separately :—

Under "Sale of Government estates" the two increases are in Jhang and Lahore. The Jhang report omits to notice this increase. In Lahore it is due to the sale of proprietary rights in certain leased estates.

The Chenáb Colony contributes 8½ lakhs of the total increase in miscellaneous land revenue, 6½ lakhs being due to sale of land at Lyallpur and 2 lakhs on account of *nazrána* in Montgomery and Gujránwála. In Lahore there is an increase of Rs. 20,000 due to recoveries from zamíndárs of the sale-proceeds of rakhs in Tahsil Chúnián ; Shahpur showing a similar increase on account of *nazrána* payable on the grant of proprietary rights under the recent "Long Leases" orders. Mooltan alone shows a decrease of Rs. 60,000, principally due to the depressed condition of the Sidhnai Canal lands.

The only other differences between the figures of this year and the previous year are the increases on account of canal demarcation in Jhang and Lahore and under the head of "Rents of lands leased for a single year," also in Jhang.

The Jhang figures relate to the Chenáb Canal and those of Lahore to survey charges in respect of newly settled villages in the Chúnián tahsil.

The total unrealized balance again exceeds the balance of last year, being Rs. 2,08,871 as against Rs. 1,31,750. Of this total Rs. 1,35,626, or considerably more than half, is the unrealized *tirni* balance for the present (Rs. 96,947) and previous years (Rs. 38,679) in Montgomery. The Deputy Commissioner writes that the suspended portion of the latter balance, *viz.*, Rs. 34,013, is incapable of realization, and proposals for its remission will be made. He also adds that since the *tirni* demand for the district is about to be revised it will be impossible to recover anything out of the present year's balance. No proposals in this matter have been received so far.

The unrecovered balance for Mooltan is Rs. 47,129, which includes Rs. 43,417 on account of *tirni*, which, it is said, was not collected owing to the sanction to the new assessment being received late, but which will, it is hoped, be speedily collected.

The balances in other districts are small, and generally on account of *tirni*.

18. (*a*). *Tirni*.—The chief grazing districts are shown in the following table, and the collections on account of *tirni* in each compared with the collections of the two preceding years:—

1	2	3	4
Districts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	53,301	47,959	17,853
Jhang	58,423	58,107	48,051
Montgomery	26,938	11,149	...
Kohát	670	3,947	5,504
Bannu	6,330	6,650	7,010
Dera Ismail Khan	39,748	39,864	52,589
Dera Gházi Khan	8,108	9,202	8,527
Muzaffargarh	17,842	18,740	16,943

The collections for the year under report (Rs. 1,62,534) fall short of last year's collections by Rs. 38,732. Reference was made in the last paragraph to the large unrealized balance in Montgomery. The demand fell due on July 31st, and nothing at all had been collected up to September. The Deputy Commissioner's remark that owing to the *tirni* system having been changed no part of this demand is recoverable, is not clear and an explanation has been requested. The necessity for the revision of the *tirni* demand in Montgomery was referred to in last year's report.

A new assessment, giving an increased demand of Rs. 20,980, to remain in force for two years, was sanctioned for Mooltan. The decrease in this year's collections has been explained in the preceding paragraph. The decrease in the Jhang figures is attributed to the curtailment of grazing area caused by land being taken up for the Chenáb Colony.

The increase in Dera Ismail Khan is due almost exclusively to the enhancement of the rates fixed for Powindah animals.

In Kohát an enhancement of rates was sanctioned for the Khojali Khels to discourage their immigration, as had previously been done in the case of the Ghilzais. Other reasons kept the Khojali Khels from the Kohát grazing lands this year, but a still further enhancement of rates sanctioned in the case of the Ghilzais, apparently did, not have the desired effect, since the receipts were increased and not diminished.

19. *Alluvion and diluvion.*—The unusual excess of gain over loss of revenue under this head noted in last year's report has been more than maintained, the rent-roll showing a net increase of Rs. 27,846, as against Rs. 8,310 last year. This increase is due almost entirely to diminished loss through diluvion, since on the side of alluvion the gain from newly assessed lands is small and more than counterbalanced by diminished receipts from re-assessments at enhanced rates. Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Jhang, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Jhelum all show marked improvements, due generally to the smaller rainfall and the consequently diminished destructive power of rivers. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang notes in this respect the beneficial action of a large canal as an escape-gate for floods.

Statement No. XXIII.

Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khan, neither of which were affected under this head last year, make very slight changes in the figures.

Districts which show a notable decrease as compared with last year are Ferozepore and Lahore. The reason is not explained in the case of Ferozepore, but in Lahore it is shown to be due not to actual diluvion, but to the re-measuring and re-assessing of certain villages.

Fresh rules are under preparation in Kángra and the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore is disposed to consider the rules in force in his district too severe.

The returns for *kásht-bárani* and *sajji* do not call for special notice.

20. *Land revenue assignments.*—The total amount of land revenue now assigned in the province is Rs. 29,94,447 assessed on an area of 6,821,734 acres. The assessed revenue has been decreased by Rs. 86,268 during the year.

The most important lapses and new grants are shown below:—

District.	Name of assignee.	Amount.
Lapses—		Rs.
Umballa	Sheo Naráin Singh of Parkhali	4,947
Amritsar	Bhai Gulab Singh of Akál Bunga	1,477
Grants—		
Jhelum	Subadár-Major Khan Bahadur Haidar Khan...	600
Peshawar	Rahim Shah, Káka Khel	1,500

In the Kohát district certain border service remissions, amounting to Rs. 446-3-0, were confiscated under Sections 28, 29, Frontier Crimes Regulations. The new Statement No. XXV A. (for the preparation of which directions were given in Government of India's letter No. 2—369, dated 16th July 1898) was adopted during the year under report, and accounts to a great extent for the differences in the figures of this and last year's. For instance in the Ludhiána district an increase of Rs. 18,693 is due to the inclusion of *zaildári* and *sufedposhi inams*.

In the Umballa District the greatest trouble is caused by the management and distribution of petty *jágírs*. Various schemes have been proposed with a view to simplifying and lessening the work involved. The Financial Commissioner has lately submitted a report on the whole question to Government, and proposals are being considered for the commutation of petty *jágírs*, and the prevention of the minute sub-division of assignments.

21. *General re-assessments.*—Settlement proceedings were carried on during 1898-99 in Montgomery, Jhelum, Mooltan, Hazára (Agror Valley), Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan, and in the course of the year reached the following stages.

21 (*a*). *Montgomery.*—Revision of the fixed assessment of the Deg circle was completed and orders passed sanctioning a decrease of Rs. 914.

Assessment of the Sohág-Pára colony was announced, showing an increase in fixed and fluctuating land revenue of Rs. 29,678 over the former assessment.

Orders were also passed on the assessment of Chak Mehdi Khan in the Pákpattan tahsil, showing an estimated increase of Rs. 2,000 on account of fluctuating canal-advantage rate.

Final orders have since been passed on the assessment of the Probynabad Stud Farm.

The total cost of settlement up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,59,743.

21 (*b*). *Jhelum.*—The new assessments were announced in the Pind Dádan Khan tahsil and Assessment Reports of Chakwál, Talagang and Jhelum submitted for orders. The increase sanctioned in the case of Pind Dádan Khan is Rs. 43,724. Final attestations were completed in this tahsil.

An increased assessment of Rs. 2,05,195 is anticipated. The cost of settlement up to September 1899 was Rs. 3,42,535.

21 (*c*). *Mooltan.*—Assessment Reports of the Kabírwála, Mooltan and Shujabad tahsils were submitted, and measurements completed in Lodhrán and Mailsi. The cost of settlement so far is Rs. 3,21,349.

21 (*d*). *Hazára* (*Agror Valley*).—Assessment Report was submitted. Cost of settlement was Rs. 11,098.

21 (*e*). *Muzaffargarh.*—Measurements are in progress. The Settlement Officer hoped to finish the measurements in Muzaffargarh and Alípur tahsils by the end of the year, but the Settlement Commissioner doubts whether this will be possible without sacrificing accuracy.

Up to the close of the year the settlement has cost Rs. 1,10,839.

21 (*f*). *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Measurements and attestations of *khataunís* are in progress in all five tahsils. The settlement began in January 1898. The Settlement Officer remarks on the difficulty which attends settlement work especially in the Thal and Dáman. The cost of settlement has so far been Rs. 76,827.

Operations in connection with the Sirsa-Fázilka settlement had to be postponed owing to the prevailing scarcity.

21 (*g*). Cases of failure to realize the enhancements entered in the forecast of increases of revenue have to be noticed here. Rs. 20,943 were not imposed in the Shahpur District owing to the succession of bad seasons. In Gujránwála an increase of Rs. 270 was estimated on account of a protective lease, but was not realised because the *jágír* land, in which the well is situated, was not resumed, as was expected it would be. The actual amount realized in Ráwalpindi was Rs. 157 against the estimate of Rs. 57. The decrease of Rs. 20 in Montgomery is due to a well having fallen out of repairs.

In the districts under settlement the only district concerned is Montgomery where a decrease of Rs. 46,688 was estimated for, but did not occur owing to some delay in the introduction of new assessments. The decrease represents the substitution of fluctuating for fixed assessment in the Pákpattan tahsil and Sohág-Pára Colony.

22. *Surveys and boundary demarcations.*—Several small boundary disputes between Umballa district and Patiála, Jullundur and Kapurthala and Ludhiána and adjoining Native States have been settled during the year. The river boundary dispute between Amritsar and the Kapurthala State referred to in last year's report has not yet been finally disposed of. A Surveyor was deputed to lay down on the spot the line fixed by Mr. Barton and the State representative, and the line has with some difficulty been laid down. The State has, however, raised certain objections to the Surveyor's map and the formal assent of the Darbár to the boundary line has not yet been obtained.

The Baháwalpur Darbár have agreed to the laying down of a fixed boundary of jurisdiction between that State and the Dera Gházi Khan district. The Settlement Commissioner has been appointed British Agent and the boundary will be settled this cold weather.

The preliminary matters connected with the survey of the Simla Station have now been disposed of and the actual survey will be begun in the spring. It will be carried out by the Imperial Survey Department as part of the ordinary work of Himalaya Party No. 18.

The Act relating to the ascertainment and determination of the boundaries of riverain estates has become law and the Financial Commissioner has issued tentative instructions for the guidance of officers appointed to take action under the Act. The Settlement Officer of Mooltan has been ordered to fix a boundary line under the Act between certain villages of the Mooltan and Muzaffargarh districts; and it is hoped that other cases also will be taken up during the cold weather.

An account of the operations of Himalaya Survey Party No. 18 will be found in Appendix A. It has now been decided to press on work in Kángra so as to complete it as soon as possible and to hold work in the Simla Hill States in abeyance until the Kángra work is completed, so as to free a certain number of men for work in the plains. In this way the Punjab Government will get some useful work done in return for its contribution of one-fourth of the cost of Party No. 18. In the meantime the traverse survey of Kohát in connection with the re-settlement of the district has been begun. The traverse survey of Sirsa has been postponed owing to the famine.

A survey detachment was deputed for three months to the Dera Ismail Khan district to lay down base lines to help the patwáris in square laying. Such base lines are said to be useless for the preparation of survey lines and the Government of India have decided that the cost of laying them must be a charge on Provincial revenues. As the cost is prohibitive the idea of laying down such lines in other districts has been given up.

A common base line has been drawn through the Bet lands of the Ludhiána district, and the alluvial tract in the Bet villages, which came under quadrennial attestation during the year, has been re-measured on the square system. This will facilitate di-alluvion work in future, but the operations seem to have roused some feeling amongst the people, and the Financial Commissioner is inclined to agree with the Commissioner that such semi-settlement measurements should not be undertaken except for very strong reasons (*vide* extract on page 25).

Some important alterations have been made in district boundaries during the year. The cantonment of Kasauli has been transferred for administrative reasons from the Simla to the Umballa district. The Sandal Bár has been transferred from Montgomery to Jhang, so as to bring all the colonized lands on the Chenáb Canal within the Jhang district. It has been decided that otherwise the boundaries of the Jhang district shall remain as they are, at least till the colonization of the Jhelum Canal and the Settlement of the Jhang district are taken up.

23. *Processes for the collection of land revenue.*—The following table shows how the number of processes issued during the year compares with the numbers of the two preceding years :—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of talbana.	
			Paid to peon.	Surplus credited to Government.
1896-97	27,218	13,619	10,398	20,237
1897-98	27,329	18,034	8,239	29,008
1898-99	31,302	18,579	8,355	28,440

The totals show an increase in the numbers both of writs and warrants as compared with last year; but, unlike last year, the number of warrants issued has not increased in proportion to the number of writs.

The rough average for each district in the Province is 1,000 writs and 600 warrants. This average in the case of writs is appreciably exceeded in Hissár, Karnál, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Gujrát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, and Muzaffargarh. Mooltan heads the list with the large figure of 4,160.

The average issue of warrants is exceeded in Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh.

There is not a large relative difference in the number of writs and warrants issued in Jhang, but both in Umballa and Lahore the number of writs issued is considerably below the average, and the number of warrants issued equally above the average. The same was the case last year. The reason why the severer form of process was more largely resorted to in these districts is not commented on in the District Reports, except that it is remarked that the lambardárs of Jagádhri are inclined to be dilatory in paying in the revenue.

In Mooltan the number of warrants issued (4,242) exceeds the number of writs. In Amritsar, too, more warrants (1,524) than writs (1,447) were issued, and both in Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan the number of warrants employed is relatively high. In all these districts, and especially in Mooltan, it was apparently necessary last year also to make use of these coercive processes to a large extent. In nearly every instance the issue of process resulted in the immediate payment of revenue.

Figures are not available to show how many lambardárs' *pachotras* were confiscated in the districts in which the use of processes were found necessary. Nor, in the absence of a clear and full description of the state of things in each district, which makes the use of these processes necessary, can it be decided whether, in the important matter of the collection of revenue, the policy of using coercive measures is carefully considered or left entirely to the discretion of Tahsildars.

24. *Revenue Record-room.*—The work of destroying useless papers appears to have been satisfactorily carried out in most districts. In the Simla, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan districts, however, there are heavy arrears, and an effort is necessary to get the work more in hand in these districts.

The only large work for the better accommodation of records executed during the year under report was the construction of new rooms for Revenue Records at Mooltan. Minor improvements have, however, been effected in a number of districts, notably Gujrát, Gurgáon, Karnál, Kángra, Ludhiána and Siálkot. None of the major works (except that at Mooltan) mentioned in last year's report as awaiting the provision of funds could be carried out in the year under report, and it is to be feared that owing to the present financial stress some of them may not be completed for several years. It is to be hoped, however, that the new record-room at Mardán and the improvements at Hoshiárpur may before long be completed. The present lack of funds is all the more to be regretted, as complaints about the insufficiency or unsuitability of the present accommodation for records come from no less than twelve districts. The case, however, of Jhang, from which a complaint comes, will be remedied as soon as the Lyallpur buildings are completed. White-ants still give considerable trouble, particularly in Umballa and Dera Gházi Khan.

The copying agencies are for the most part doing well. In Ludhiána and Dera Gházi Khan indeed they appear to be so popular that persons living in the head-quarter cities prefer making their applications by post rather than in person: and in the latter district no less than 90 per cent. of the total applications were made through the agency. At Hoshiárpur, Jhang and Lahore too the experiment has proved successful. At Bannu, however, the agency can only just pay its way: and is being kept on for another year chiefly to enable it to pay off what it originally borrowed from Government.

The revision of Revenue Circular 42 is in its final stages, and the Revised Circular will shortly be submitted to Government for sanction.

25. *Other matters.*—Reports on the matter of the payment of revenue through the Post Office seem to be on the whole more favourable than they were last year. In Karnál as much as 13·5 per cent. of the revenue is paid in this manner. In Lahore and Jhang it was found that remittances were being received from individual khewatdárs and not through the lambardárs, a proceeding which (as the Commissioner points out) would tend to undermine the authority of the lambardárs. Postmasters' attention was called to the rule directing that remittances by money order are to be accepted only from lambardárs. In reply to adverse criticism of the system, it should be pointed out that this method of paying revenue is intended to be merely supplementary to direct payment at tahsils and to be for the convenience of outlying villages or for cases where journeys to the tahsil are attended with unusual discomfort.

To the Karnál report is attached an interesting note by the officer in charge of the Copying Department (Lála Thákur Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner), showing how by some little trouble on the part of the officer in charge corruption on the part of the copying staff and inconvenience to applicants for copies can be avoided.

The grading of zaildárs has been sanctioned in the Montgomery district and the question is pending in the case of Lahore.

The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery calls attention to the depressed condition of the Rávi Bet lands. Some relief has been given by a grant of Chenáb land to people of these tahsils, and the Commissioner has made some general proposals to extend irrigation from the Chenáb Canal in this direction, which the Financial Commissioner is considering.

26. *Enhancement of rent.*—The number of suits instituted this year continues to show the steady decline in numbers noticed in last year's report. The number of cases instituted last year was 511, in 401 of which a decree for enhancement was granted. This year the figures are, respectively, 434 and 344. The most noticeable decrease is in the case of Siálkot, where the number of cases instituted has dropped from 183 to 69.

Statement No. XXX.

It was suggested in last year's report that suits for enhancement increase in numbers with the settlement of a district and gradually diminish again. The appearance of Jhelum for the first time in the list of districts in which such suits were instituted is an argument in favour of this theory. In the case of other districts the reasons for increase or decrease are not generally apparent and the figures are too small to justify the drawing of any general conclusion.

Similarly very few Deputy Commissioners in this year's reports have given any statistics showing the rise and fall of rents in their districts, and no generalization in this respect can be made for the whole of the Province. A noticeable fall in rents is recorded as having taken place in Rúpar since settlement. A general tendency for rents in kind to increase at the expense of cash rents is also noticed, which when the demand is for tenancies rather than for tenants may perhaps be due to the increased prices of agricultural produce.

27 (*a*). *Ejectment of occupancy tenants.*—The actual number of ejectments made in 1898-99 was 24 as against 12 of the year before; the area affected was correspondingly increased.

Statement No. XXXI.

There is a considerable increase to be seen in the number of applications made under Sections 43 and 42 (*a*), as well as in the number of notices served under Section 44 (*i*). The reasons for this increase in Hissár, Delhi and Ráwalpindi are not noticed in the District Reports.

There was no decree passed for ejectment under Section 39 in Hissár this year as against 23 in 1897-98, which fact the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the prevalence of famine.

27 (*b*). *Ejectment of non-occupancy tenants.*—The following table gives the most important details with regard to the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants for the last four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1) of ejectment on tenants-at-will.	Number of ejectments. Decreed under Section 40.	Number of ejectments. Decreed under Section 45 (6) of tenants holding for fixed term, who have contested their ejectment.	Number of ejectments. Ordered under Section 45 (5) of tenants-at-will who have not contested their ejectment.	Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court. Number of cases.	Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court. Area in acres.	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1895-96	20,546	140	1,680	5,626	5,573	56,896	1,378
1896-97	23,292	36	1,380	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043
1897-98	23,544	142	1,730	7,146	6,813	72,851	1,054
1898-99	25,537	127	1,429	7,308	6,851	43,890	1,142

The number of cases in which ejectment was carried out is very much the same as in the year before, though the area affected is considerably less.

Speaking generally, the figures in the statement show no change of attitude on the part of landlords to tenants throughout the Province. In the more populous districts, such as those of the Jullundur Division, there is a natural tendency for increase of population to compel landlords to take more of their land into their own cultivation, with the result that tenants must be dispossessed. In sparsely populated districts, such as Jhang and Montgomery, on the other hand, the difficulty is to find tenants. Another effect of the increase of population is seen in the partition of *shamilát*, which is frequently cultivated by tenants. This leads to suits for ejectment on the part of the landlords and suits for compensation on the part of the tenants. The hard treatment which tenants may experience in such a case by being summarily ejected is noticed in the Gujrát Report, and it is there pointed out that the proper remedy in the hands of Revenue Courts is to allow tenants the maximum compensation. While the unsympathetic attitude of the landlord towards his tenant is thus generally noticed, it is refreshing to hear of instances where, as in the case of the Malik of Kálabágh in Bannu, a landlord, after being compelled to eject his tenants, remitted all past claims of rent and took his tenants back again.

The treatment of mortgagor tenants by mortgagees is commented on by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujrát, who points out, among other tendencies, that of the mortgagees to insist on a fixed amount of produce per *bigha* instead of an ordinary share of the crop, and to eject the mortgagor if he refuses to comply. In this connection, suits between mortgagors and mortgagees in Umballa discloses the fact that mortgagees frequently insist on a *chakotanáma* in addition to the mortgage deed, clearly defining the conditions of the mortgagor's possession.

The increase in the number of applications for ejectment in Kohát and Hazára is explained as due to the approach of settlement. The increases in the case of Siálkot and Gujránwála are not explained.

As regards the fact noticed in last year's report that many notices of ejectment, it was found, had to be cancelled because the form of notice used was defective, Commissioners have been asked to call the attention of Deputy Commissioners to the standard form of notice given in Rule 294 under the Revenue Act, and to request them to see that the form is properly filled in.

27 (*c*). *Other matters.*—It was noted in last year's report that the question was under consideration as to what entry a Revenue Officer should make

in the mutation register in the case of the transfer of an occupancy tenancy when the consent of the landlord to the transfer had not been obtained.

This question, with other important questions affecting mutation, was during the year referred to Commissioners and a number of District officers for opinion, and is now before Government.

No other important point in connection with the tenancy question is raised in the District reports.

28. *Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.*—In last year's report it was stated that administrative and accounts work was increased owing to there being two Canal Divisions in the Ferozepore district. The matter has been referred to the Irrigation Department, but in view of a pending re-constitution of the Divisions of the Sirhind Canal, no further action has been taken. One question which has been suggested by the case, and which the Financial Commissioner proposes to take up is, why should not the Canal Department pay for the accounts work done for them by the Sadr and Tahsil Establishment? It is a matter for consideration whether the Canal Department should not pay for the services of Assistant Wásil Báki Navíses in districts where canal work is heavy, and so relieve the already overworked revenue establishment.

Another matter touched on in last year's report is the date of submission of canal *khataunís* to the Collector and the confiscation of lambardárs' collection-fees in cases of late collections. A circular has been issued to all District Officers pointing out to them that they have a free hand to confiscate or not to confiscate, in whole or in part, according to the merits of the case, the collection-fees of any lambardár who is late in paying in canal revenue. Many Collectors seem hitherto to have thought that they had no discretion in the matter. The question of *khataunís* is still under consideration. The Financial Commissioner is inclined to think that a single date should be fixed for the payment of canal dues, as it is in the case of land revenue, inasmuch as the present system by which three months is allowed for payment is an encouragement to default. The matter will be reported on shortly.

One very important question which has come under the Financial Commissioner's notice more than once in the course of the year is the wisdom of extending canal irrigation to new tracts by diminishing the supply of water in tracts to which irrigation is already given. The extracts printed on pages 31, 32, 33 and 34 from the Hissár, Ferozepore, Ludhiána, Lahore, Mooltan and Amritsar reports show that many District Officers are inclined to think that the Canal Department are aiming at an extension of irrigation greater than canals can properly supply. Mr. Thorburn generally opposed projects for spreading the supply of water over a greater area, in cases where his opinion was asked by the Chief Engineer, and strongly insisted on the principle that either the Canal Department must give enough water to bring to maturity, even in seasons of scanty rainfall, all crops on lands entitled to canal irrigation, or must introduce a much more elastic system of allowances for *kharába* than at present prevails. In future, on new canals, it seems desirable that the percentage of commanded area to be irrigated each year should be fixed from the beginning and the necessity so avoided of later on closing the supply of water to hitherto irrigated lands to the dislocation of agricultural conditions.

The abolition of forced labour (*chher*) on the Mooltan Inundation Canals and the substitution for it of occupier's rates has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the *chher* system will gradually disappear.

The Canal Act has been amended by Act XVI of 1899, which gives the Local Government the power to decide in any case whether the owner or tenant shall be liable for occupier's rate. This measure will enable Government to assess either owner or tenant and to protect itself by making the owner ultimately liable when the tenant is a man of straw.

The Minor Canals Bill, which will transfer to the hands of Government the management of many inundation and other small canals, has been referred to District Officers for opinion. Though the owners of private canals generally

oppose the measure strenuously, the Financial Commissioner considers it a useful measure which will not infringe private rights more than is necessary in the interests of the many.

The question of the extension of the Peshawar Canals Regulations to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan is under consideration.

Some correspondence has taken place with regard to the extension and improvement of irrigation in the Dera Ghazi Khan district (*vide* extract on page 35). The present irrigation might be greatly improved, if only changes in river action for the future could be counted on.

The preparation of a scheme for the colonization of the Jhelum Canal lands has been taken in hand, and will be completed during the current year. Generally the colonization will be on the same lines as on the Chenáb Canal.

28 (*a*). *Chenáb Canal.*—An account of the working of the colony will be found in Mr. Leslie Jones's report, printed as Appendix C to this report. The new allotments during the year amount to 378,054 acres, mainly on the Gugera Branch, where the 325,751 acres allotted were distributed to the different classes as follows:—On capitalists' terms 33,709 acres, on yeoman terms 37,205 acres, and on peasants' terms 253,242 acres.

The matured area for the last three years is compared below:—

	Matured nahri area.					
	Rakh Branch.		*Jhang Branch.*		*Gugera Branch.*	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896-97	161,789	249,044	12,678	42,325	...	...
1897-98	148,675	230,656	87,460	138,202	...	...
1898-99	121,897	268,530	109,943	227,497	40,781	55,226

The matured *nahri* area of the colony is thus 823,874 acres for the year under report as against 604,993 acres last year, an increase, that is, of 36 per cent. No statistics have been given to show how the assessment has increased with this increase of cultivation.

The Financial Commissioner concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Settlement Commissioner on the work of Mr. Leslie Jones and has read his report with much interest. All the experience gathered on the Chenáb Canal merits careful sifting and preservation because we have yet before us the Jhelum project and the Sind-Ságar project, which will eclipse in magnitude all the rest.

So far we have on the Sidhnai, on the Sohág and Pára, on the Chenáb been in an experimental stage and have looked on our colonization schemes more perhaps with the eye of the economist than of the politician. This command, however, of an enormously valuable property is a great power in our hands. Doubtless it was necessary to prove our capacity for success; and to that end to accept few or none but the castes best trained, by generations of experience to agriculture. Doubtless also it was wise to admit that the congested districts had upon us the first claim.

But success is now more than assured, and in future we may well consider whether something more than the economic advantage of relieving density of population by breaking up new lands cannot be gained in the discriminating manipulation of perhaps the greatest source of wealth that has ever fallen under the administration of a Local Government in India. So far it would be wrong to say that political considerations, and considerations bearing on the

heart and efficiency of the Government service, have been overlooked. They have not been overlooked; reward grants have been made, and in considerable numbers; but they have not been prominent. In future it may be that we shall give more thought to the use of colonisation in attaching men to our cause and in rewarding meritorious public services.

Turning now to some points which arise more immediately out of the present report the Financial Commissioner would repeat with his concurrence the remark of Mr. Wilson that in these colonisation schemes it is important that each village community should be made, as far as possible, homogeneous. We often hear of punishing villages in the mass by the process known as enforcing village responsibility. The Financial Commissioner himself approves of that process where resort is had to it with due discrimination and does not, from the state of society existing in the place, arouse a sense of wrong. Is it however now too much to hope that we may in future hear of rewarding village communities? Not only by way of reward, but by way also of relief and of giving depressed communities a fresh start under favourable conditions, it seems worth consideration whether colony grants could not sometimes be made to whole villages on the shares already held by them in their ancestral location.

The Financial Commissioner is very glad to see that the advantages of temporary cultivation are now recognised. Final allotment of course takes time; but till it can be satisfactorily arranged, it is a sin against the community to allow virgin soil which the canal water can reach to lie waste as it was before the canal was constructed.

No feature in the colony has been more prominent in recent months than the necessity of meeting local as well as provincial requirements. Such a thing as a great canal changes a multitude of rural conditions; the occupation of the grazier is almost gone and pasturage gives way to cultivation. The equitable claims which thus arise must be met if in these schemes we are to confer great benefits without doing great mischiefs.

Mr. Leslie Jones has dealt discreetly with the case of the extra squares allotted to headmen. The idea of an endowment in land accompanying the office of lambardár is novel but thoroughly sound in principle. Here again there is a power in our hand which should not be forgotten on the Jhelum and the Indus.

The Financial Commissioner would not by any means despair of maintaining *panchâyats*. He agrees with Mr. Wilson that these useful institutions should be kept up as long as possible; and he would be very glad to see proposals made which would conduce to their permanence.

Finally in connection with the Chenáb Canal Mr. Tupper would give prominence to Mr. Douie's remark that future extensions should be rather laterally to old estates in Sharakpur, Gugera and Montgomery than terminally into Shorkot. This matter is under separate consideration, but it has more than an economic importance. There is political force in the remark that in seeking a provincial advantage by the relief of congested tracts we must not ignore local contentment.

28 *(b)*. *Sidhnái Canal.*—The area irrigated this year amounts to only 69,305 acres as compared with 158,530 acres in the previous year, a decrease, that is, of 89,225 acres or 56 per cent. As the Commissioner of Lahore remarks, "this is a very serious state of things and prospects on the Sidhnai Canal at present could not well be worse." The reason of this falling off is the short time during which the Rávi supplied water and the small amount which it then supplied. The Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan also expresses the belief that the Rávi has of late years scoured its bed to a lower level with the effect that less water finds its way into the canal.

As regards the colonization of the Rawán extension to which reference was made in last year's report, eleven villages have been formed and lands allotted in the greater part of five. Two military villages have been formed but not fully colonized, the prospect not appearing sufficiently bright for many

of the grantees. The same was the case in an attempt to draw colonists from Ferozepore and Lahore. Better results may be looked for in better years to come.

28 (*c*). *Sohág-Pára Canal.*—The irrigated area fell from 99,449 acres last year to 74,686 acres in the present year. The canals began to run late and ceased running early. The new form of lease under which colonists will in future hold has been sanctioned subsequent to the close of the year under report.

28 (*d*). *Ferozepore Inundation Canals.*—The areas irrigated in the last 4 years have been as follows :—

	Acres.
1895	56,091
1896	84,175
1897	161,788
1898	146,378

The slight decrease in the area of last year was due to the silting up of the heads of one or two of the canals early in the season, and not to any slackness in the demand for water. Most of the canals began to work in the middle of June, and continued to flow till the latter half of September. Measures are being taken to secure the construction of masonry heads to all village minors, and so diminish waste and involuntary irrigation. The establishment charges—including 6 pies for the remuneration of the patwáris and Mirábs—fell at the rate of 4 annas per *ghumáo* ($\frac{100}{121}$ of an acre) of irrigation, and the cost of clearance and improvements varied from 5 annas 10 pies to Re. 1-10-3 on the different canals, but was usually from 8 to 10 annas, the average being 9 annas 3 pies per *ghumáo*. These charges are recovered from the irrigators in proportion to the area irrigated. Even if the water-advantage rate of 12 annas per acre on superior and 6 annas per acre on inferior crops be taken into account the irrigation from these canals is exceedingly cheap.

28 (*e*). *Kábul River Canal*—The net income from the canal for the year came to Rs. 1,02,039, which shows a decrease of Rs. 10,693 as compared with last year's income. From this decrease must be deducted Rs. 3,602 due on account of extra-rabi demand, but not collected in time. The remainder of the loss is mainly due to two large land-owners being compelled to forego irrigation for the year.

The canal is maintained by the Irrigation Department, and as their figures showing outlay on the canal are not at present available the net profits on the canal cannot be shown.

The Michni Dallázak Canal shows a satisfactory net profit of Rs. 5,912 as against Rs. 4,254 last year.

Proposals were entertained during the year to legalise the *mirábí* cess as an occupier's rate under Act VIII of 1873, fixing it as a certain fraction of the *nahri* revenue. This proposal was sanctioned by Government, and the *zar-i-nágha* fund and the *mirábí* cess fund have been amalgamated under the title of the Schedule Canals Fund.

29. *Land Acquisition Act.*—During the year under report 4,033 acres of land were permanently acquired by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,36,884, being an average of almost Rs. 59 an acre. Of the total area taken up 3,128 acres costing Rs. 1,21,814 were acquired for canals; and 360 acres costing Rs. 33,815 for Railways. The largest amount of land taken up in any one district was 889 acres in Hissár acquired for canal purposes. Gujrát comes next with 633 acres taken up for the new Jhelum Canal. An area of 132 acres was acquired temporarily, of which 103 acres were for the use of canals. The compensation paid was Rs. 3,252 or about Rs. 25 per acre.

Statement XXIV.

The oldest pending case dated 17th March 1897 is in Hissár. Two other cases instituted in 1897 are pending in Jullundur and Gujránwála. But all the cases mentioned in last year's report appear to have been decided. It is remarked that in some cases the compensation awarded has not been promptly paid. There should, and need be, no delay in this.

The revised Revenue Circular No. 54 has been approved and published in the *Government Gazette*.

30. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act* (*XIX of* 1883 *and XII of* 1884).—The agricultural distress, which has since manifested itself throughout the Province, began to be felt in certain districts as early as March during the year under report. Consequently the Financial Commissioner was compelled, after having already given Rs. 38,000 from his reserve of Rs. 47,000 for the year 1898-99 to the Hissár District for the relief of distress, to make a further allotment of Rs. 52,000 to that district transferring the money from the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions. The total allotment under both Acts for the financial year 1899-1900 was Rs. 13,50,000, and it was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	
Delhi	3,26,200	(including Rs. 3,00,000 for relief of distress in Hissár).
Jullundur	35,700	
Lahore	30,71,800	(including Rs. 3,00,000 for Chenáb Colony).
Ráwalpindi	30,600	
Pesháwar	6,500	
Deraját	34,200	
Financial Commissioner's reserve	40,000	
Unallotted	5,05,000	
Total	13,50,000	

Out of the Financial Commissioner's reserve and the amount unallotted (Rs. 40,000 + Rs. 5,05,000=Rs. 5,45,000) the following sums were distributed subsequently:—

		Rs.
To Commissioner, Lahore, for Chenáb Colony		3,50,000
Ditto,	Delhi, for seed and cattle in Hissár and Gurgáon	1,00,000
Ditto,	Pesháwar	15,000
Ditto,	Lahore	30,000
Ditto,	Ráwalpindi	2,400
	Total	4,97,400

Thus on the 30th September 1899 the balance in the Financial Commissioner's hands was (Rs. 5,45,000 — Rs. 4,97,400) Rs. 47,600. This has since been expended and an extra grant of four lakhs obtained from Government. But this does not concern the period under report. The figures relating to recoveries are dealt with under the separate heads below. The accounts submitted by Deputy Commissioners are being compared with those of the Accountant-General.

31 (*a*). *Land Improvement Loans Act* (*XIX of* 1883).—The total advances under this Act amounted to Rs. 3,71,459, but of this Rs. 2,02,750 were advanced by the Colonization Officer, Chenáb Canal, for surveys and construction of water-courses; so that with this deduction Land Improvement Loans proper amounted to Rs. 1,68,709. In the preceding year these loans had only reached the small figure of Rs. 35,454. The striking increase is accounted for by the fact that during the year 1897-1898 all loans under this Act were suspended by the orders of the Government of India till April 1898, while during the year under report no such prohibition was in force. The largest advances were in Lahore (Rs. 27,320) and Gujránwála (Rs. 26,535).

The total number of new wells constructed from *takávi* advances during the period under report was 171, as compared with 135 in the preceding year. The number of wells constructed at private expense was 2,281 as compared with 3,625 during the year 1897-98. It has been suggested that agriculturists find it more difficult to obtain money on anything like moderate terms from the money-lenders now that the Land Alienation Bill has

come definitely under consideration, and is likely before long to become law: but if there is such a tendency, it could not have had any considerable operation in the year under report. It is further alleged that for a few years to come until the provisions and effect of that Act are fully understood, Government will have to take the place of the village money-lender to a considerable extent, as far as advances for wells, tanks, &c., are concerned: but this anticipation overlooks the extreme impolicy of any official attempt to supplant the indigenous loan-market. It will be far better to take means to assure the money-lending interest that the same opportunities of investment are open to them as heretofore.

The number of protective *pattás* granted in the year was 547. Of these 300 were in Jhelum and 114 in Lahore. The settlement operations in the former district account for the large figure; while in Lahore, it is said, that the people are beginning to realise that the re-assessment is getting nearer, and that it is as well to take advantage of the benefit of this rule before it is too late. That so few protective *pattás* are granted in the rest of the Province is due chiefly to the fact that the people are unaware of the benefits obtainable in this manner.

Turning to recoveries it will be seen that of the Rs. 26,746 entered at arrears in Statement No. XXVI, last year's report, Rs. 12,903 have been collected. Rs. 1,933 were written-off as irrecoverable.

Of the instalments falling due during the period under report (Rs. 4,24,975) only Rs. 32,887 remains unpaid.

It may generally be said of the Province that advances under the Act are yearly becoming more popular, that, with very few exceptions, the money advanced has been applied to the authorised object, and that recoveries have, as a rule, been punctual and satisfactory.

31 (*b*). *Agriculturists Loans Act* (*XII of* 1884).—The total advances in the Province during the period under report amounted to Rs. 3,71,600 as compared with Rs. 5,42,011 in the year 1897-98. Of the latter sum, however, Rs. 3,52,365 were really advanced in the Hissár district in the year 1896-97, and only fall into the year 1897-98 owing to adjustment of accounts. Thus the actual advances in 1897-98 were only Rs. 1,89,646 which shows a striking increase in the year under report. This increase is due mainly to the large advances made in the following districts :—

	Rs.
Hissár	2,43,921
Rohtak	41,893
Gujrát	16,000
Dera Ismail Khan	14,150

In Hissár the agricultural distress began to be keenly felt after the Rabi 1898, and every effort was made to help the people to obtain a good kharíf. With this view, as there was promise of average rains, almost two lakhs were disbursed in loans under this Act. The rains, however, again failed, and it is to be feared that all or almost all this money was lent to no purpose, and that in addition to the failure of a harvest the Hissár district is further burdened with a heavy debt which it may take years to pay. In Gujrát the increase from zero to Rs. 16,000 is due to the destruction of the young crops by a hail-storm, which drove the people to borrow from Government.

In three districts, Simla, Hoshiárpur and Jullundur, no advances were made under this Act.

As regards recoveries, of the Rs. 1,24,221 arrears due at the end of the last period, only Rs. 46,618 were re-paid, while of the instalments falling due (Rs. 3,87,797) only Rs. 2,20,112 were realized; Rs. 1,44,731 were suspended; and in the Delhi district alone Rs. 49 principal, Rs. 4 interest were written-off as irrecoverable. There are large arrears over-due in the following districts:—Hissár, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrát and Jhelum.

Advances made under this Act were mainly for seed. In the more distressed districts a large amount was advanced for *hire* of bullocks. In advancing money for purchase of bullocks, District Officers appear to have exercised discretion. The question of advances for fodder arising to a great extent from the circumstances of the year under report has been referred to Government.

32. *Indian Forests Act* (*VII of* 1878).—Mr. Butler almost completed the work connected with the long leases and forest settlement of the Shahpur district during the year under report. Some small additional areas have been reserved. Rules under Section 14 (*c*) of the Act for the control of the reserved forests in the Salt Range Bakhs have been issued by Government with Punjab Government Notification No. 444, dated 31st October 1899.

Two thousand acres of the Hissár Bír which is a reserved forest have been given up for grazing by the people of Hissár town, and, in exchange, the Hánsi Bír hitherto an unclassed forest has been handed over to the Veterinary Department.

Some 20,000 acres of waste land in the Kabírwála Tahsil of the Mooltan district have been reserved during the year. This was land adjoining existing reserved forests. The case regarding the prevention of forest fires has advanced a step since last year's report was written. The Government of India has been asked to permit the amendment of the Forest Act with a view to legalizing the enforcement of village responsibility and the imposition of a collective fine in cases of incendiarism. Other measures are also being taken, but this is the measure from which the greatest results are expected. A proposal was made during the year that a separate Forest Division should be formed in the Dera Gházi Khan district and all the waste lands of the district put under the management of an Extra Assistant Conservator as an assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. Owing to the Forest Department being temporarily undermanned the proposal has fallen through for the time being.

A proposal has been submitted to Government for the re-demarcation of forests in Hazára, where there is reason to believe that more room is required to meet the needs of the people for grazing and cultivation.

32. (*a*). *Government lands not under the Forest Department.*—Statement No. XXII appears in a new form which has been approved by Government. The form of the statement has been designed to show all Government lands which are subject to the provisions of the Land Revenue Act.

It must be noted that the figures in column 3 of this statement should in no case be less than those against "Leases from Government without right of ownership" in Statement No. XI. In seven districts (Statement No. XXII) the figures are less, so that complete reliance cannot be placed on the returns this year. There has not been time to return the statements for correction, but in future Deputy Commissioners will be asked to see that Statements Nos. XXII and XI are not conflicting.

Orders have been passed regarding the renewal of leases of Government lands in Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan, the term of which lapsed with the expired settlements. The orders passed are in conformity with the present policy of Government which is to raise the rent levied from lessees by gradual increments to something approaching 4 per cent. of the market value, and not to allow lessees to acquire proprietary rights except in cases in which the terms of the lease give the lessee an option of purchase. The question of the policy to be followed in future in granting leases in these districts is now under consideration. Grazing there is abundant, and the extension of cultivation in the best and most profitable manner seems to the Financial Commissioner to be the end to be kept in view. The question whether this end can best be secured by promising lessees occupancy rights in their lands or by giving them no promise of fixity is a difficult one.

In connection with the settlement of the Agror Valley (*vide* extract on page 40) 6,000 acres of waste land in the valley, formerly the property of the Khan, have been declared to be the property of Government, and will be managed under the rules notified under Section 50 of the Punjab Laws Act. The rest of the waste has been handed over to the adjoining villages.

33. *Business returns.*—The number of cases decided by Revenue officers during the last three years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Civil and Criminal cases.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue officer's cases.	Total.
1896-97	147,511	37,004	174,257	358,772
1897-98	140,856	37,486	164,865	343,207
1898-99	141,199	36,033	165,933	343,165

The total figures for the Province thus show a very slight difference from last year's figures.

The number of Revenue Court cases disposed of in the year is less on the whole than last year. The decreases in the district figures which combine to cause this result are insignificant.

The differences in the district figures of Revenue Officer's cases nearly balance themselves, for while a considerable increase is to be noted in the case of Rohtak, Delhi and Gujrát, there is an almost corresponding decrease in the case of Karnál, Ludhiána, Siálkot and Gujránwála.

The increase in Rohtak is in cases of suspensions, collection processes and *takávi;* in Delhi in respect of *takávi*, Land Acquisition and Treasury. The Gujrát figures are swelled by a number of cases of remission and suspension.

The lesser number of coercive processes issued in Karnál mainly accounts for the smaller figures this year. In Ludhiána the cause is principally due to the absence of applications for *takávi*. The same reason, together with a smaller number of income-tax cases decided, operated to cause the decrease in Siálkot and Gujránwála.

Under this head Siálkot is remarkable for the large number of decrees executed and Multan for the number of coercive processes issued, principally in connection with *tirni*.

33. (*a*). *Appellate work.*—The following table shows a comparison of the appellate work disposed of by Collectors in the year under report and the two preceding years :—

Year.	Revenue judicial appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1896-97	3,235	1,529	4,764
1897-98	3,051	1,611	4,662
1898-99	2,905	1,880	4,785

The average number of Revenue judicial appeals per district was 93, but to this average Simla contributed but one case only to 266 in Siálkot. Over 150 cases were decided in Ferozepore (249), Jhelum (174), Gujrát (168), Delhi (157), Amritsar (156) and Jullundur (153). Other districts showing figures above the average are Hoshiárpur (146), Ráwalpindi (146), Gurgáon (103), Pesháwar (100). In all other districts the total number of such appeals was below the average, the smallest numbers being 21 in Montgomery, 23 in Muzaffargarh and 24 in Dera Gházi Khan. Twenty-four per cent. of all the appeals decided succeeded.

There is a gradual increase noticeable under the head of Revenue executive appeals. The average per district is 60. The highest returns are from Ráwalpindi 169, Mooltan 148, Dera Ismail Khan 147, Jhelum 129, Siálkot 106 and Jullundur 100. The districts showing the lowest figure are Dera Gházi Khan 11, Hissár and Kohát with 13 each. The percentage of successful appeals is 38.

The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows :—

	Revenue Court appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1896-97	597	2,609	3,206
1897-98	521	3,041	3,562
1898-99	437	2,624	3,061

Of the Revenue Court appeals 118 and 104 were decided by the Commissioners of Jullundur and Delhi, respectively. Of the Revenue executive appeals the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi disposed of 1,027, the Commissioner of Jullundur of 642 and the Commissioner of Lahore of 397. Twenty-eight per cent. of the Revenue Court appeals and 26 per cent. of the Revenue executive appeals were successful.

The Settlement Commissioner disposed of 21 Revenue Court appeals out of 22 instituted, and 64 Revenue executive appeals out of 101, including 20 pending from last year.

The statement below shows the appellate work done by the Financial Commissioner in the last three years :—

	Revenue Court cases.		Revenue Executive cases.	
	Appeals.	Revision.	Appeals.	Revision.
1896-97	21	560	71	317
1897-98	21	433	95	282
1898-99	26	505	55	251

Only seven Revenue executive appeals were successful. In revision 15 per cent. of Revenue Court applications and 7 per cent. of Revenue executive applications succeeded.

34. *Local rate.*—The total outstanding at the end of 1897-98 was Rs. 2,09,419. In this year's statement the demand on account of former years appears as Rs. 2,06,829. The difference between these figures is explained in two notes in the Statement (No. XXI). Of this balance only Rs. 56,234 has been collected and the year under report closed with an increased balance of Rs. 2,93,966. The largest balances are those of Hissár, Rohtak, Montgomery, Gujrát and Dera Gházi Khan.

The total demand for the year was Rs. 32,16,607, and of this Rs. 29,11,557 were collected, a satisfactory result when the largeness of the demand is considered.

35. *Tours of Commissioners.*—Mr. R. Clarke was Commissioner of the Delhi Division from 1st October to 4th November, and again from 10th December 1898 to 27th March 1899. For the rest of the year the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe held the office. Mr. Clarke was on tour for 65 days, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fanshawe for 18 days. All the districts in the Division were visited.

Mr. A. Anderson was Commissioner of Jullundur throughout the year except 25 days, when Mr. J. G. Silcock held the office. They were on tour for 153 and 18 days, respectively. Mr. Anderson inspected all the head-quarters' offices except Jullundur, and all tahsil offices except Hamírpur. He also visited the Kapurthala and Malerkotla and Mandi and Suket States in connection with the boundary dispute.

Mr. J. M. Douie was Commissioner of the Lahore Division throughout the year, except from 20th December 1898 to 21st March 1899, when Colonel J. B. Hutchinson held the office. The former officer was on tour for 73 days,

and inspected all head-quarters' offices, except Lahore, and 8 tahsils, and also visited the Chamba State. He accompanied His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his tour through Gurdáspur.

Colonel Hutchinson was on tour for 47 days, and inspected the head-quarters' offices of Multan, Montgomery, Lahore and Amritsar, and also visited the Baháwalpur State.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper was Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division throughout the year, except from 21st December 1898 to 21st March 1899, when the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe acted. The former officer was on tour for 57 days, and visited Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Jhelum and intermediate stations, and Malot and Jhangi Jalál in connection with plague. The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe was on tour for 20 days, and visited Khusháb, Ucháli, Sodhi, Talagang, Chakwál, Siálkot and intermediate stations.

The office of the Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division was held by Sir Richard Udny for 3 months and 3 days, and by Mr. F. D. Cunningham for 8 months and 28 days. The latter officer was on tour for 1 month and 4 days, visiting the Kagán Valley *viá* Abbottabad and Mansehra. Political work and visits of high officials to Pesháwar kept him in head-quarters between January and April 1899.

Mr. H. A. Anderson was Commissioner of the Deraját Division, except from 1st October to 16th November 1898, when Mr. W. R. H. Merk acted for him. The latter officer was on tour for 37 days and visited the Gomal Pass and Wáno, and parts of the Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh districts. Mr. Anderson was on tour for 69 days. The head-quarter offices of Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu and tahsil offices of Kuláchi and Tánk were inspected, and Tochi and other frontier posts were visited.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery was Settlement Commissioner from 1st October 1898 to 1st August 1899. He was on tour for 98 days. He was in camp in all the districts under settlement, and also visited the Chenáb Canal Colony and Montgomery in connection with the Final Settlement Report. On the 2nd August 1899 Colonel Montgomery proceeded on privilege leave, and was succeeded by Major J. R. Dunlop Smith, who was in camp in Kángra for 8 days testing the old measurements of the district.

36. The Financial Commissioner does not think it necessary to submit any of the District Reports, as most of the matters of interest have been printed among the extracts below. The Lahore Report prepared by Mr. Atkins, the Gujrát Report by Diwán Tek Chand, the Dera Ismail Khan Report by Mr. Gee, and the Jhang Report by Mr. Abbott, deserve commendation.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT COLLECTORS' REPORTS.

PART I.

1. RAINFALL AND HARVEST.

DISTRICT ROHTAK.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

There were no winter rains; the result was that the only rabi crop was on irrigated lands. The well lands of the Jhajjar Tahsil did not yield good crops of barley and wheat owing to so many being brackish. The result is peculiar without rain: the seed germinates, and the crop, after growing a foot or so, withers entirely. With rain, however, barley grown on brackish wells gives often a better crop than that grown on sweet wells.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

For several years past it is the general complaint that the canal has ruined the *sailáb*, and the result of the past seasons makes the complaint seem very reasonable. It is clear that the riverain cultivation has materially decreased owing to reduced floods, and though it may be said that there has been no good flood in the river during this time to test the effect of the canal, it is clear that possibly, except at times of high flood, the volume of the river is materially reduced by the canal, and that, though the actual flood high water mark may not have been greatly affected by the canal, the amount of percolation is materially decreased by the reduced volume of water in the river.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rainfall from October to December was trifling and was quite insufficient for rabi ploughings and sowings.

The rainfall of December, however, though insufficient, benefited the crops for the time, but the continued scarcity and insufficiency of rain during the two subsequent months, January and February, damaged the rabi.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

The feature of the year worth noting is the failure of the winter rains.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(C. L. DUNDAS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The record of the year has been one of gradually accumulating disaster. In July 1898 after a very good rabi harvest there was good rainfall, indeed exceptional in the Chenáb circle. August, however, failed. September showed one or two isolated storms on the Jhelum, but it was already clear that the kharíf crops would be a comparative failure owing to drought. Except in the Sun valley this proved to be the case,—and what was worse, December and January were rainless. The Bár and Thal became wildernesses, the cattle being driven to the Jhelum and Chenáb. The rain that fell in February was confined to the Salt Range. During the whole cold weather, Midh, Shahpur and Núrpur received less than an inch of rain. Mitha Tiwána none. As sowings were already contracted, matters became worse—especially as regards fodder: and the rabi harvest was such as to render considerable suspensions necessary.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The drought and damage of the year have been continued into the present year and have resulted in a famine, or will so result if no rain falls soon.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN J. G. CROSTHWAITE, *Settlement Officer*).

This severe drought was naturally accompanied by a short supply of *kálá páni* or perennial stream water from the hills, as well as by a complete failure of the torrent water or spates from the hills (*nuzka páni*). A great part of the district depends on this latter for its irrigation. Its failure and that of the *kálá páni* invariably means desolation throughout the Dáman country, and the great majority of the villages temporarily deserted.

2. CALAMITIES.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

In this year (1898-99) the agricultural condition of the district exactly corresponded with that of 1895-96.

As the prices of food stuff were not high and zamíndárs had some fodder for their cattle, and for their own use a little provision from the produce of the previous year, they managed to keep their souls and bodies together. They were, however, compelled to sell off a large portion of their live-stock in the local cattle fairs for want of sufficient fodder, and cattle must have been slaughtered in large numbers by the flesh-consuming classes for their food, but there is no reliable information available to form an estimate of the losses in this way.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

At the beginning of August 1898 reports were received from most parts of the Delhi and Sonepat Tahsils that locusts had laid eggs. Orders were immediately issued for the destruction of the eggs, and officers were deputed to see this done.

All fallow ground in which eggs had been deposited was ploughed up, and when eggs had been deposited in the crops, the owners were warned to use every endeavour to dig them out.

To encourage destruction the District Board offered rewards for all eggs brought to *thánás* and it is estimated that about 100 maunds of eggs were actually destroyed.

The value of this policy of destruction was realised about a fortnight after the deposit of the eggs, as when orders had been complied with comparatively few young locusts appeared.

In the hill tracts and in villages where the people had been apathetic swarms of young locusts in due course appeared.

Organised measures were again instituted: each village was made responsible within its boundaries and all other work was suspended until the insects were got rid of. The district was reported free by the beginning of October.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(F. W. JOHNSTON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The chief calamity of the season was again the bubonic plague, which has not yet been extinguished. The prevalence of the disease was slight compared to the preceding year, and every arrangement was made to facilitate cultivation, still in a Tahsil like Nawashahr, where the villages are close together, and it is common to find a man cultivating land in several villages, the cordon restrictions must cause considerable annoyance to the

cultivator himself, while the wells which are set apart for hospitals, segregation camps and the like being closed to the public generally must of necessity result in some inconvenience.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

On 17th July 1898 locusts made their appearance and advanced from village to village through all three Tahsils up to 22nd August 1898. 205 villages were invaded by locusts in immense numbers, while their young were found in 30 villages.

These latter were collected and destroyed upon waste land or fallow fields, or were headed into ditches dug expressly and there burnt, whilst the phalanxes of mature insects were scared away.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(A. J. W. KITCHIN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

During the rabi the gram crops on canal-irrigated land in the Sutlej Tahsils were almost a complete failure. Caterpillars got into the crops and very little was harvested. It was found necessary to remit the canal-advantage revenue on such crops. The yield of all crops was small, this being partly due to excessive cold and wind.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

I doubt whether the rule that *kharába* is allowed for in calculating water-rate, but not in calculating canal-advantage revenue, is a wise one. It is one of the complications of the existing assessment.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(DIWAN TEK CHAND, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

A severe hailstorm swept over the district which destroyed crops in 137 villages distributed as follows:—

Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Kharián	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Phália	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
				Total	...	...	137

The width of the storm zone was more than 4 miles at its entrance into the district, and though it diminished to a mile near Dinga it again expanded and was quite 5 miles in the centre. The average width was not less than 3½ miles, while the total length of the storm line was 40 miles.

3. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CULTIVATION.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Takávi advances have, however, been taken by most zamíndárs during the current year to dig out *kacha* wells, and the results will show by the next year how far such irrigation can help the people in a season of drought.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN R. M. LOWIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The large increase in the Kaithal Tahsil is obviously due to extension of irrigation in that Tahsil. In the Thánesar Tahsil it is due to a large area which used to be water-logged owing to floods from hill streams or inundation of the Jumna having become fit for cultivation owing to absence of these causes this year.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(H. J. MAYNARD, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Kálka and Kurári villages, which formerly formed part of the Kasauli Sub-division of the Simla district, were transferred to Umballa in the year under report.

Total cultivated area of the district was 757,772 acres in 1897-98 and 760,689 acres in 1898-99. The increase of 2,917 acres was due to transfer of cultivated area of Kálka and Kurári, and to the breaking up of *banjar* and unculturable land.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

As compared with last year's figures, there is an increase of 3 per cent. in well and a decrease of 2 per cent. in canal areas, but the *sailábi* and *báráni* areas have fallen by 6 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively.

The falling-off in canal irrigated areas comes from the *jangal* tract alone.

There the first watering before sowing (*rauni*) was in many cases given to land which owing to the deficiency of water-supply eventually bore no crop at all.

In cases such as this, in which the agriculturist loses not only his labour and time but also his seed, the water-rates should be entirely remitted. Whilst engaged in checking the *girdawari* work and inspecting the crops last rabi in this part of the district, I was struck by the fact that owing to the great deficiency of rains during the last five or six years zamíndárs had adopted the objectionable expedient of sowing their fields watered by the canal both in the rabi and the kharíf with the result that the land was unduly enfeebled and the second crops grown thereon sickly and stunted.

This is not only an impolitic procedure but is also unfair to Government, which based the *jama* on the hypothesis that the land was *ekfasli*.

To check this undesirable cause of husbandry I would suggest that *dofasli* land in the *jangal* be watered, in the case of the second crop, at severely penal rates.

The failure of rain explains the increase under well-irrigation; in addition to the fact that existing wells were worked at full pressure, the construction of 186 new wells during the year helped to swell the figures.

(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

This probably applies only to the rabi crop. The people trust to getting the winter rains, and put in as large an area as the supply of water will admit. When the rains fail and the canals run low, the people certainly suffer. I have heard complaints mostly in Ferozepore that remission is not made in cases of failure of crop. The Collector can however see that paragraph 28, Corrigenda No. 202, Circular No. 31, is carried out, and he may bring to notice cases where remission has not been granted by the canal officers. There is no appeal from the orders of the Canal Officers in the case of the Sirhind Canal, but any representation made would certainly receive every consideration. The people are to some extent to blame, as they attempt too much, but both they and the Canal Officers naturally hope for good winter rains, and we can hardly blame them for sowing a larger area than in the end can be fully watered. But it is fair that if the crop is a complete failure, the canal dues should be remitted.

To take two crops off canal-irrigated land will certainly cause deterioration, and the crops will both be poor, unless there is high cultivation and heavy manuring. Prohibition or rather stoppage of irrigation in the rabi is better than high water-rates. This subject is under consideration in connection with the rise of the water-level in the tract near Jagráon.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(E. D. MACLAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

The canals almost all began late and dried up early. The Sidhnai was the worst of all, not beginning to flow till the 9th of July.

These disappointing failures of the Sidhnai have, I believe, induced the Canal Department to consider whether it would be possible in bad years to close the Bári Doáb Canal

for a fortnight or so in September, and in view of the great losses occasioned both to the cultivators and to Government by the early closing of the Sidhnai, the matter seems to merit serious consideration.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The Chiniot Tahsil is worse off. The *sailáb* has greatly contracted especially in the Halkiwah circle, where owing to the diminution of floods the old distinguishing feature of the villages included in this circle, the Halkiwah Canal has almost ceased to exist. I am now preparing a proposal to put this whole circle under fluctuating assessment as was done in the cases of two villages at settlement. The eastern riverain villages have got land on the canal and little apprehension as regards them need exist. The upland villages in this Tahsil are all under fixed assessment, and in former days used to make a good thing out of the *kásht báráni* on the *kirána bár*. This source of income has now almost entirely ceased: the villages are in a bad way, and I have had to recommend suspensions in a large number in the present kharif.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The area under current fallow is larger than in 1894-95 and 1897-98, but it is less than half of the alarming totals of 1895-96 and 1896-97.

The following table gives the area under current fallow during the past five years :—

1894-95	67,085
1895-96	142,947
1896-97	148,553
1897-98	61,809
1898-99	75,231

The percentage of crops harvested to the area upon which they were grown is 120·8 as compared with 123·0 of the previous year. The general tendency is towards increase of cultivation, as the agricultural population is daily increasing and the people are not only extending their cultivation but also emigrating to the Bar.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division*).

I am glad to see that the area irrigated from "other sources" in Pasrúr was double that of the previous year. This shows that the *band* irrigation was well looked after.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

It is clear that the Jhelum district has suffered a great deal, and that if the present drought develope into famine its sufferings will be great indeed, as yet the drought has not been so severe as to call for the opening of relief works, but this, owing to past and present drought and probable depletion of stocks, may soon be necessary.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(A. H. GUNTER, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

There are now signs however of a tendency even in Isa Khel to increase the rabi harvests at the expense of the kharíf, the Isa Khel Thal zamíndárs having taken largely to the sowing of gram in imitation of their neighbours the Marwáts.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN J. G. CROSTHWAITE, *Settlement Officer*).

The area irrigated by canal water is confined to Tánk, Kuláchi and Dehra. The canal serving the last Tahsíl was made after settlement. The statement below shows the heavy fall in the area so irrigated :—

	Dehra.	Tánk	Kuláchi.
Nahri area at settlement in acres	...	58,529	25,124
Average of 10 years 1888-89 to 1897-98	1,661	54,957	18,300
1898-99	321	30,122	11,314
Difference between settlement area and 1898-99 ...	+321	—28,407 48%	—13,810 55%
Ditto average of 10 years and 1898-99...	—1,340 80%	—24,835 45%	—6,986 38%

This rapid and continuous contraction is alarming. It is impossible to discuss the question here. It will be dealt with fully in the Assessment Reports. The chief reason is that the trans-Frontier tribes, including the Shiránís and Wazírís have taken seriously to agriculture. The inevitable consequence of their breaking up land in the *kaches* and of their constantly increasing use of water inside the hills is that the supply available in our territory has diminished. I believe the loss of water to be fully 40 per cent. of the supply available at the time of last settlement.

4. CROPS AND PRODUCE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

During the year under report only 19 per cent. of the total cultivated area was cropped and 81 per cent. failed or bore no crops.

This is exactly what was the state of agriculture in the famine year of 1895-96, and it also corresponds very nearly with the results of the severe famine year of 1896-97.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The area under sugarcane on the other hand nearly doubled, tracts reserved for indigo having been used to a good extent for sugarcane. A fall in the market value of indigo would account for this rather than insufficiency of water.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The principal feature of the kharif crop was the successful maize crop, and of the rabi the failure of the gram crop. The maize crop was not only a large crop in area, but was also good in quality and yield and was well gathered in. The stocks of maize with the zamíndárs were only gradually disposed of, and in a large measure accounted for the fact that prices did not rise till August 1899 when the prospects of another failure of the rains caused prices to rise and the stocks still left were disposed of to advantage or retained for food. The gram crop was even worse than in 1896. It is a *bárání* crop, and this result was partly due to the failure of the winter rains and the cold nights of January, but also largely to the ravages of caterpillars. The barley and rape seed crops also suffered from the same causes. On the whole the gram crop was the worst on record.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(A. J. W. KITCHEN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

In the kharíf harvest the decrease under cotton cultivation is very remarkable, the reason of course being that the canals began to run too late for cotton sowings. *Til* alone shows an increase over the previous year. This is natural, a failure in the cotton sowings naturally leading to increased *til* sowings.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The outturn of *bhúsa* was, on the whole, much below the average or either bad throughout the district. It was consumed during the year under report, so that there were no stocks of the same with the zamíndárs at the close of the year.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

So that at present we have a very bad kharíf succeeding a poor kharíf and a very bad rabi, resulting in a fodder famine. And in addition the prospects of the next rabi are so far very poor.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The striking feature in the autumn crop is the great increase as compared with the preceding year under pulses. The figures are—

Crop.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
Másh	48,570	59,555	+10,985
Moth	22,220	33,269	+11,049

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARINDAR NATH, M.A., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The season was unfavourable for cotton, and it is to be noted that of the area under sugarcane returned as cropped a portion had to be used as fodder though not to any large extent. The *moth* and *múng* crops have failed altogether.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

In the kharíf the failure or rather shrinkage under *bájra* (the principal crop) *jowár* and cotton, which was equal to 100 per cent., as compared with the previous year must have inflicted serious material loss on the district. It is curious to note that there was little decrease in the area under rice, a crop needing plenty of water, though the area involved either last year or this was not great.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN J. G. CROSTHWAITE, *Settlement Officer*).

Prices were low in some and normal in other Tahsíls. The excellent crop of *til* in the preceding kharíf enabled the zamíndárs to pay their revenue without disposing of their rabi produce. Prices do not usually rise until the *baniás* have succeeded in getting control of the market and of the actual grain itself. As prices did not rise subsequently as had been expected, the zamíndárs had to sell later in a stock market and this kept prices down longer.

5. CATTLE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Bullocks and cows have been reduced from 536,598 to 215,931 or are now 40 per cent. less than they were 10 years ago. This decrease no doubt is an abnormal one, but it would have been far greater, had the stock not been replenished in 1896-97 by means of *takávi* advances made to the agriculturists on a very large scale both by Government loans as well as by gifts from charitable fund.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(Captain R. M. LOWIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

As scarcity of fodder prevailed in Hissár and other neighbouring districts the agriculturists of the district have availed themselves of the opportunity of increasing their live-stock by making cheap purchases. There is an increase in almost all kinds of live-stock except in horses and ponies, and male buffaloes. The falling-off under these two heads is in the former case attributed to Tírah campaign, and in the latter case of the sale of male buffaloes to the Punjabi traders, as in that tract male buffaloes are used for drawing water and as pack animal.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(F. YEWDALL, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Had the census in this district been taken between the 15th and 20th April, the figures would have more nearly represented the actual number of agricultural stock in this district, as in February almost all the Kulu cattle are in Mandi and Suket, and a very large proportion of the cattle in the Kángra proper villages situated on or near the main range have also left their homes and gone into either the southern parts of the district or the Native States or Hoshiárpur.

(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I agree with the Deputy Commissioner that a cattle census taken in the month of February in the Kángra district does not give a correct view of the number or distribution of cattle, especially of sheep and goats. In some respects the number must be too large; for many Chamba sheep winter in the forests of Núrpur, Kángra, Goler; and so Kángra sheep go into Kahlur, Mandi and Suket. The one is a set-off against the other, but it is very difficult to say how the total result has been affected. Too few sheep and goats have been shown for Kulu, as no foreign sheep and goats come into that Tahsil, and many go out. Probably also there are too many in the southern Tahsíl, *i.e.*, Hamírpur, and Dehra and Núrpur: and too few in Pálampur and Kángra.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(F. T. DIXON, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

In the year under report anthrax and foot and mouth disease were both prevalent. In 209 villages out of 2,100 in the district, outbreaks occurred. In Hoshiárpur Tahsil 44, in Dasúya 22, in Garhshankar 40, and Una 103 villages.

The Veterinary Staff attended to the cases as they occurred, and out of 3,677 animals infected, 448 died.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(J. R. ABBOTT, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The large increase in horses and ponies needs a word. The increase is quite noticeable in a tour in the colony taken after a year's interval.

Apart from the colony the district is almost denuded of cattle owing to the scarcity of fodder during the year. The upland and *kachhi* villages have lost heavily even in the riverain villages, owing to scarcity of *laí* and *sar* very little fodder was and is available, while *bhúsa* sold at rupee one a maund.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Two cattle fairs are held in the district each year, one in October (*dewáli*) and one in April (*baisákhi*).

The following table shows the number of cattle attending, and sold at, these fairs for the last five years :—

Name of fair.	Year.	Number of cattle which attended.	Number sold.
Dewáli	1894 ...	49,358	47,327
	1895 ...	55,108	54,187
	1896 ...	76,226	72,404
	1897 ...	56,448	54,437
	1898 ...	62,166	58,487
Baisákhi	1895 ...	77,408	74,607
	1896 ...	84,244	78,832
	1897 ...	70,618	79,755
	1898 ...	63,528	64,519
	1899 ...	95,451	62,563

The above figures show that these fairs maintain their popularity. In some cases the number of cattle shown as sold exceeds the number shown as attending, the reason being that cattle often change hands more than once at the fair, and each change is recorded as a sale.

Sellers and dealers attend these fairs from distant parts as well as from inside the district, and to seek the real causes of variations in the above figures would be too complicated a matter for this report. Generally it may be said that when fodder is scarce many cattle are brought for sale, but this does not necessarily mean an unusually large number of sales though it does mean low prices for animals except milch cattle.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(C. L. DUNDAS, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

This year has been particularly disastrous for cattle. Utter failure of opportune rains brought about a fodder famine which grew very intense towards the end of the year; grass being nearly non-existent and *bhúsa* selling at one maund per rupee. People were forced to take their cattle to river sides and other irrigated places.

(*Remarks by* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The increase in live-stock revealed by the last census is enormous. The vast increase in the numbers of camels shows how much the numbers must have been before under-estimated, more especially considering the demands lately made by the Transport Department on the district.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(T. MILLAR, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

As mules are more profitable than ponies, mule-breeding is on the increase in the district, while pony-breeding is not much attended to.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. B. RAWLINSON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The people are now beginning to realise how much they benefit by having their cows served by good Hissár bulls, and the District Board have recently increased their stock of these animals.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The increase under the heads horses, ponies and mules is due to the fact that during the disturbances of 1897-98 a large number of these animals were brought into the district. Towards the close of the operations many of these were sold by auction in the district, and have now been included in the enumeration.

The decrease under the head of ploughs, *viz.*, 1·4 per cent. in Tahsil Kohát is slight, but that in Tahsil Hangu is very marked, and is attributable to the fact that some tenants belonging to independent territory, who before the frontier disturbances used to cultivate land there, subsequently left for their homes and have not returned.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

The increase in camels is particularly satisfactory, as of recent years there has been a decrease in the number of camels in the Dera Gházi Khan district.

6. PRICES.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The prices are given below :—

	From October to December 1898.	*From June to 30th September* 1899.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, per maund ...	... 2 8 0	... 2 8 0
Barley, „ ...	... 1 10 0	... 2 0 0
Jowár, „ ...	... 1 13 0	... 2 3 0
Bájra, „ ...	... 2 0 0	... 2 5 0
Maize, „ ...	... 1 8 0	... 1 12 0
Gram, „ ...	... 2 0 0	... 2 4 0

They compare most favourably with the prices prevailing in 1896-1897 and are but very little above those of 1897-98. The reasons are: (1) the large import on the Southern Punjab Railway ; (2) the facilities given to traders for import, and sale to outside villages, by the Rohtak *mundi* which is outside the octroi limits of the Rohtak Municipality. The *mundi* was started by Captain Beadon, my predecessor, who laid the foundation stone two days before handing over charge to me. Since then a large and flourishing *mundi* has been built by the traders, principally of the town of Rohtak and Beri. It is situated close to the Railway, and is managed by a sub-committee of its own, of which, however, the Deputy Commissioner is the controlling authority. The Municipality have nothing whatever to do with it, and the sub-committee of traders are interfered with as little as possible. The result is a great success, both to traders, trade and the district.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rabi crop of 1898 was a very bountiful one, and, as already noted, there was a good maize crop in the following kharíf. It happened, therefore, that notwithstanding the poor rabi crop this year, there were large stocks of grain in the district, and prices remained very steady until August 1899 when the failure of the monsoon caused an immediate rise in prices of staple foods. As usual the grain gamblers speculated on the rise. Prices varied from hour to hour; a cloudy day at once depressed the market; and it frequently happened that the retail prices in the town were lower than the wholesale prices fixed by the brokers for large deals. This uncertainty has had a bad effect on the trade of the town.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The outturn of *bhúsa* during the year under report was bad, hence the usual fall in price did not take place in May and June, so that the prices remained stationary from March to July 1899. By that time stocks began to be exhausted because in the absence of grass, owing to the failure of monsoon rains, the cattle were generally fed on *bhúsa*. This caused a sudden rise in the price in August, and a still higher rise in September.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The only stress as regards prices that hurts the better sort of cultivation in this district, I suspect, is when fodder is dear, and even then the cost is not so much the difficulty as the fact that at times there is no fodder to be had for any money.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The reason for the general fall in prices is due to the fact that they had ruled high during the late north-west frontier disturbances, which came to a close in the beginning of 1898 (*i.e.*, March 1898), after which the prices began to fall gradually. As a rule, when the demand increases, the prices rise quickly and fall slowly. Moreover, most of the baggage animals of the district were under employment with the Commissariat Department, and were discharged during the early part of the year under report, and this has facilitated the transport of articles from all parts of the district to the head-quarters where these prices are recorded.

7. PATWARIS AND KANUNGOS.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(F. YEWDALL, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The Patwáris' school was opened here on the 15th April 1899, and was closed on the 12th September. Only candidates who had passed the Middle School were accepted in the school.

(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

This is very satisfactory, especially in a district classed as backward in education.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

There is not a sufficient check over the copies of record supplied by patwáris, such copies are accepted by the Courts as certified copies of public records and given all the presumption of truth which attaches to an annual record, but it occasionally happens that

patwári adds remarks of his own which do not occur in the original. The subject is one which deserves attention.

The following table shows the number of patwáris summoned to give evidence in the Courts and the number of times they had to attend :—

Tahsil.	Number of patwáris summoned.	Number of times they appeared in the Courts.
Ferozepore	42	225
Muktsar	42	160
Zíra	16	16
Fázilka	47	245
Moga	63	139
Total	210	785

This is also a matter which requires attention. It appears that the Courts do not understand how to use the copies of patwáris papers, and have to summon the patwáris as well to explain them.

(Remarks by ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division).*

There certainly is a tendency for patwáris to add remarks of their own, and Civil Courts are too ready to accept the patwáris remarks as true.

No doubt Civil Courts cannot use with any advantage the records put in, but I am afraid that some Munsifs cannot even examine a patwári, for they have not sufficient knowledge of the records and the rules for their preparation.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(Remarks by J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division).*

In the Government review of last year's report the fact that few appointments as Naib-Tahsildars are given to kánúngos was remarked on. The difficulty is that kánúngos who have shown their fitness to be accepted as candidates are probably men well over 30. It takes 9 or 10 years after acceptance as a Naib-Tahsildar candidate (in this division at least) before a man gets permanent appointment as Naib-Tahsildar, and another 10 or 12 years to reach a Tahsildarship. Promoted kánúngos therefore must mostly end their career as Naib-Tahsildars. I am not sure that in accepting young men as candidates under rule 147 (1) (*a*) a condition should not usually be made with the candidate that he shall accept a permanent field kánúngoship if offered to him. I have one man on my list of candidates at present who was accepted in 1889, and who has no permanent and pensionable appointment of any kind.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(Remarks by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division).*

The patwári and kánúngo staff are said to have done well during the year, no doubt many of them had a good deal of extra work to do in connection with the preparation of returns relating to suspended revenue. The small number of fines inflicted is, I fear, no proof that the staff worked well.

The experience of all Settlement Officers is that fines have very often to be imposed if efficient work is demanded : of course *per contra* rewards should also be given for good work, and I hope the proposal now before the Government to allow Collectors to award such up to a fixed limit will be sanctioned.

8. RECORDS OF RIGHTS.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

Pandit Nand Lál has done very good work in the remeasurement of villages and also Munshi Anwár-ul-Haq, Naib-Tahsildar.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(T. MILLAR, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The re-measurements of the Agror valley were completed during the year, and the records of right have been revised.

9. ANNUAL RECORDS.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(H. J. MAYNARD, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The abolition of the abbreviated *jamabandís* has generally lightened the work of patwáris and kánúngos. But it has actually increased the duties of patwárís in the *girdáwari* months, when they not only inspect crops and enter *khasra girdáwari*, but also enter all changes found in their diaries. This work can be made easy if the period fixed for *girdáwari* be somewhat extended. The present dates are :—

For kharíf from 1st to 31st October, for rabi from 1st to 31st March. This period is not at all sufficient for all the work a patwári has to do.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

The mutations attested during this and two preceding years are shown below :—

1893-94	12,822
1894-95	14,386
1895-96	31,309
1896-97	38,077
1897-98	30,314
1898-99	40,769

The large increase is nearly due to the settlement operations, and does not to any great extent indicate a real increase in the number of transfers. Mutation work is generally well done, comparatively few mistakes being now found at my periodical inspections.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent*).

Mr. Talbot, Settlement Officer, has taken great trouble to have mutation orders passed with accuracy and expedition.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

There has been a large increase in the number of mutations attested during the year under report as compared with the preceding years. This was due to the preparation of detailed *jamabandis* for the whole district preparatory to the commencement of the settlement.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN J. G. CROSTHWAITE, *Settlement Officer*).

The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer was also sent here in July. Under his close supervision the detailed *jamabandis* were carefully prepared. All the annual records since last settlement were examined, with the result that thousands of mutations were found necessary both by comparison with settlement records and the subsequent comparison of the annual records. Many cases were detected in which the patwáris had of their own accord entered unattested cases in the annual records. The attestations during this and last year are nearly double of those in any previous year.

The pending mutations written up by the patwáris but unattested have risen from 4,617 to 11,496. Though much attention has been given to the mutation work, there are large areas especially in the Kacha. During the inundation of the Indus the inhabitants of the Kacha leave their villages for the Dáman. As soon as the floods subside in periods of scarcity of rainfall, such as the present, the Dáman folk migrate to the Kacha with their herds. In either case owing to the absence of the *assámis* and the difficulty of collecting them work is greatly delayed or completely stopped. I hope to get the mutations cleared off shortly. I am issuing stringent orders on the subject.

6. PARTITIONS.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The largest number of partitions was in the Jhang Tahsil. The probability of canal cultivation appears to lead to a desire for partition in villages likely to be affected.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN J. G. CROSTHWAITE, *Settlement Collector*).

During this year 2,232 old *khátás* were parcelled into 4,195 new ones as against the "morcellement" of 1,588 into 3,424 last year. The area partitioned in the present year was 52,767 acres as against 40,806 last year. The large increase is due mainly to settlement operations. The increase next year will be more striking, as the Gandapur partition of some 20 old estates on 36,000 shares will be completed. Out of the large area partitioned only 15,717 acres were partitioned by order of the Courts. The remainder was privately partitioned. Of these private partitions a large number are old ones, and were brought to light during the attestation of *khataunis* and the preparation of the detailed *jamabandis*. Many are due to the influence of Khan Bahádur Ghulám Ahmad Khan, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, being used constantly to bring about friendly agreements. Every case so amicably settled means a saving of time and money to the zamíndárs, and lessens the ill feeling which so constantly follows litigation in a village.

11. TRANSFERS OF LAND.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Cultivators had not the opportunity to effect further mortgages, as higher offers for land already under mortgage were not obtainable with unfavourable harvests and prospects. Sales were therefore resorted to, and this explains the increase of 1,264 in the area sold during the year as compared with the figures of the year preceding.

The parties acquiring land in the Gurgáon, Rewári and Palwal tahsils are for the most part cultivators, as they generally effect transaction amoug themselves.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN R. M. LOWIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The bad harvest and the late famine have taught the *baniás* a lesson that purchase of land is not so good a speculation as interest earned on ready money.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(W. J. MAYNARD, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The following are the figures for some previous years as compared with 1898-99 :—

	Total area.	Cultivated area.
1885-86 (settlement)	46,331	43,106
1895-96	116,247	105,365
1898-99	123,654	111,073

This shows that the total area now under mortgage is three times as much as it was at time of settlement, and it is 10 per cent. of the total area of the district. I strongly suspect that the figures are wrong, but the point cannot be investigated before the date for the submission of the report.

In this district it is of no use to make a distinction between old and new agriculturists as a large majority of the *bania* proprietors who have held these rights since long before the regular settlement are included in the old agriculturists.

Last year, which followed two years of scarcity, sales of land were very considerable and the price realized per acre was high owing to keen competition between various creditors of the poor zamíndár. But this year competition has not been so strong, and some people say that this decline in price is also to a certain extent due to the fact that the people have got the news that Government has under consideration a law to check alienation of land. Rumour has magnified the project into one for the cancellation of existing mortgages and sales, and has thus given the *coup de grâce* to the already moribund credit of the zamíndár.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LEROSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

It was suggested by me in a former report that a document affecting land—or, for the matter of that, any document—should not be considered to have been executed unless the executant admitted the contents of the deed before a Registrar or other officer appointed to act as a notary, in other words, that the presence of a notary should be an essential to all execution of documents.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(Remarks by ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division)*.

There is no sufficient reason to suppose that the value of agricultural land has deteriorated. The effect of the Alienation Bill, though only a Bill and not an Act, will be rapid. Perhaps more rapid at this time because the provisions are not known nor understood, and of course money-lenders are already imagining all sorts of things. Still I doubt if the decrease in transfers and the slight fall in prices be ascribed to this cause. The decrease in transfers is probably the result of better times after the famine, and the fall in prices is perhaps due to the poorer land being transferred or unirrigated land. It is hardly possible to make the registration of all documents compulsory, but I would have all documents connected with the transfer of immovable property registered whatever its value might be.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The decrease in transfers of all kinds, except the sales of occupancy holdings, of which there was a slight increase, is, I believe, partly due to the effect of Chief Court rulings regarding the power of collaterals and the sons of the transferers to restrain transfers except for the clearest necessity, and also to the fact that prices of food were low and fairly constant during the greater part of the year.

In the Moga, Mukhtsar and Fázilka tahsíls the mortgages are generally in favour of zamíndárs. It is a common practice for a Jat who takes service in the army to mortgage his land to a relative. In this way he preserves his title and secures his land from encroachment during his absence, and his friends in the meantime have the benefits of it.

(*Remarks by* ALEXANDER ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

These rulings have no doubt had some effect in stopping transfers. Even though I believe that on the whole the cases in which collaterals have finally succeeded have been few.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

It is interesting to note that the average price of *cultivated* land sold in 1897-98 was Rs. 145 per acre or 132 times the land revenue assessment. The corresponding figures for 1898-99 are Rs. 70 per acre, or 116 times the land revenue. Of course the price shown in deeds may be exaggerated, but the figures indicate the brightness of the existing assessment. For mortgages the figures are :—

1897-98 Rs. 84 per cultivated acre, or 57 times the land revenue.

1898-99 Rs. 95 per cultivated acre, or 79 times the land revenue.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The most important transfers are compared in the following table :—

Transfers.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cases.	Area.	Cases.	Area.	Cases.	Area.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	Acres.
Mortgages with possession	9,666	20,960	9,144	19,414	8,648	19,420
Redemption of mortgages	4,886	11,447	7,193	16,012	8,486	19,851
Sales	1,206	3,574	990	2,648	875	2,352

The decrease in the number of mortgages and of sales, and the increase in the number of redemptions, is satisfactory.

There is, however, no decrease this year in the area of land mortgaged. There are two reasons for these satisfactory results :—

1. High prices.

2. People of the district who mortgaged their land and migrated to the Bár are now in prosperous condition, and are redeeming their lands.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

These figures are very satisfactory, and show what a few prosperous years might do for a district like Amritsar. But it would have been interesting if the Deputy Commissioner had given us for *each tahsil* the total area under mortgage in each year since settlement. The figures for Ajnála are, I know, unsatisfactory, as I recently examined them when on tour there. But probably the figures for the two prosperous tahsils are less so, though it is not always in depressed tracts that we have most mortgages.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

It has seemed to me that to some extent alienation was in this district being promoted by the action of the Civil Courts more than in some districts, where the district officer has more to say to the proceedings of the subordinate judiciary than in Gurdáspur, and attention was invited to the working of the law governing the imprisonment of debtors

by the late Financial Commissioner on a recent visit to the district with results that rather tend to confirm the suspicion that money-lenders and legal practitioners use civil decrees in this district rather freely as a means for getting hold of land by execution process.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

I believe one reason for the increase of mortgages is the difficulty decree-holders experience in executing decrees for money due against agriculturists.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The returns for the year show a decided reduction in the number of mortgages and sales which is accounted for by the increased prosperity owing to better harvests. This is satisfactory so far as it goes. But it has to be remembered that Siálkot stands in the unenviable position of having a larger proportion of its cultivated area mortgaged than any other district in the Province. The district is one of the small holdings, and the fact that the majority of the mortgages were for small areas does not, I fear, point to the conclusion that owners were content to mortgage only small parts of their holdings.

It is said that the contemplated Alienation Bill is having the effect of reduced transfers, a not undesirable result.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

It would seem therefore that Gujrát is annually assuming a greater and greater load of debt which in course of time, especially in bad seasons, will result in a great change of ownership from the original landlords to strangers. Here if anywhere the intervention of the new law now under comtemplation seems to be called for.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

Sales and mortgages were much less than in the previous year, that is, area sold 15 per cent. and area mortgaged 19 per cent. less. The area redeemed was also less, but it is an encouraging sign that the redemptions were much more than in the years 1895-96 and 1896-97. These are signs of returning prosperity, but it is to be feared that they will not be continued in the present year when the rainfall has again been deficient.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The increase in sales is undoubtedly due to land speculation on the near approach of the Jhelum canal. The purchasers are money-lenders, pleaders of Bhera and Government officials. The prices given for waste land have averaged about Rs. 20 an acre, but higher prices have been entered in the deeds of sale. These sales have led to a crop of pre-emption cases many of which are being compromised by the pre-emptors accepting payment to withdraw their claims.

It is very unfortunate that so much of the land which is to be irrigated has left the hands of the hereditary proprietors.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. B. RAWLINSON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

This increase in transfers is principally under transfers by inheritance, mortgage and sale. The increase under the two latter heads was mainly in the Peshâwar Tahsil. I attribute it to extravagant habits induced by proximity to a large city and cantonments

with their *bazaars*, to heavy gambling in and around the city, and to an innate love for litigation which is encouraged by the swarm of legal practitioners residing in the city.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN J. G. CROSTHWAITE, *Settlement Officer*).

The effects of the drought are shown by an increase in the area transferred by order of the Courts, though the value of the mortgage fell slightly.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The following are the figures of the two years relating to transfers to new agriculturists :—

	No. of transfers to new agriculturists	Cultivated area, mortgaged acres.	Cultivated area sold.
1897-98	140	1,450	57
1898-99	66	165	162

The above figures which relate to cases attested during the years specified irrespective of the time of occurence would be most reassuring were it not for the fact that in this district the term 'old agriculturists' includes many professional Hindu money-lenders. The first regular settlement of the district was completed so recently as the year 1874, so that with reference to the rule on page 129, Land Revenue Rules, ownership of land, dating back 25 years, excludes the proprietor from the definition of new agriculturists.

12. OTHER MATTERS.

DISTRICT KARNAL.

(CAPTAIN R. M. LOWIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

A branch line of the Southern Punjab Railway from Nirwána to Kaithal was opened during the year to connect Kaithal traffic with Delhi and Karáchi.

In this connection a *mandi* is being established at Kaithal on the model of that at Abohar in the Ferozepore district, the District Board making an advance for the purchase of land and preparation of site.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(H. J. MAYNARD, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Bind-pula grass was planted in 7 villages in Tahsil Naraingarh in September and October 1898, and the Tahsildar reports that the plants are in a flourishing condition.

There can be no doubt that the planting of these shrubs is very useful in checking the destructive courses of hill-torrents, but it is a pity the zamíndárs themselves do not carry on the work.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The year has been an unfavourable one. The settlement during the past year was carried on by Mr. Talbot with his usual zeal and ability. Good progress was made, and where there has been any delay in final attestation this is largely due to the fact that many of the inhabitants have left their homes in these hard times. I make these remarks on the settlement as I was Settlement Commissioner during the year under report.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. B. RAWLINSON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The copying agency is daily gaining favour in this district, and very few covers sent by the V. P. P. system are refused.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

PART II.

FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING TRIBUTE).

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(DEWAN TEK CHAND, C. S.).

The first moiety of the kharíf instalment is payable on the 15th of December and the second on the 15th of February. Rabi instalment is due on one date, *viz.*, the 20th of June. Owing to a succession of bad harvests which necessitated suspensions of revenue in a large number of villages people have become very much demoralized and are very slow in making their payments. But as the Kharíf 1898 was a good harvest orders were issued by the Collector to the Tahsildars enjoining on them the necessity of firmly collecting the current demand and the result is that in the year under report collections were much more satisfactory than in many years past. The bulk of the kharíf instalment was collected by the end of March when only about Rs. 4,000 were left uncollected out of the recoverable balance. As for rabi only Rs. 71,000 was realized in June. On the 1st of July the Collector ordered lists of daily collections to go to him straight from the Tahsildars and he personally superintended the progress of collections. A few lambardárs who had collected money from the people but had not credited it into the Treasury in time were promptly punished. Zaildárs were sent for in batches and the necessity of prompt payment of the Government revenue was impressed on them. The result was that in the month of July the bulk of the demand (*viz.*, Rs. 2,84,000) was gathered in.

There is no doubt that collections have not been as punctual as one would wish them to be, but great improvement is observable in the year under report, and if firmness is continued to be shown for a few more harvests so as to convince the people that the officers are just as watchful of the interests of Government in good years as of those of the people in bad years, the revenue ought to pour in automatically. The real difficulty, however, lies in the fact that in many villages lambardárs seem to have lost all influence over their khewatdárs and stand in need of official support to realize the Government demand.

(*Remarks by* LIEUT.-COL. J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The Collector's policy as shown in the report seems to have been firm and wise. The people must be made to feel that in good years they must pay their dues with punctuality and in full.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON).

Great care was taken in the preparation of suspension statements and differentiation made, as far as possible, between rich and poor revenue payers. But when the suspensions are general, as they always must be in times of scarcity and general failure of rains over the large *báráni* tracts of this district, the amount of clerical labour this system entails is enormous. It is also very unpopular in the large Jat villages of this district. I speak from experience. Often when on tour the zamíndárs would come and ask me not to make

any difference between them. They would say—"suspend so much, a fixed proportion of the revenue demand, but don't collect from some and let off others." So great was the feeling that men, who could not afford to pay, begged me to allow them to pay rather than what was their idea of being stigmatized by not collecting from them, whilst men of equal social *status* paid up. The Jats are most independent, and resent one member of the community being put up above the others; and with all due deference, I do not think the system is at all suitable for this district. Unless the failure is very large in area the revenue is so light in the *bárání* villages that there is no need for suspensions and when there is need, then the labour, as I have already said, is enormous and the system most unpopular.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(H. J. MAYNARD, Esquire, C.S.).

The question of differential treatment of rich and poor agriculturists was given due consideration, but it was found that this principle could not safely be applied to this district. The reasons for this opinion were fully set forth in my predecessor's unanswered references made in letters No. $\frac{25}{124}$, dated 28th January 1897, No. $\frac{249}{1253}$, dated 2nd November 1897, and No. $\frac{293}{1668}$ R., dated 3rd December 1898, submitted to the Commissioner of the Division. The first and the most important objection is that *khatewár* suspensions would make the intricate *jágír* accounts even more confused and complicated than they are at present. The majority of the estates in this district pay combined *khalsa* and *jágír* revenue without any defined proportions and a large number of villages are wholly *jágír*. A large portion of the *jágír* revenue is collected and distributed officially and the accounts of these collections and distributions are kept by specially trained *jágír* moharrirs. If we suspend the whole or one-half or some other simple fraction of the land revenue as recommended by Mr. Kensington, the Settlement Officer, there is no difficulty in suspending the same portion of the *jágír* and *makruka* money. This would not, however, be possible if suspensions were given *khatewár*. Another very important objection is that the intervals between the end of *girdáwári* and the dates fixed for the collection of the revenue are so short that it is impossible to investigate the circumstances of the individual landowners in all villages in which suspensions are required. Ordinarily suspensions are given when crops fail for want of rain and then the number of villages affected is usually considerable. To make a *khatewár* inquiry in all such villages would be a task which could not be finished within the period at the disposal of the Collector.

The last objection is that in this district we cannot follow a fixed definition of rich and of poor agriculturists. In other districts all mahájans who have been classed as "New Agriculturists" may be regarded as rich, while others may mostly be taken as poor. But in Umballa a large number of mahájans who acquired proprietary rights long before the regular settlement are classed as "Old Agriculturists" and in fact many of them live wholly by agriculture. So it is, I am afraid, almost impossible to make a correct distinction between rich and poor agriculturists, unless we go into the circumstances of every individual landowner.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, Esquire, C.S.).

I am afraid that as a matter of fact too much was collected and the result is that some have been disgusted with the system of suspensions and are now unwilling to accept any.

The orders about differential treatment of rich and poor revenue payers in the matter of suspension and remission of revenue have been observed as far as possible, and in the rabi the suspensions were made in the holding. The system is not satisfactory. It is practically impossible, with the district staff available, to prevent the patwári deciding what holdings are to benefit and to leave power of this kind in the hands of the patwári means of course that he makes money out of it.

Again it is practically impossible to supervise the preparation of the *báchh* if suspensions are on a large scale. It seems better and is certainly simpler to suspend a certain proportion of the revenue for all alike, and only exclude a few holdings in occasional villages where the owners are really well to do or where there are owners who have bought land as a speculation. I fear that, as a rule, tenants derive little benefit from suspensions and remissions. The rent of tenants-at-will cannot be suspended or remitted as they frequently migrate. Occupancy tenants who pay rent in cash do sometimes get relief, but usually only by instituting a suit.

(*Remarks by J.* M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

The whole subject of our policy as regards suspensions and remissions wants reconsideration. The rule that suspensions shall always be given in the first instance and only converted into remissions some years later when continued bad harvests make recovery hopeless is admirably suited for *bárání* tracts like the Mogá Tahsil of Ferozepore and large parts of the Delhi Division. It is not well suited to well irrigated tracts, if the holdings are small, or to tracts in which the cultivation on the wells cannot be kept up if the rains fail. As an instance of the latter take the Sharakpur Tahsil of Lahore. Practical harm might not result if our revenue staff could be trusted to recover wisely, but that is a lesson which it has still to learn. A proper use of the new *pargana* books should do much to improve matters in this respect.

Form C. in Revenue Circular 31 is most unsatisfactory. A form is wanted which will show clearly the incidence of the demand of the current harvest plus the arrears proposed to be collected on the area of matured crops. The form should also show the result of the previous two or three harvests. Generally the people should be given one good harvest to recover their own losses before Government attempts to recover its arrears. I have promised them that in connection with the suspensions now being given. There is no suitable form for proposing remission of revenue already under suspension. Special forms are being used this kharíf in this Division in place of the forms prescribed in Revenue Circular 31 for proposing suspensions. I have sent the Financial Commissioner a copy of these forms.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

I am not a keen adviser of the differential system if it is carried at all far. To discriminate between holdings, suspending a different fraction in different holdings in the same estate, seems to me most undesirable. Much more is to be said for cutting out altogether the holdings of well-to-do landowners and mortgagees who have other resources beside the land or who have large landed property and can pay easily. That is being done in this Division in the present kharíf. If the Alienation Bill becomes law and the money-lender can only get a mortgage in the form of a farm for 15 years, the money-lending mortgagee should be treated exactly like any other land-holder.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(DEWAN TEK CHAND, C. S.)

This year witnessed the regular overhauling of the suspension and remission accounts of this district. It was long supposed that the suspension and remission matters had been handled very badly in the Gujrát district, and the chief complaints were—

(1). That suspensions were not granted in time.

(2). That proposals for collections were made in a haphazard fashion.

(3). That the weak villages had not been closely inspected before remissions were proposed for them.

(4). That no systematic accounts were kept to show at a glance what was the state of suspended balance in each village.

In short, it was believed that the revenue management of the district as disclosed by the correspondence on the suspension and remission matters was, to quote the Commissioner's words, "most muddle-headed." To remedy these defects the Hon'ble Mr. Fanshawe wrote his memorable letter of the 19th January 1899, in which he issued exhaustive instructions for the preparation of detailed accounts. Mr. Drummond threw himself into the subject with his characteristic zeal, and the whole Revenue establishment of the district from the Collector down to the patwári worked very laboriously to put the suspension accounts in order.

It would be out of place here to note all the stages of this immense work or to try to condense the bulky literature that has accumulated in the District office on the subject. The chief object was to prepare statements not only village by village but also holding by holding, showing the amounts of suspensions, collections and balances, and to bring them up to date. Materials for these had to be collected from the rent-rolls, *khataunís*, *tauzis* and the like, and in cases of doubt or discrepancy the defaulting landowners had to be personally interviewed. These statements were prepared harvest by harvest, beginning

with Rabi 1896 (which was the first harvest in which suspensions were granted) and ending with Kharíf 1898. On the basis of these statements a *mauzawár* "Comprehensive" Statement was prepared for the whole district, giving a full detail of the suspension accounts for all the six harvests, and this was despatched to the Commissioner's office on the 24th July 1899 to replace all the papers relating to the suspension and collection of accounts that had previously issued from this office from Rabi 1896 to Kharíf 1898. The statement was drawn up in a form closely resembling the Form C prescribed in Revenue Circular No. 31 and was called Form C-II. A specimen of this form is attached to this report, and the actual figures of one village (Mughli) are also incorporated in it. Altogether 583 villages were similarly treated. The figure work was immense, but it was well performed by the Revenue Accountants.

The result is that we now possess a complete and correct account of the suspended revenue, relating to the past scarcity, in a compact and convenient form (*viz.*, Comprehensive Statements) which is beyond suspicion. Each khewatdár has been given a *parcha* showing what his liabilities are, and all chances of peculation and embezzlement have been reduced to a minimum.

But the most difficult work of the year under report has been to determine what portion of the suspended balance was to be collected with the kharíf instalment of 1898 and the rabi instalment of 1899. The year was no doubt a prosperous one on the whole. But the district had just emerged from a succession of bad harvests, which had crippled its resources, and it was fully realized that a great deal of circumspection was necessary in formulating proposals for collections. Efforts were therefore made to depend more on individual inspections of the estates encumbered with suspensions than on mere general instructions such as collection of 4 annas in the rupee on average, 8 annas in the rupee on good, and rupee per rupee on very superior crops. Most of this inspection work was done by the Revenue Assistant (Lála Paira Rám), who after visiting each affected village during the *girdáwari* season of Rabi, 1899, recorded a very valuable note on its agricultural and economic condition, summarizing the vital statistics of the last three quinquennial periods. Tahsildars also put up detailed notes in the vernacular. With this material before him the Collector passed orders of collection on each individual village separately. But underlying this differential treatment of each village there were some broad principles which were kept in view in ordering collections last year, especially in Rabi 1899, and which may be summed up thus :—

1. An easily workable fraction of the outstanding balance, *e.g.*, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$, was ordered to be collected. This facilitated the preparation of *báchh* papers by the patwáris. To order the collection of a lump sum, *e.g.*, Rs. 61 out of Rs. 161, looks very neat on paper, as it leaves a round balance of Rs. 100, but the patwári has to assess each khewatdár to $\frac{61}{161}$ths of his liabilities.

2. Amounts ordered to be collected were fixed with reference to the incidence of the demand of the harvest on the cropped area; and the total incidence of the current demand and collections was not allowed to exceed 150 per cent. of the settlement rate.

3. In the case of mortgagees, especially those who are capitalists and have other resources at their command, the amount of collections was based rather on their own condition than on that of their crops.

4. In notoriously criminal villages collections were made with a firm hand.

5. In villages for which remission proposals were formulated in the spring of 1898, but on which no orders have yet been passed, generally speaking no collections were ordered for fear of confusing the accounts, although some of these villages raised good crops in Rabi 1899.

Altogether Rs. 28,174 were collected in Kharíf 1898 and Rs. 28,194 in Rabi 1899. The following table summarizes all the collections that have been made hitherto and shows the outstanding balance :—

Detail.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Originally suspended	70,628	2,06,726	44,846	1,042	3,23,242
Collected up to Rabi 1898, inclusive ...	5,750	3,205	...	...	8,955
Collected in the year under report (1898-99)	14,585	37,170	4,613	...	56,368
Balance uncollected at the end of 1898-99	50,293	1,66,351	40,233	1,042	2,57,919 including assigned revenue.

SYSTEMS OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

There are only 31 villages in the Sirsa Tahsil irrigated by the Ghaggar Inundation Canals.

The system of fluctuating assessment is appreciated by the people generally, but it is unprofitable to Government in certain tracts where the land is in the possession of non-resident Sukhlambars, who neither cultivate it themselves, nor take the trouble to have the same cultivated by tenants. Thus a large amount of good culturable land is left uncultivated every year, while Government under the fluctuating rules cannot claim any revenue for such lands.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(A. J. W. KITCHIN, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

Villages in the Rávi Bet have been given the option of taking fluctuating assessment. It appears likely that they will avail themselves of the choice to an extent that was not suspected even by the officers who proposed the change. Hardly any villages in the Rávi Tahsils are able to pay any fixed assessment. This is due rather to the proximity of the Chenáb Canal than to any inherent quality in the tract itself. A large part of the tract will always have to be under fluctuating assessment, but after agricultural conditions have settled down to their normal state, it is probable that the greater part of the Rávi Tahsils could be brought under fixed assessment.

At the suggestion of the Settlement Officer it was ordered that all *sailáb* lands in the Sutlej Tahsils which received no watering from a well assessed to fixed revenue should pay fluctuating assessment whether within or without well areas. The Financial Commissioner sanctioned the proposal with apparently some misgiving, thinking that in practice it would be impossible to distinguish *chahi-sailáb* and *sailáb* land. As a matter of fact there is no difficulty whatever. There is a tendency which will probably increase to give, when possible, a well watering to *sailáb* land, whether needed or not, in order to escape the revenue. There is nothing objectionable in this. It is in fact a common practice for zamíndárs to give useless water to pure canal lands in order to reduce the rate of *batai*, which is generally higher on canal well lands than on pure canal lands.

ALLUVION AND DILUVION.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(F. T. DIXON, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

New di-alluvion rules for this district were prepared during the current year and have been submitted for sanction. Though not yet sanctioned, the new rules were acted on in making the alluvion and diluvion assessments for the year 1898-99. Subject to the revised rules being sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 1,203 on account of alluvion is to be collected as fluctuating revenue, Rs. 45 on account of diluvion is to be remitted and a net increase of Rs. 1,158 to be added to the fixed land revenue roll for 1898-99.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C. I. E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

These rules are pending with me. They present some difficulties not merely in regard to the rates, which are in my opinion high; but the system of making small water-cuts from the river raises considerable doubt as to how the assessment should be made. The land is not irrigated by the direct flow of the river. *Kuhls* or channels are made, and but for these channels the greater part of the land would not be irrigated. These channels are small inundation canals made and maintained by the people, and there are difficult questions as to how land hitherto irrigated should be assessed when for some reason or other the channel has become useless.

In some cases the people are to blame: in some cases the river bed has so changed that the channel cannot be utilized except at great expense. I am inclined to think that the rules must be remodelled, and must provide for these inundation canals much in the same way as is done for the Shah Nahr in Hoshiárpur, and the canals in Ferozepore, that is, a fixed land revenue to be paid and a fluctuating rate on the area irrigated. I regret that I have not yet had time to dispose of this matter.

LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(F. W. JOHNSTON, Esquire, C. S.).

The amount of assigned land revenue of the year was Rs. 1,08,364 against Rs. 89,673 of the previous year, an increase of Rs. 18,691. This increase is more nominal than real, it being due to the inclusion this year of *zaildári* and *sáfed poshi* allowances in statements XXV and XXV A. Such allowances were not shown under assigned revenue in statements of previous years.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. Le ROSSIGNOL, Esquire, C. S.).

Muáfis granted for the up-keep of religious institutions, which were originally made in favour of more than one person, were formerly mutated in favour of the numerous heirs of deceased muáfidárs with the result that the *muáfis* became subdivided to an absurd extent and the money spent for other than the original purpose of the grant. I have now abandoned this procedure and mutation in such cases is ordered in the name of the head or chief priest (Mutwálli or Mumtazim) of the institution.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* Lieut.-Col. J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The general revision of *muáfis* is an important part of the settlement operations. It is to be hoped that the registers will now be brought quite up to date.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, Esquire, C. S.).

Certain Border service remissions, *maufis, ináms*, &c., aggregating Rs. 446-3-0 per annum were confiscated during the year under Sections 28 and 29 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation in the villages of Monduni Darsomand, Kohi and Balyamin for failure to render assistance to the authorities in the detection of crime and capture of offenders.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE BY GOVERNMENT.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(Captain M. W. DOUGLAS).

There is always a certain amount of reluctance to pay after years in which suspensions have been freely granted and people hold out hoping for leniency. In the Delhi Tahsil there is an established tendency to delay payments, and measures will have to be gradually taken to enforce punctual collections.

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE MR. H. C. FANSHAWE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This will all be seen to in due course. At present we have to be gentle in all collections.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR THE COLLECTION OF OTHER REVENUE BY GOVERNMENT.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON).

The increase in coercive processes for the collection of canal revenue this year is worthy of note. The reason is that none of the Tahsil authorities paid any attention to these collections until the three months allowed to the lambardárs for collecting had expired. The result was that by that time whatever crop the zamindár had has been swallowed up by his creditor, who afterwards refused to help him in paying the Government demand. There was also the mistaken idea that no steps could be taken for recovering until the three months had expired.

SURVEY AND BOUNDARY DEMARCATION.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

Three boundary disputes of long standing between this district and Native States were disposed of during the year to the entire satisfaction of all parties. This is especially satisfactory as Native States display the greatest disinclination to consider at all matters of this kind, and even when they do consider them, generally make no progress towards a final settlement.

As noted elsewhere, a common base line has been drawn throughout the Bet lands of the district. One side of a square has been marked in every village with masonry pillars and the alluvial tract in one-fourth of the Bet villages of Tahsils Jagraon and Ludhiána have been totally re-measured on the square system on the common base line. This common base line and re-measurement will prove of immense value and will facilitate work in years to come.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

This has not been done without considerable feeling on the part of the people, who complain that it is not fair to start a new settlement at this time. There is a tendency to keep the people too long on the spot under the excuse that they are required to point out boundaries, &c. However careful we may be, there will always be complaints, but I am not sure that extensive re-measurement operations should be undertaken without any strong reasons, and if undertaken, the expense should not be thrown on the people.

REVENUE RECORD-ROOMS.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN R. M. LOWIS).

This year the Financial Commissioner has only sanctioned two muharrirs and a record-lifter from Record Fund and they are employed in weeding time-expired records. The work done is scrutinized by means of weekly statements. Mr. Gibson, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of Record Office, and has bestowed particular attention to this branch of his work, with the result that with much smaller

establishment this year he had been able to have the same amount of work done as was reported last year, *viz.* :—

Number of files.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Revenue.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Judicial.
Destroyed	12,942	17,379	3,762	16,538
Arranged	11,096	6,172	21,830	10,795
Entered in abstracts	6,302	6,387	9,445	7,781
	30,340	29,938	35,037	35,124
Total	60,278		60,151	

(*Remarks by the* HON'BLE MR. H. C. FANSHAWE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

Just so. All additional establishment in *all* branches always needs most careful supervision, else Government gets no greater outturn of work through its existence.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

Applications through the Copying agency come from all parts of the district, and it is a very pregnant fact that no less than 598 such applications come from Ludhiána City itself, so that it is manifest that the advantages the agency confers on the people are obvious and well appreciated.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

My idea is that even if the district head-quarters are transferred to Lyallpur, it will be necessary to keep the Revenue Officer at Jhang and that the records of rights should in any case remain here and that the general district records referring to the three old tahsils should remain at Jhang until it is finally decided that Jhang will not be again a district head-quarters: to transfer these records to Lyallpur while there is still a possibility of Jhang being a head-quarters would be to run needless risks and to incur possibly needless expenditure while the existence of a record office at a sub-division is not, I believe, altogether anomalous.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, ESQUIRE, C. S.)

Copying Agency.—This system is being tried here since January last. Up to now it has made little progress and I doubt if it will be successful here. All appellate courts being here, the parties of the case prefer to file appeals as soon as copies are given. The promptness in supplying copies is also responsible for the small success of the system.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.*

The copying agency appears to be growing in popularity. This agency will be of use now for the conveyance of orders in accordance with Financial Commissioner's Circular Letter No. 6809, dated 9th November 1899.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(A. H. GUNTER, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

The copying agency system has so far proved a failure in this district, but it offers such advantages to a certain class of the people that it should, I think, be given a further trial. The people of Bannu are naturally slow to grasp new methods; they think little of a journey and will take a great deal of trouble to save themselves an extra anna or two, so poor are they. Post-offices are few and far between and postal deliveries in out-villages slow. They cannot get legal advice except in Bannu itself, and these reasons will probably always bring large numbers to Bannu for their copies even when they know that they have an alternative. But I do not think this is properly understood yet and a further trial might well be given to the copying agency system for the sake of the minority who will find it useful.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

During this period the monthly bundles of files of English correspondence (Miscellaneous and Commissioner's) which were in existence in the office since 1850 were examined and the important files were sorted out and made flat fold; the time-expired Revenue Statements, &c., detailed in Correction Slip No. 279 to Revenue Circular No. 42 were destroyed; the *Gazettes of India* not required in the District Office were destroyed in accordance with the instructions contained in Correction Slip No. 732 to Revenue Circular No. 43; the books of class 4 mentioned in Revenue Circular No. 43 were disposed of according to the rules, and the spare copies of volumes of the Financial Commissioner's Circulars were returned to the Financial Commissioner's Office; the Library has been re-arranged and maps in office entered in a register; in short, the English Office has been cleared of a lot of rubbish with which it was choked, as since annexation no record had ever been destroyed before.

PROCESS-SERVING ESTABLISHMENT.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(F. W. JOHNSTON, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

The men who serve these processes are Apprentice Tahsil chaprásís who are employed temporarily and paid according to the number of days they are engaged on the work at the rate of Rs. 5 a month. I do not think the system is a good one. These men are hangers on in Tahsils and some sort of work and remuneration has to be found for them, and obviously the days they are employed in serving processes are in excess of actual requirements.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I think that tahsil chaprásís might be employed in serving these processes. The present system is objectionable in many ways.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

The amount of work shown as accomplished by the extra peons is most inadequate and the Tahsildars' explanations that besides serving processes they aided in the collection of arrears of revenue are, though undoubtedly true, most unsatisfactory. These men are entertained for the express purpose of process-serving and the Tahsildars have no authority to employ them otherwise.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I think it is time that the service of these processes and the fees realized should form the subject of enquiry and orders. The men employed as extra peons are generally the hangers-on of the Tahsil. I would rather see the processes served through Tahsil chaprássis over whom we have some hold.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

The resort to coercive processes in Mooltan is on an unusually large scale, and I believe this is a normal feature of the district administration. On page 54 of Mr. Roe's Settlement Report will be found a statement of coercive processes used between 1863-64 and 1877-78, but the Settlement Officer does not appear to have thought that there had been any real difficulty in collection. The loose constitution of the estates, the absence in many cases of any strong tribal bond, and the way in which well holdings are scattered over the large areas included in single estates accounts for a good deal. Add to this that in bad seasons a good many of the revenue payers migrate, and that the existing revenue arrangements are probably not sufficiently elastic, having regard to the nature of the cultivation.

OTHER MATTERS UNDER THE LAND REVENUE ACT.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN R. M. LOWIS).

The method of remitting revenue by means of postal money order is taken advantage of to a considerable extent. 13.50 per cent. of the *khálsa* revenue was credited through the Post-office. The attached statement will show that up to Rs. 300 the agriculturists found it convenient and economical to resort to this system.

Statement showing Government Revenue remitted by Money Order during the year 1898-99.

TAHSIL.	Year.	Total demand.	Total amount of land revenue collected.	Portion remitted by money orders.	Percentage of revenue remitted by money order to the total collections.	Number of villages.	DETAIL OF MONEY ORDERS.						
							1 to 50 rupees.	51 to 100.	101 to 150.	151 to 200.	Above 200 and below 300.	Above 300.	Total.
Karnál	1898-99	1,59,492	1,59,110	8,272	5·20	137	76	37	17	3	3	1	137
Thánesar	,,	1,67,932	1,67,532	39,794	23·75	519	117	132	100	49	68	53	519
Pánipat	,,	2,74,444	2,74,361	147	0·05	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Kaithal	Kharíf 1898.	2,05,477	1,88,284	58,380	31·01	358	125	120	147	52	46	17	507
Total ...	...	8,07,345	7,89,287	1,06,593	13·50	1,016	319	289	265	104	117	71	1,165

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(F. W. JOHNSTON, Esquire, C. S.).

The system is not increasing in popularity in this district. The Tahsil headquarters are fairly central, and lambardárs as a rule prefer paying the money themselves into the tahsil. It is questionable whether they are mulcted more in Post offices or in tahsils.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, Esquire, C. I. E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The money order mode of payment is not popular; it is too expensive. The lambardars are getting too sharp now to pay moharrirs at tahsils; the custom of giving a *douceur* to the Wasil Baki Navís is certainly much less common now than it used to be.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, Esquire, C. S.).

Rupees 92,679 were remitted by money order during the year. This amount compared with the total amount collected is not large. It appears that where large sums of money are to be remitted to the Treasury the zamíndár prefers to take it in cash and so avoid the money order commission. The extension of Post offices in the colony is proceeding but slowly, and there are some areas at present very inadequately provided. Under the money order rules the amount remitted cannot be refused. Cases, however, occurred during the year in which forms had been supplied by Postmasters to persons other than lambardárs. This again is contrary to the rules, and in such cases, I think, acceptance should be refused. The irregularity was pointed out to the Postal Department, who have, I believe, taken the necessary action to prevent its recurrence.

This is perhaps a suitable place for me to point out that in many respects the present settlement is in need of revision. I have elsewhere noted the present unsatisfactory condition of such fluctuating well villages as have got canal water. The *Halkiwah* circle has completely lost its previous special characteristic and the old assessments are in nearly all cases now comparatively excessive. After twenty years, what with old wells falling out of cultivation and new ones being sunk, the internal *báchh* is in many cases very unjust. It may be said that the Land Revenue Act permits of a new *báchh* being made, but very frequently the *Wajib-ul-arz* records that this is not to be done and in all cases the opinion of the majority is against it. The reduction in *sailáb* which I reluctantly believe to be permanent has made the old fixed permanent assessments in *sailáb* villages unfair; whereas desertion of tenants throughout the district has thrown out of cultivation many wells in upland villages which have fixed assessments. It is undoubtedly the case that owners have deliberately let their wells fall out of work in order to take up cultivation in villages on the Chenáb Canal, either as grantees or as tenants. It is further true that a great deal of the revenue of the old district has been paid from crops on the canal. Whether it is right to refuse to suspend revenue as long as the owners can do this or no—this is at present being done, and in any case it is most difficult to tell whether the owners' well has gone out of cultivation with his consent or against his will.

This is of course a most unfavourable opportunity for a settlement. However, with the commencement of the Jhelum Canal a fresh era of trouble will commence on the west bank of the river, though of course to nothing like the extent which has prevailed on the east. Good times will no doubt eventually come when increase of population in the colony begins to push back cultivators into the lowland villages, but meantime a re-adjustment of the demand is required in the Hithár and in the non-canal irrigated Bár and in my opinion no time should be lost in carrying it out.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, Esquire, C. S.).

The system of paying land revenue by money orders is growing in popularity day by day. In the year under report Rs. 1,82,637 were received by money orders as against Rs. 1,56,451 during last year. It was, however, found that in some cases the land revenue was remitted by share-holders direct by money orders, and this raises difficulties in the adjustment of accounts, because in some cases amounts were received above and in some below the actual demand. The Postmaster-General's attention was drawn to Note I to Part I of the rule for issue and payment of land revenue money orders, whereby remittances by money orders are to be accepted from lambardárs only.

The lambardárs of Lahore tahsil, who prefer to pay Government demand personally, are, under the present system of payment of land revenue, &c., put to much inconvenience, having to attend in succession the tahsil, the Sadr Treasury and the Bank of Bengal. They cannot possibly go through all the present formalities in one day. Sometimes it takes them two or three days before they can relieve themselves of the money which they have to keep in a strange place at great risk of being robbed. As a partial remedy, I have submitted a proposal to allow the lambardárs to go straight to the Bank from the tahsil. I think, I have shown in my letter on the subject that no useful purpose is served by these men coming to the Sadr Treasury.

When, some months ago, the lambardárs complained to me about ill-treatment by the Bank officials, they earnestly requested that, as in other tahsils, they might be allowed to pay money in the tahsil. This request could not be granted as it would necessitate the entertainment of separate establishment by Government. The medium course I have proposed to adopt would cost little and would remove some of the inconveniences.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. LEIGH, C. I. E.).

The system of paying land revenue by money orders has been widely made known in the district, but experience shows that the revenue-payers do not adopt the system generally. Apparently the disadvantages of the old system under which village headmen themselves bring the revenue to the tahsils are not so serious as to induce them to pay the commission chargeable on money orders except in comparatively rare cases.

(*Remarks by* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The objection to pay the commission on the part of the lambardárs is natural if their payments are many, as they would probably have to defray it out of their own pockets unless the village *malba* defrayed it. But if payments are lump sum and few, I should think the commission charge would, if the distance were great, be but a fraction of their travelling expenses. The real objections probably are (1) it is an innovation, and (2) lambardárs often have business to do at tahsil head-quarters which is kept to be done when the revenue is taken. The ordinary agriculturist also has not much thought of the value of time.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(M. W. FENTON, Esquire, C. S.).

The following points affecting the working of Act XVII of1887, and the rules have been brought to notice:—

(1) Arbitration is not uncommonly resorted to in this district in partition cases, and it is usual to utilise the services of one person as arbitrator. It is not clear that Chapter X of the Act admits of the appointment of one and the same person as sole arbitrator. Section 128 (1) seems to require the Revenue Officer to call for the appointment of at least one arbitrator by each party. When the Act is next amended, I think, it would be well to provide for the appointment of sole arbitrators with the consent of the parties. The arrangement, it may be noted, is more economical than that of appointing several arbitrators.

(2). Section 19 *et seq.* of the Land Revenue Act provides a procedure for securing the attendance of witnesses. This procedure does not include a power of arrest such as is given by Section 174 of the Civil Procedure Code, and I do not think that the provisions of Section 174 of the Civil Procedure Code can be held to apply to the proceedings of Revenue Officers, seeing that in the matter of procuring the attendance of witnesses, the Land Revenue Act, Chapter II, by providing a special procedure, excludes the operation of the Civil Procedure Code. As it is undoubtedly desirable that a Revenue Officer no less than a Revenue Court or Civil Court should be empowered to enforce the attendance of witnesses who absent themselves through contumacy or without sufficient cause, I think that Chapter II of the Act requires the addition of a provision corresponding to Section 174 of the Civil Procedure Code.

(3). It seems to be an omission in Land Revenue Rule, No. 113, that a' kánúngo, though he may be fined, suspended or dismissed for misconduct, cannot be reduced to a lower post.

EJECTMENT.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(DEWAN TEK CHAND, C. S.).

As regards ejectments the following tendencies are observable in this district:—

1. The mortgagors generally cultivate their mortgaged lands under the mortgagees, who try their best to evict them whether the character of the year is bad or good.

2. The landlords, especially the mortgagees, are anxious to secure fixed rent in grain (say a *pand* per *bigha*) from non-occupancy tenants, instead of the customary share of produce, which is generally half. If they do not succeed in this, they try to evict the tenants.

3. In good years, and especially those years when the monsoon rains commence well, more applications are received for ejectments than at other times. In bad years tenants are in great requisition for well areas, and as a rule are not ejected. On *bárání* lands too there is no necessity of evicting them.

TRANSFERS OF TENANT RIGHT.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT).

(F. T. DIXON, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

On the other hand, the number of notices issued by tenants to proprietors intimating their intention to sell or mortgage their tenant right has risen from 2 in 1896-97 and 3 in 1897-98 to 140 in 1898-99, and this increase shows that the practice is rising in popularity; the tenants regarding it as a safeguard against the suits by landlords for cancellation of tenant rights, when these transfers have not been brought to their notice.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C. I. E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The increase in notices of intention to sell and mortgage is entirely satisfactory, coupled as it is with a decrease in actual transfers. Landlords have thus an opportunity of acquiring the land in full proprietary right, and are saved the expense and worry of litigation.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT (No. VIII OF 1873).

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

It is worthy of notice that the present development of irrigation is no doubt an improvement, but I am afraid the increase in irrigation has resulted in a decrease in the average outturn, owing to the insufficiency of water-supply. It is a universal complaint

all over the district that in most cases sufficient water is supplied for the preliminary ploughings and sowings of the land; but that the supply for subsequent waterings is not sufficient.

As a rule canal-irrigation serves to supplement rainfall to ensure the crops from failure, but in this district the experience of latter years goes to show that there is no counting on the rains. Consequently, in my opinion, canal-irrigation should be specially regulated here, so that, if necessary, the crops may be matured entirely irrespective of any rains.

It will be seen from the crop table given under head 3 of the report that cotton crops have been speedily increasing. It is entirely due to the establishment of cotton factories in this district and the development of the cotton trade in consequence. The first factory was started at Hissár in November 1894, and within the space of five years their number has risen to 10.

Cotton cultivation in 1892-93 was 37 per cent., while it has advanced now to 50 per cent. within 7 years.

As cotton crops require a large quantity of water, I am inclined to think that this may be one of the chief causes of complaint *re* the short supply of water.

Leaving the special difficulties of a bad season out of the question, there is another flaw in the system of the canal collections, which in all seasons obstructs the speedy realization of this revenue.

The defect, I mean, relates to the dates fixed for the distribution of *khataunís*, and the concession of three months' grace allowed to lambardárs, which is very generally misunderstood. The lambardárs appear to think, in many cases, that no processes can issue until that period has expired and make no efforts to get in the dues until the time is running out and their fees are in danger. Under Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 53 the kharíf *khataunís* are received in the Collector's Office by the 15th December at latest. The kharíf produce is housed by zamíndárs in November or December and thus it is apparent that simple agriculturists are given an unnecessary latitude to utilize their kharif outturn for other purposes in preference to paying the Government revenue, and under this arrangement it is an open secret the agriculturists pay revenue for kharíf from the produce of the succeeding rabi. If the rabi fails or is damaged the zámíndár is in a fix, and delay in payment of the dues inevitably takes place. Similarly with the rabi harvest. It is reaped and housed in April and May, while the *khataunís* reach the Collector's Office by the 15th May at the latest, then the three months' grace under the rule expires at the end of August, or at a time when the rabi produce has been used up and kharíf crops are not harvested.

I am inclined to think that some earlier dates should be fixed for the submission of *khataunís* to the Collector, that the rule regarding the three months' grace should be abolished, as it stands at present, and the payment of fees left to the discretion of the Collector or some other system adopted which would not be open to such misapprehension by the lambardárs and zamíndárs.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS.).

We, moreover, look to a supply of canal water for the flushing of the drains and the scarcity of water prevents this source being properly utilised.

(*Remarks by* THE HON'BLE MR. H. C. FANSHAWE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This should all be separately reported to the Canal Department, as I have already noted on some other reference, after going into the whole question of over-irrigation of late years and previously, damage to gardens, etc.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

The real reason, however, for these large outstandings is that remissions are not duly and liberally given by the Canal Department.

I would instance the case of the *jangal* tract, where, in Rabi 1899, many fields which were sown after the first watering, never subsequently, owing to the deficient

supply in the canal, were able to obtain water; their crops failed entirely, but having sown a crop after the first watering, they were obliged to pay a considerable water-rate. In such cases as this, no water-rate at all should be charged.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C. I. E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I have remarked on this elsewhere. Complaints are made on the subject; but it is not easy to establish facts. Still, I think, it would be better to take up specific cases. On the other hand, if the Deputy Commissoner shows any inclination to enquire, he will be flooded with petitions. I am sending copies of these remarks (under heads 3 and 33) to the Superintending Engineer.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

The decrease, therefore, in Sirhind Canal irrigation in the year under report is 73,918 acres, which is due to the inability of the canal to supply a sufficient quantity of water owing to the lowness of the river.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

Projects for extensions of the canal are under discussion, and I would wish to urge the importance of extending the irrigation laterally down towards the two rivers rather than carrying it down further in the direction of Mooltan district. It is true that land has been given to the *Hitháris* in this district, but the system of distributing land among the zamíndárs of the district is highly unsatisfactory. Of course, it is convenient from a colonization point of view to have the grant given out by squares or half-squares, but the result undoubtedly is that certain favoured persons get more than they deserve and others equally deserving get nothing, as the amount of squares to be allotted is insufficient to go round. The dissatisfaction caused by the present system is considerable. I advocate a system by which a certain amount of land could be granted to the *khewatdárs* of a village which it was desired to remunerate, and that the land would be divided up among the *khewatdárs* very much on the lines of an ordinary partition.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

I propose to urge strongly that irrigation from the Chenáb Canal be extended throughout the Sharakpur Tahsil up to the Deg Nala.

I have ascertained from the Superintending Engineer of the Chenáb Canal that he is in a position to irrigate this part of the district, and it seems to me most desirable that this very bad tract should be saved from its present condition. Since the Rávi has practically ceased to give any *sailába*, part of the Sharakpur tahsil has been falling out of cultivation. It has also suffered from the proximity of the new colony, which has drained it of its tenants. The soil of the Rohi and Bár circles is generally good, as good, I believe, as the land which is being now colonised by the later extensions. It seems to me better to save this old tract than to break new land of inferior quality.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

There is some prospect of this being done. Future extensions of irrigation from the Chenáb Canal should rather be laterally into old estates in Sharakpur, Gugera and Montgomery than terminally into Shorkot. I trust this view will be accepted.

I think it is the case that as you go southward in the Sandal Bár in Jhang the land falls off in quality. One *rájbaha* has already been carried into land which is hardly worth irrigating, I understand.

With reference to clause 2 of paragraph 7 of Punjab Government Review of the last report, it is noted that the follcwing additions and reductions have been made in the rent roll on account of (*a*) Extensions and (*b*) Contractions of irrigation since settlement :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	2,212	...
1896-97	2,718	31
1897-98	1,168	46

After the close of the settlement this statement was for the first time submitted in the year 1895-96. The decrease is apparently due to changes in the means of irrigation.

The existing water-courses seem hardly sufficient to irrigate the areas they serve and no new ones seem to have been constructed. One hears great complaints that water is not enough to go round, and the complaints are somewhat justified, but of course the last few years have been years of poor rainfall when dependence on canal irrigation has been much above normal.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(W. CHEVIS, Esquire. C.S.).

The canals worked will during the year under report, but towards the close of the year, when the river was abnormally low, more water would have been welcome. I fancy that if an unlimited supply were available the zamíndárs would in some cases irrigate the land more than was good for it in the long run. I fully admit that the zamíndárs understand their business a great deal better than I do, but their judgment is often warped by a want of forethought. They sometimes in dry years object to drainage schemes on the ground that the swamp water is profitable to them, forgetting that in a normal year this very water causes much damage.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

My impression is that the growth of irrigation has not been properly controlled in the past. It would have been far better had we made up our minds from the first what meximum proportion of land we would irrigate per estate in different parts of the country. But when schemes are put forward for fresh extensions and the water is to be got by reducing existing irrigation in other estates we should scrutinize them carefully and usually resist a reduction of irrigation below the amount at which it stood when the last land revenue assessment was made.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(A. H. GUNTER, Esquire, C. S.).

I have considered several schemes for extending the present irrigation, but enquiries and visits to the spot showed the greater number of them to be impracticable. The main difficulty lies in the fact that the chief sources of supply have been exhausted The Kurram at one time of the year sends all the water which it brings into the Bannu canals, and when it gathers strength once more lower down from springs and spill water it is poisoned by a salty tributary, the Kashu. The Tochi river gives year by year more of its waters to the people of the Tochi valley and has less to bring down into Bannu. But it should be possible to bring more land under irrigation for the rabi crop at least and a plan is now being prepared for a canal to take off from the Lobra, Branch of the Gambila (as the Tochi is called lower down) and irrigate a portion of the Marwát Tahsil below Harámatalla, and there is some extra water in the Kochkot Canal which runs to waste and can be brought to bear on land which is now waterless. Neither of these schemes can be hurried through as the water rights are very complicated and require a close study, while any change in irrigation raises an astonishing clamour and creates acute heart-burnings in a people to whom it is nearly as painful to see their enemy gain in prosperity as it is for themselves to suffer adversity.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(M. W. FENTON, Esquire, C.S.).

The present condition of the canals of this district is not altogether satisfactory. The area irrigated four or five years ago was close on 200,000 acres. In the year under report it has dropped to 164,689 acres. In the current year (1899-1900), when every other canal system in the Province is showing an increase in irrigated area, the Indus Canals in this district will exhibit a further falling-off. The complaints which I hear from all sides and which induced my predecessor to make a formal representation on the subject to the Irrigation Department are not easily met; for the people will not accept the view that the falling-off is due to the condition of the river Indus. They point to the excellent working of the Manka Canal in the present year of low floods and urge that if a little trouble was taken and a little money spent in altering the heads of the canals, according to the conditions of the river, as it is said used to be done in Mr. Molloy's time, most of the canals would work as well as the Manka. I have not yet had time to investigate the charge that what is done now to secure the efficiency of the canals is less than in former times. It is perhaps unnecessary to do so, for in the correspondence ensuing upon Captain Thompson's representation, above referred to, it has been admitted by the Canal Department that money for the improvement of the canals of this district is not being given, and this policy is defended as justifiable in view of the possible destruction of the whole canal system of the district, which would result if the Indus were to break in at the threatened point, north of Dera Gházi Khan, and select a new channel for itself to the west of the canal-irrigated tract. This reason was accepted by the Financial Commissioner. It is very much to be hoped that some conclusion will soon be arrived at, as to whether any steps are to be taken to avert this calamity, and if not, as to whether the probability of its occurrence is so strong as to justify a continuance of the present policy of starving the canals.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT (No. 1 OF 1894).

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(Captain C. P. EGERTON).

The high compensation paid under head "Buildings" is due partly to a plot of land being taken up adjoining the city of Mooltan for construction of a new Normal School, and payment was awarded at the rate of Rs. 800 per acre as land is valuable in this neighbourhood. No lands were relinquished during the year under report.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMAND, Esquire, C.S.).

There are certain rather old and complicated cases of rendition pending, and some parcels seem to have been taken up by Public Works Department officers without waiting for due proceedings by the Collector.

This is partly due to the old practice of waiting for the Executive Engineer's formal requisition being still followed in this district, whereas the departmental officers evidently consider themselves as absolved from giving any notice that the land is actually to be taken up. Another novelty of late years is that the local Engineers make difficulties about sending a land plan with the draft notification of area required for public purposes. I have pointed out to one Executive Engineer that this reading is almost certainly opposed to the intention of the legislature, and he sent the plan on being asked to send it, as was formerly the course.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(Dewan TEK CHAND, C.S.).

With the growing acuteness of distress it was decided to undertake the excavation of the Jhelum Canal, as that work alone was of a magnitude which could give employment to the large number of labourers who had flocked to the famine camp. The central line of the alignment of the canal had been laid out already and although no notification

under Section 6 had yet been issued, arrangements were made to acquire a portion of the alignment area by private negotiation as suggested in Government letter No. 146, dated 17th November 1896. The actual work of excavation was commenced on 25th December 1896, although the notification for acquisition of this land was issued on 6th January 1897. The notification related to the five villages of Abla, Manghi, Khanana, Wara Chamian and Bhogowál. A second notification appeared on 2nd February 1897, for the acquisition of land in Munj, Gurba, Nawanlok, Nautheh, Garhi Lutf and Kalowáli. By a later notification, dated 17th February, land was acquired in Kalowáli, Mohabbatpur, Khuna, Bagga and part of Ahla. In March 1897 Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh was appointed Land Acquisition Officer to assess compensation for the land contained in the three notifications mentioned above. Owing to several causes, not the least important of which were the retirement of Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh on pension and his re-call to duty after a couple of months' absence, the compensation proceedings were unavoidably delayed, and it was not until the 6th and 7th April 1898 that that officer was able to make his awards. Strictly according to the law compensation should have been paid as soonas the awards were made, but this unfortunately was not done. Meanwhile Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh could not stay any longer and retired for good. On 16th July Mr. Pargiter, the Executive Engineer in charge of the 2nd Division of the Jhelum Canal, entered a vehement protest against the rates at which compensation was assessed by Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh. His successor Lála Paira Rám was requested to report on the objections raised by Mr. Pargiter, and as he reported that Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh's rates, though liberal, were not very unreasonable, compensation was paid on Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh's valuation on 7th September 1898. Altogether 633·7 acres were acquired for an aggregate sum of Rs. 57,527. Several other notifications appeared in the meanwhile for the acquisition of the remaining length of the canal in this district as well as for the extensive areas required for the head-works of the canal at Rasúl, and the Míng Rasúl Jail.

As doubts had been thrown on the suitability of Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh's rates in the previous transaction, it was considered advisable to sift the matter of rates thoroughly, and a special officer, Malik Moghal Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was selected for the purpose. But he unfortunately broke his leg soon after joining the district, and was relieved by Lála Kesho Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in April 1899. This officer had acted as Land Acquisition Officer before in the Gujránwála district and knew this part of the Revenue work well. Under the orders of the Hon'ble Mr. Fanshawe he was required to write a very detailed report on the value of various soils comprising the canal area. The compiling of this report took a very long time but the work was admirably done, for which Lála Kesho Dás received the commendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper. He made enquiries on the spot and went through every sale transaction of land available in the 14 villages where land remained to be acquired for the last 12 years, marking and giving reasons in each case whether the price alleged to have been paid was fair or *farzi*. His rates were thoroughly examined by the Collector and the Commissioner and are lower than those of Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh. It would be perhaps useful to compare the rates now proposed to be paid for the remaining portions of the Jhelum Canal with those on which Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh's award was based.

Class.	Proposed rates.	Rates paid in 1898.
Cháhi	75	95
Báráni	55	65
Banjar	25	60 and 50
Sailáb	40	...
Ghair Mumkin	25, 20 and 10	50 and 25

The Commissioner's sanction of the new rates was received after the close of the year under report, and it has not been possible yet to assess the value of the areas acquired at these rates. The chief difficulty has been that owing to another recent change in the alignment of the canal, a revised notification has been necessary and fresh papers will have to be prepared. The net result is that 633·7 acres of land for the main line of the Jhelum Canal were acquired at a cost of Rs. 57,527 in September 1898. This should have been noticed in the last year's report, but as it was overlooked then, it has been considered necessary to show the figures in the present report. No land has actually been paid for

this year. But the following lands have been gazetted for and are in the possession of Government :—

		Acres.
1.	Main line Jhelum Canal	781·36
2.	Múng Rasúl Jail	51·64
3.	Branch Railway to Jhelum Canal Head-works at Rasúl	37·15
4.	For Chenáb Canal Weir Protective Embankments ...	85·7
5.	Extension of Khárián Railway Station Yard	·12
	Total	955·97

It is hoped that compensation for these will be paid up before the end of December 1899, as all the papers are being rapidly pushed on.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The Collector should have explained why it was that whole land taken up permanently for canals cost Rs. 30 an acre, that so taken up for railways cost Rs. 70. The rate of compensation for temporary acquisition seems high, Rs. 45 an acre.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT (No. XIX OF 1883).

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(F. T. DIXON, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

The practice of obtaining loans—*takávi*—is not popular in this district, where in the Kandi and Rakar tracts the sinking of wells is impracticable and the remainder of the district is so much subject to *chos* action and that of rivers that the land is moist enough to do without irrigation. In the Sirwál tracts there are already sufficient wells.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I do not think this is the correct explanation, at least not entirely correct. The average rainfall is 36 or 37 inches, and is generally sufficient without irrigation. Moreover, the wells have, except in a few places, a poor supply of water—sufficient only for a few acres.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(W. A. LE ROSSIGNOL, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

Of the 7 rejected applications for a loan, 5 were rejected on ordinary grounds whilst two were not accepted, because the loan was needed not to construct wells, but to pay off a debt contracted for the construction of wells already completed. As it is no portion of our policy to enter into competition with money-lenders and the destination of the loans made under the Act is precisely defined, these applications were refused.

No advances for *kachcha* wells are needed in this district.

(*Remarks by* A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

But I know that advances have sometimes been made under such circumstances with the Commissioner's approval.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

Doubtless the Tahsildars for fear of increasing the pressure of work; which is already severe, do not show sufficient alacrity in entertaining applications for advances, or these would be still more numerous. I suppose that when the Land Alienation Bill comes into force, Government will have to take the place of the bania very much more largely, especially at first.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, C.S.).

I regret that I cannot find a note of a suggestion made, I believe, by Mr. Douie, that where an instalment under this Act may have to be suspended for calamity of season the instalment so suspended should be recovered not by driblets at succeeding terms but postponed until the last original instalment has been liquidated. In anticipation of such formal sanction as may be requisite, I have announced and inserted this condition in such grants as I have made in this district, and the concession has been much appreciated by substantial and intelligent cultivators.

An unfortunate error was committed, seemingly, in some cases in the Batála Tahsil by the applicants being told by a well-meaning Tahsildar that if they showed due progress in building the works, they would be sure to get the loan. Circumstances having intervened, the well was finished and the acting Tahsildar had been transferred before the money could be made available, and the well in one case has been made, before the advance could be disbursed; due steps are being taken to prevent such disappointment for the future.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The year's transactions were very small. It is a matter which should engage the attention of the Deputy Commissioner in years of prosperity. In bad years it would be very difficult to ensure the spending of advances on the objects for which they are given.

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT (No. XII OF 1884).

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(R. HUMPHREYS, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

In every case the landed property of the applicants was duly pledged and it is interesting to note that biswadars and lambardárs pledged their lands on behalf of their *kamíns* and artizans who had no property of their own. The total *takávi* thus paid collectively amounted to Rs. 1,78,366; excepting the famine year of 1896-97, *takávi* was never paid in the district on such a large scale. The following table will show the *takávi* by Tahsils paid in 1896-97 as compared with that paid in 1898-99 :—

TAHSIL.	Takávi paid in 1898-99.	TAKAVI PAID IN 1897-98.		TOTAL.
		From Government revenue.	From charitable Fund.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár	43,012	90,000	39,000	1,29,000
Hánsi	36,545	80,000	35,250	1,15,250
Bhiwáni	42,196	80,000	35,250	1,15,250
Fatehabad	38,584	1,30,000	66,000	1,96,000
Sirsa	18,029	1,20,000	59,000	1,79,000
Total	1,78,366	5,00,000	2,35,000	7,35,000

Out of the total amount of *takávi* distributed, the largest amount, or 56 per cent., was paid; and next to this, *i.e.*, 27 per cent., was paid for hiring bullocks; money for cattle was the smallest, *i.e.*, 17 per cent.

As the main object of paying the *takávi* was simply to help the agriculturists to till their land, this object has been best realized in giving preference to the requirements for seed and hire to that for cattle.

With a limited number of cattle in a village the cultivators can mutually arrange to till their lands by turn, for which only money for hire and seed is needed and this principle was kept in view. In the meantime sufficient money was advanced to the most needy and indigent cultivators who for want of a little money in time of utmost difficulty would have lost the chance of sowing their crops.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindí Division*).

A considerable increase is shown in the advances made for Agricultural Improvements and as Agriculturists Loans. In these matters much depend on the Collector. Where the head of a district takes an interest in the giving of advances, it is always possible to distribute a good deal of money to good purpose. The sudden spring from zero to Rs. 16,000 as agriculturists loans is due to the terrible ravages of the hailstorm described in Part I of the Deputy Commissioner's report.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshávar Division*).

The sums disbursed to individuals seem high compared with those advanced in the other districts of the Division during this season of scarcity.

I notice that the Deputy Commissioner says that all loans have been granted for purchase of bullocks.

Such advances should be made with caution, as money should not be given except at seasons when seed can profitably be sown and cattle bought in time for sowings and if fodder is available.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(L. W. KING, ESQUIRE, C. S.).

For the purchase of a pair of local bred bullocks Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 are advanced, but if Lohání bullocks are purchased, the amount is increased to Rs. 80 or Rs. 100; the average area of land that can be ploughed by a pair of bullocks being fixed at from 7 to 8 acres. As to seed-grain, the amount advanced is fixed according to the quantity of land possessed by the applicant, 32 *seers* of wheat, 25 *seers* of *makki*, and 16 *seers* of *bájra* being considered sufficient for the requirements of one acre of cultivated land.

The distribution of *takávi* in kind has not been tried in this district, as the system would be unpopular and difficult to work with the present Tahsil Staff.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, C.S.).

The demand is high in this district when the agriculturists fail to get help from the local money-lenders. The latter almost always refuse assistance during periods of scarcity and when the future prospects are gloomy, except on very high rates of interest. This is a district which in parts suffers severely from insufficient rainfall. When, as in the present season, the rainfall in the trans-border tract forming the catchment area of the hill-torrents on which cultivation in the Pachádh depends has been abnormally deficient (the recorded

rainfall at Fort Munro this year was purely local), the distress among the Hill and Pachádh Biloches is severe, and the situation is such as in no other tracts would necessitate Famine Relief Works, but the Hill Biloches cannot under any pressure be prevailed upon to handle a spade. Not only is it in their opinion work unworthy of a Biloch, but they are entirely unaccustemed to earth-work. Consequently at such times the head-quarters of the several Tumandárs are beseiged by hungry applicants for food, and this at a time when the income of the Chiefs, depending as it does on collections in kind, is reduced to a very low ebb. I have suggested Relief Works, but the Tumandárs represent that they would be of no use. The refusal to turn out on such work is not regarded by the Chiefs as a sufficient ground to justify the avoidance of their customary obligation to support their tribesmen. The situation seems to me to be one in which the grant of loans for the "relief of distress" within the meaning of Act XII of 1884 would be peculiarly appropriate, because such loans could be made to the Tumandárs on first class security with the assurance that the money would be expended on the relief of distress by those who were in the best position to gauge its extent, and devise means to remedy it. Such loans should be granted without interest and their grant should be regarded as a famine measure rather than as a part of the ordinary revenue procedure under which loans for seed and cattle are granted on payment of interest. Loans of this description were sanctioned by Government for the Hissár district but were not, I believe, taken up, as the severity of the distress required more liberal measures of famine relief.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

An application for a loan of this class to the Gurchani Tumandar has been submitted to the Government for sanction.

INDIAN FOREST ACT (No. VII OF 1878).

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(T. MILLAR, ESQUIRE, C.S.).

About 6,000 acres of forests in the Agror valley have been constituted the property of Government by Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab's No. 1041, dated 12th July 1899, to the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, but Mr. Merk in his No. 85, dated 3rd September 1899, doubts whether under the Agror Valley Regulations, 1891, Government has the power to forfeit any part of the Khan's property.

As was the case in the previous year, the villagers continued to abuse the power of felling trees from village waste lands, and it was therefore necessary to withdraw the privilege conferred by Rule II of the Rules under Section 16 of the Hazára Forest Regulation VI of 1893, from 11 villages of the Mansehra and Abbottabad tahsils as against 7 of the previous year, for terms varying from two to three years. Fires occurred during the year over forest areas given below as compared with those of the last year :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Reserved Forests	2,158	6,915
Protected waste lands	2,346	6,339
Village waste lands	269	2,557

which shows that the area of Reserved Forests burnt during the year is less than one-third of that of the previous year, that of protected waste lands is a little more than two-fifths, and of the village waste lands is insignificant, which is very satisfactory. The reason of this is that there was plenty of grass during the year, and further the withdrawal of privileges of grazing and felling from villages concerned in the previous years is not without effect.

BUSINESS RETURNS.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(C. H. ATKINS, ESQUIRE, C.S.).

It has been many times represented that the ministerial establishment is inadequate to cope with the work, and hence they are unable to maintain their registers, &c., properly.

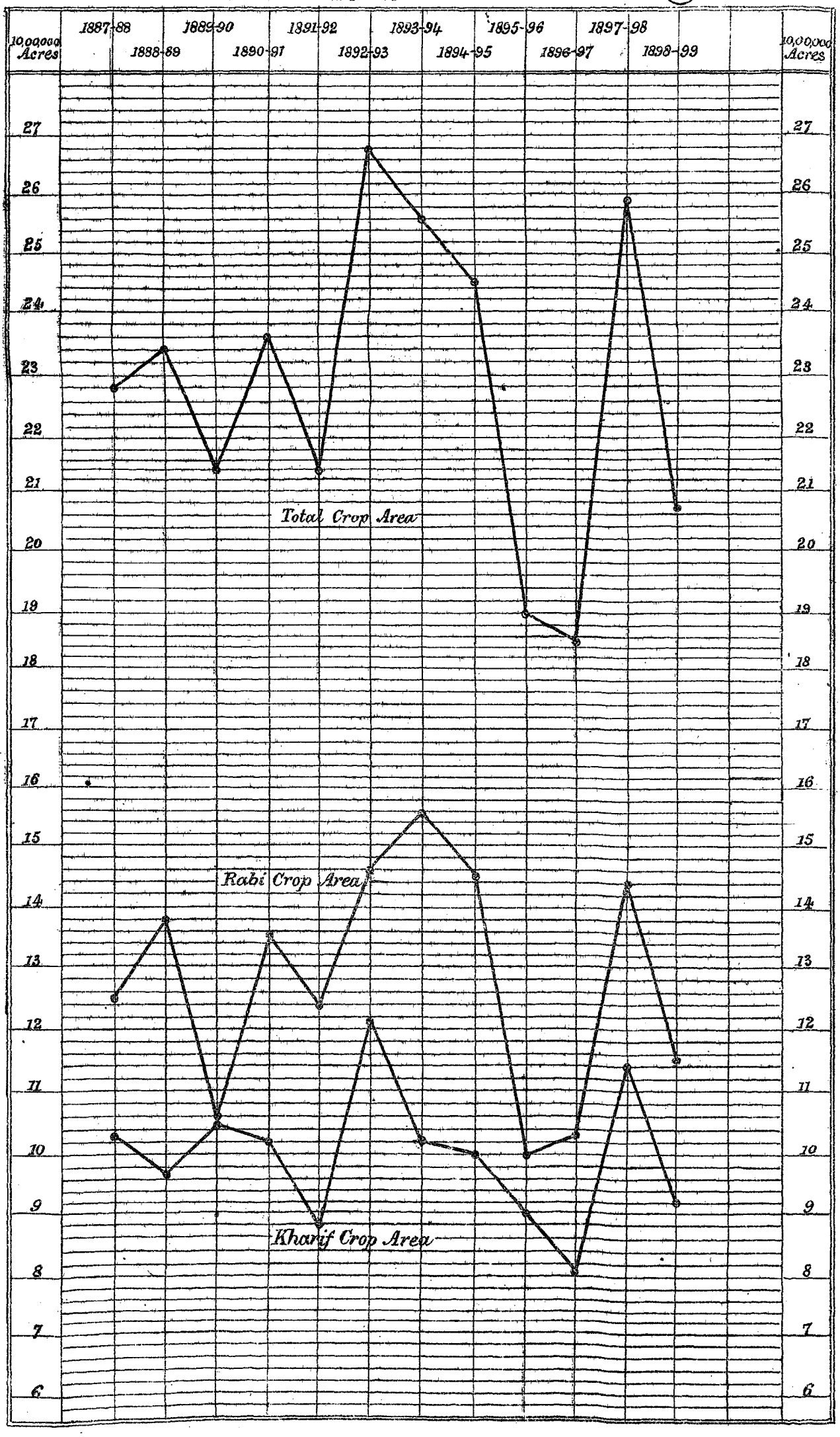
As an illustration it may be mentioned that a Tahsil Judicial moharrir has to remain in *peshi* all day to arrange files and issue notices, see to the proper stamping of plaints and petitions as well as register and index. He has to write up no less than 40 registers of all kinds and keep account of diet money, &c.; over and above all this he has to get through a considerable amount of miscellaneous work. Bearing this in mind, it would be too much to expect him to do everything regularly and properly and submit his statements punctually and correctly. His pay is miserably small, Rs. 15 a month. He has to remain 15 days in a month in camp. If we make him go on foot 12 or 15 miles, he cannot arrive in time and set to work at once. He is also denied the privilege of travelling allowance. If we estimate his expenses at the lowest rate they cannot be less than Rs. 5 a month, and that means a further reduction in his pay. It is no wonder therefore that he should try to recompense himself by cheating Government and people. Even a very strict officer has sometimes to overlook shortcomings in such officials, seeing the disadvantages under which they labour. Better educated men cannot be found on such a meagre salary to do such hard and responsible work, and if such do accept it, it is morally certain that they will eke out their pay by dishonesty.

(*Remarks by* J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

Yes, the *peshi* moharrir of a Tahsildar is generally supposed to be corrupt, and we need not wonder at it. The Naib Tahsildar has no moharrir at all and the work is done by a "literate" peon on Rs. 5 per mensem or by the Local Funds moharrir. In the latter case we make Local Funds contribute to our Judicial establishment. The whole business is wrong, but it is a relic of the old order that "except in very special cases Naib Tahsildars are not invested with Judicial (Magisterial and Munsifs') powers." This order is quite obsolete as regards Magisterial powers, but it is reproduced on page 16 of the printed "Instructions" for the guidance of Civil Officers issued in 1897.

TOTAL AREA

(A)


10,00,000 Acres
1887-88
1888-89
1889-90
1890-91
1891-92
1892-93
1893-94
1894-95
1895-96
1896-97
1897-98
1898-99
10,00,000 Acres
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
Total Crop Area
Rabi Crop Area
Kharif Crop Area

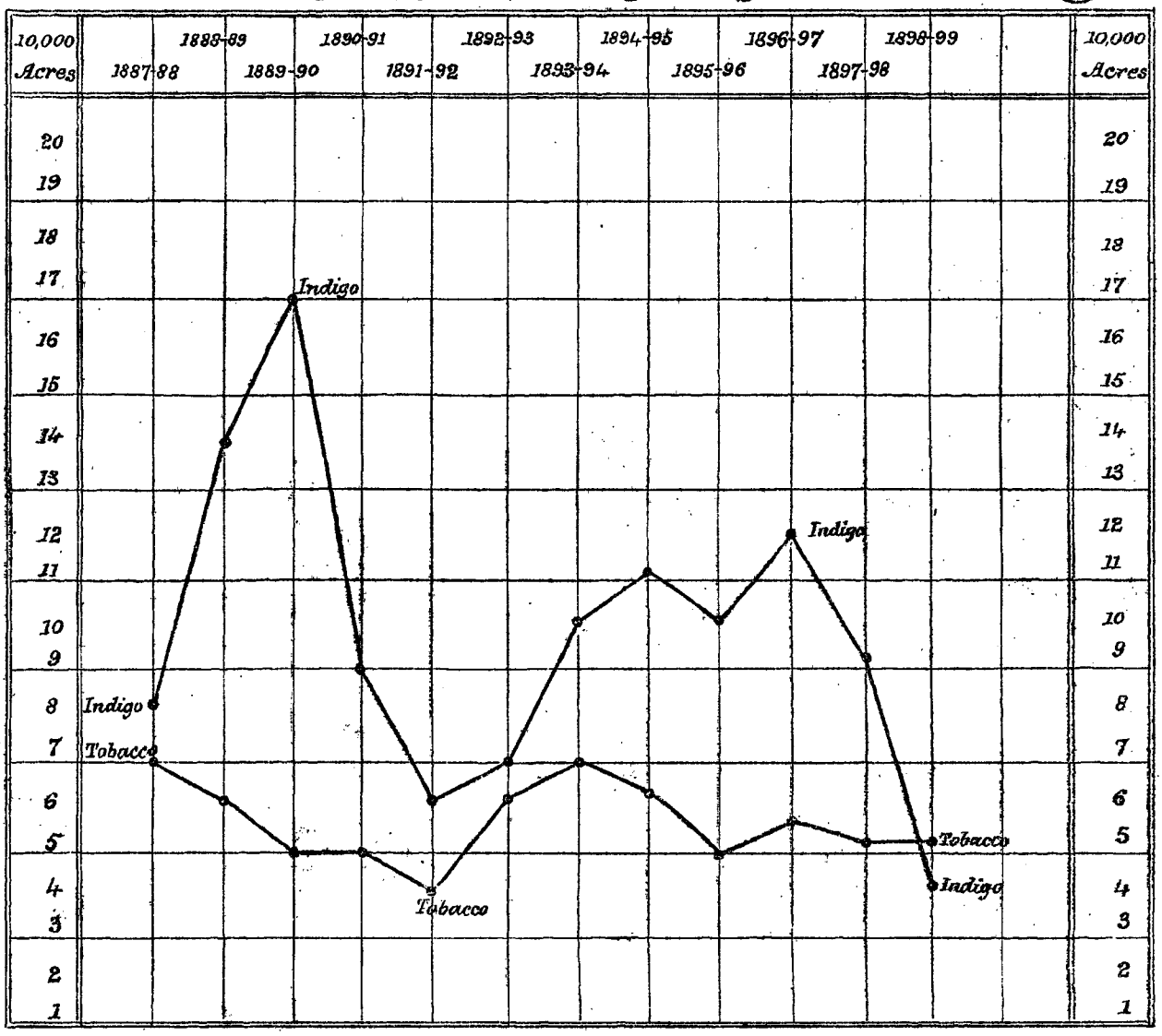
KHARIF CROPS

B

100000 Acres	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99		100,000 Acres
40														40
39														39
38														38
37														37
36														36
35														35
34							Jowar							34
33														33
32														32
31														31
30														30
29														29
28														28
27							Bajra							27
26														26
25												Bajra		25
24														24
23												Jowar		23
22	Bajra								Jowar					22
21														21
20	Jowar													20
19														19
18														18
17														17
16													Maize	16
15						Bajra							Bajra	15
14														14
13	Maize						Maize							13
12											Bajra			12
11												Jowar		11
10			Cotton											10
9													Cotton	9
8														8
7	Rice					Rice							Rice	7
6													Cotton	6
5	Cotton						Cotton							5
4	Sugarcane												Sugarcane	4
3														3
2						Sugarcane								2
1														1

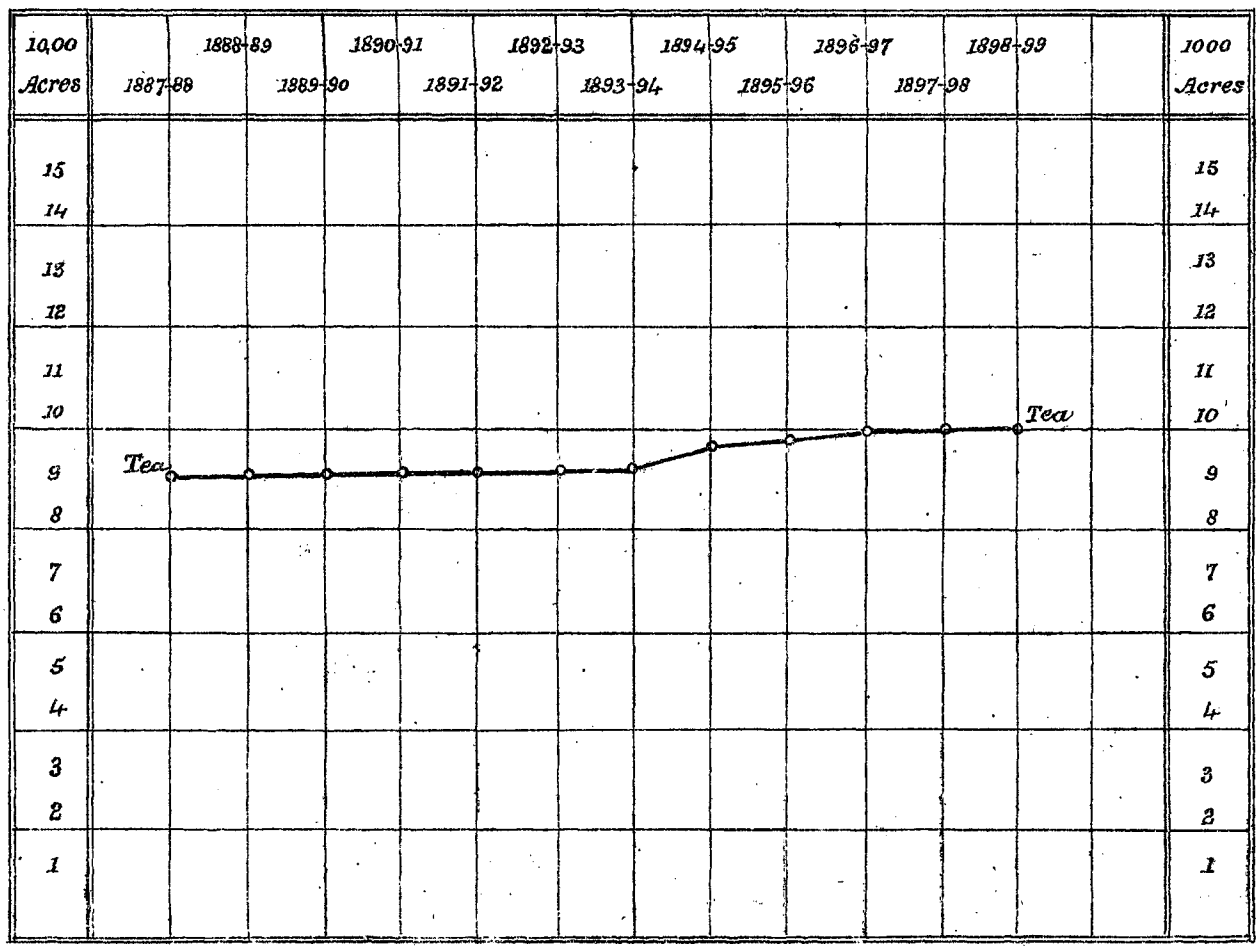
INDIGO AND TOBACCO

C



TEA

D



RABI CROPS

(E)

100,000 Acres	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	100,000 Acres
40													40
39													39
38													38
37													37
36													36
35													35
34													34
33													33
32						Gram							32
31													31
30													30
29													29
28	Gram												28
27													27
26													26
25											Gram		25
24													24
23													23
22													22
21													21
20													20
19													19
18													18
17													17
16						Barley			Gram		Barley	Barley	16
15													15
14	Barley											Gram	14
13						Oilseed							13
12													12
11													11
10												Barley	10
9													9
8	Oilseed												8
7													7
6										Oilseed			6
5												Oilseed	5
4													4
3													3
2													2
1													1

WHEAT AREA

(F)

100000 Acres	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99		100000 Acres
84														84
83														83
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81														81
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61														61
60														60
59														59

EXPORT OF WHEAT

(G)

20,00000 Maunds	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99		10,00000 Maunds
20														20
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5														5
4														4
3														3
2														2
1														1

EXPORT OF OIL-SEED

G11

100,000 Maunds	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99		100,000 Maunds
58														58
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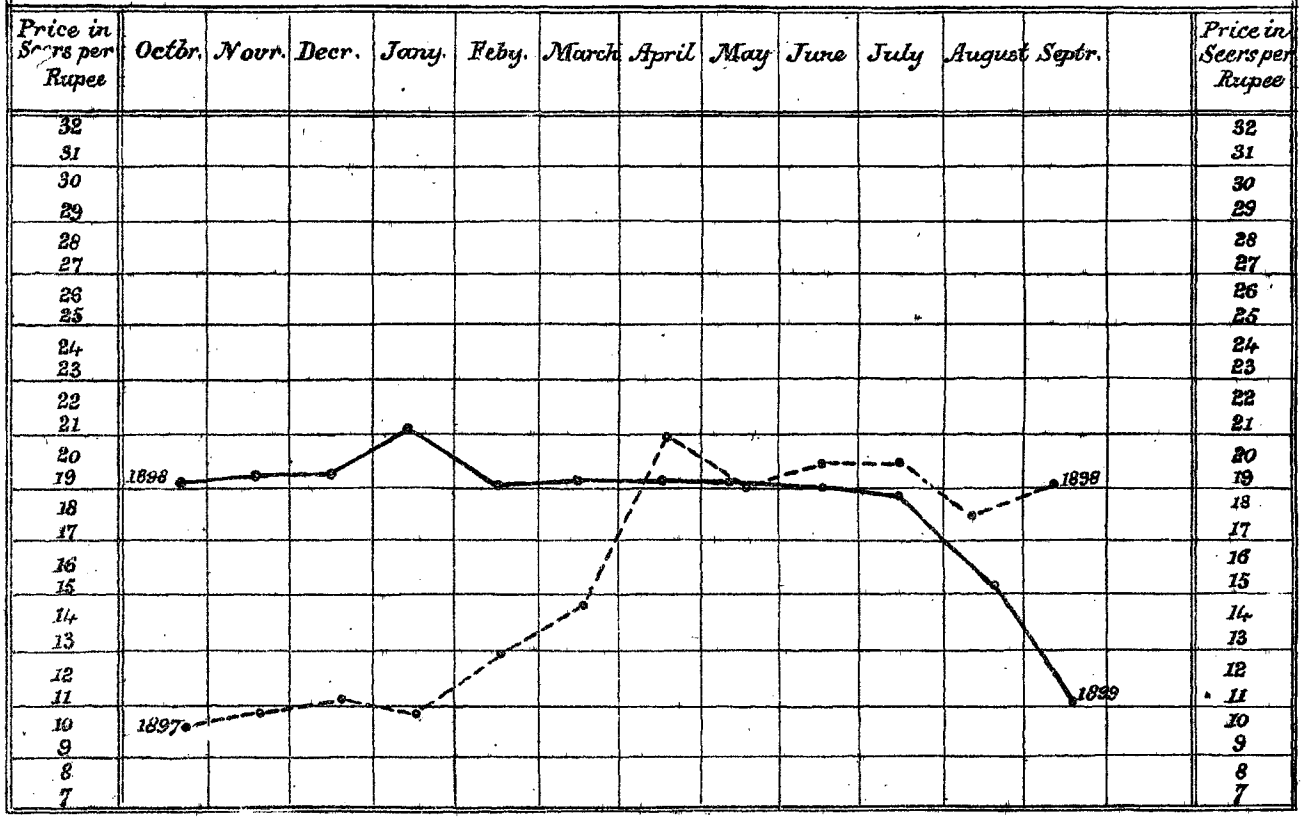
1														1

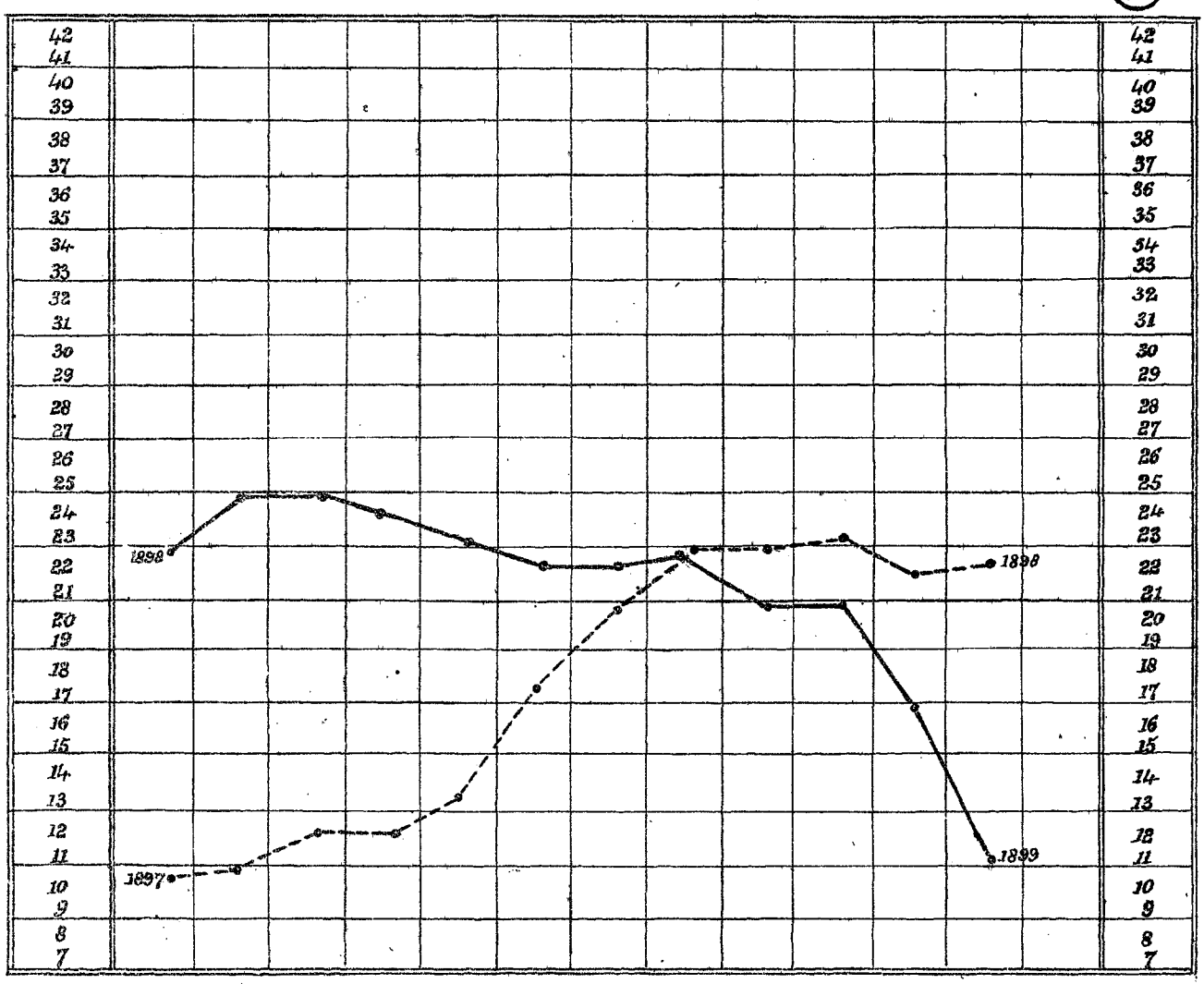
PRICES OF GRAM (H)

(OCTBR. 1898 TO SEPTR. 1899 AS COMPARED WITH OCTBR. 1897 TO SEPTR. 1898.)

D E L H I



FEROZEPORE (I)



APPENDIX A.

No. 721, dated Simla, 25th October 1899.

From—C. D. POTTER, Esq., Extra Assistant Superintendent, in charge No. 18 Party (Himalaya),

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward a report on the progress of work of No. 18 Himalaya Party, Survey of India Department, together with a tabular statement, during the year 1st October 1898 to 30th September 1899.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Progress Report of No. 18, Himalaya, Party for the year 1898-99.

Personnel.

Brevet-Major W. J. Bythell, R. E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, in charge from 5th November 1898 to 1st May 1899.

Mr. L. J. Pocock, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, in charge from 1st October to 4th November 1898.

Mr. C. D. Potter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, in charge from 2nd May 1899.

Mr. W. Robert, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

„ G. E. Parker, do. do., do.

„ J. O. Greiff, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

„ W. M. Gorman, do. do., do.

„ E. J. Biggie, do. do., do.

„ C. E. C. French, do. do., do.

23 Sub-Surveyors, Amir Singh, Clerk, and 27 others.

2. The field season's operations were under charge of Major Bythell, R. E., and the recess under that of Mr. C. D. Potter, who continues in charge till the return of the former officer from special leave.

3. The work of the Party comprised, as in former years, the topography, preceded by triangulation, of the following tracts and scales:—

(*i*). The Kángra District on the 4-inch scale.

(*ii*). The Native State of Suket and the Simla Hill States on the 2-inch scale: also a portion of the Hoshiárpur District contiguous to them on the same scale in pursuance of a recent scheme, *vide* paragraph 10.

(*iii*). Special surveys of the Sirmúr forests on the 2-inch scale, including a classification of forest growth.

(*iv*). Triangulation in advance of topography in the Hoshiárpur District.

(*v*). The classification of forest growth and soils *pari passu* with the topography of British tracts.

(*vi*). The completion of the 48-inches to a mile survey of the town of Náhan, to which was added the cantonment at the special request and cost of the Sirmúr State.

(*vii*). The fair mapping for publication.

4. For the effective execution of the above work the Party was divided into detachments distributed over the localities noted above, the Executive Officer visiting each in turn, inspecting and examining the work.

(*a*). The Kángra Detachment under Mr. J. O. Greiff, with Mr. French and seven Sub-Surveyors, continued the previous season's work in the north-western portion of the Kángra District (*vide* (*i*) and (*v*)), during the winter months on low ground (about 2,000 feet above sea-level) bordering the high ranges that separate that district from the Native State of Chamba. During the spring months it was moved up to the high ranges which culminated in 15,000 feet above sea level. The lower ground consisted, for the most part, of seemingly level stretches of land—richly

cultivated and well inhabited—that lie between detached hills and knolls intersected by numerous streams with deep channels and precipitous banks. The higher ranges, of characteristic mid-Himalayan features, are uninhabited and destitute of all cultivation above 7,000 feet, and but for a few goat tracks leading to the passes over the crests, they are otherwise inaccessible. The survey of this ground was accomplished under the difficulties and hardships usually encountered by surveyors on high altitudes.

(*b*) The Simla Hill States Detachment under Mr. Robert, with Mr. Biggie and eight Sub-Surveyors, continued the previous season's operations on the 2-inch scale in the Native State of Suket, and Kahlur of the Simla Hill States and contiguous portions of the Hoshiárpur District. The country surveyed was mostly along the valley of the Sutlej River, at an average elevation of 1,500 feet, including the remarkable loop formed by that river about 55 miles long and enclosing an area of 200 miles. This Detachment did not take the field till the end of December so as to enable it to proceed during the spring months to Kulu to do high ground surveys there, but when it was prepared to leave for that place there was continued bad weather, with late snowfalls following a severe winter, so that it was deemed advisable to recall the Detachment to recess quarters, and send it out during the following early autumn months, which was in due course done, and Messrs. Gorman, Biggie, French and two Sub-Surveyors are now employed on this work, the outturns of which are not included in this report.

(*c*) The Sirmúr Detachment, under Mr. Potter, with 7 Sub-Surveyors took up operations iii and vi of paragraph 3 in the Sirmúr State, the former on a reduced scale of 2 inches to a mile as noted in paragraph 12 of last year's report. The surveys were at the north of the State on either side of the Giri River, from the main Náhan-Dagshai Road to the ridges of the Chor mountain; the highest point reached in the season's work was 11,134 feet. The ground surveyed being high on the whole, the Detachment had to face a severe winter on higher ground than usual for work at the season of the year. The scale adopted appeared adequate for the delineation of the massive features of these hills, as well as the larger (4-inch) scale served for the smaller hills and more intricate ground in the lower portions, the Siwáliks in particular. Two of the Sub-Surveyors were employed for the greater portion of the field season on the completion of the 48-inch survey of the town and cantonment of Náhan, together with the fixing of 84 bench marks by spirit levelling.

(*d*) The triangulation in advance of topography was executed by Mr. Gorman in the Hoshiárpur District, along the valley of the Sohan River, including the two parallel ridges on either side of it. One of these, the Siwáliks, was intricate ground for triangulation purposes, and the other, outer Himalayan, somewhat less so.

(*e*) A Drawing Office under Mr. Parker with 19 Draftsmen and Apprentices was located at Simla throughout the year to deal with the mapping work of the Party.

5. The outturn of the field season's work was as follows:—

	Square miles.
Triangulation in the Hoshiárpur District	315·0
Detailed survey on the 4-inch in Kángra, including survey of forests with a classification of forest growth and soils	156·0
Detailed survey on the 2-inch in Suket, Simla Hill States and Hoshiárpur	362·2
Detailed survey on the 2-inch in Sirmúr State, with classification of forest growth	259·8

The surveys of the following number of forest blocks are included in the areas shown above:—

	Number of blocks or compartments.	Area in square miles.
In Kángra	22	52·6
In Sirmúr	78	259·8

6. The outturn in mapping consists of 40 sheets sent for publication; 15 are in a very advanced state for publication; 63 proofs examined and coloured; 15 sheets of forest classification for ferrotype reproductions; 23 finally coloured and forwarded to District Officers, besides the compilation of various tabular statements and indexes for the various offices connected with this. During the recess months the Sub-Surveyors help considerably in fair mapping their work.

7. The instruction of Native Soldier Surveyors, as noted in paragraph 11 of last year's report, still forms one of the duties of this Party; one man of the 44th Gurkha Rifles has completed his instruction, a man from the 5th Punjab Infantry was instructed during the year, and another from 6th Punjab Infantry has just joined.

8. This Party frequently contributes Sub-Surveyors for exploration work. Two of them have been absent during the year on this work, another man is on deputation with the Central Africa Protectorate, and a fourth is on deputation with the Pekin Syndicate in China, a fifth was on deputation in Central Africa, but has since resigned after receiving the distinction of "Khan Sáhib" from the Government of India, and has obtained permanent employment under the Protectorate.

9. The cost rates of the surveys, per square mile, are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
Triangulation, including cost of instruments	15	2
Detailed survey, 4-inch, including cost of fair mapping and instruments	99	9
Detailed survey, 2-inch, in Simla Hill States, including cost of fair mapping and instruments	68	7
Detailed survey, 2-inch, in Sirmúr State, including cost of fair mapping and instruments	52	6

10. In future, in accordance with the orders contained in Government of India letter No. 351-95-18, dated 17th February 1899, the scale of survey in Kángra and the hilly parts of Hoshiárpur is to be reduced from the 4-inch to the 2-inch, with the exception of reserved forests which are still to be surveyed on the larger scale; in the Simla Hill States, where the 2-inch sheets at present in progress have been completed, the scale is to be reduced from the 2-inch to the 1-inch; and what remains for survey in Kulu is to be surveyed on the 1-inch scale.

11. His Highness of Sirmúr as well as all District and Forest Officers were most helpful in ensuring the progress of the work, and the Executive Officer acknowledges the same with much pleasure.

12. The programme for next (*1899-1900*) season's work, sanctioned by the Government of India, comprises:—

> The continuation of the topographical survey in Hoshiárpur and Kángra Districts on the reduced scale of 2-inches=1 mile, and the completion on the 2-inch scale of two sheets in the Simla Hill States which have already been commenced on that scale. It is also proposed to survey the small area still remaining in the Sirmúr territory on the 2-inch scale, as the Party is under an arrangement with His Highness the Maháraja to survey his forests on that scale, His Highness paying a contribution to their cost. In Kulu small portions to complete two sheets will be surveyed on the 4-inch scale; whilst portions of three other sheets will be on the reduced scale of 1 inch.

13. The Party was inspected by both the Surveyor-General and the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, who expressed their commendation on the work and efficiency of the Party.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Statement of progress of work of No. 18 *Party (Himaláya) for the year* 1898-99.

Antique figures denote work up to date.

Roman figures denote progress during 1898-99.

District.	Total area by map or other authority (approximate) to be surveyed by No. 1 Party (Himaláya).	WORK COMPLETED IN 1898-99.														
		Forest Blocks.				4″ = 1 *mile* (*square miles*).		2″ = 1 *mile* (*square miles*).		1″ = 1 *mile* (*square miles*).		Topographical Maps.		*Triangulation in square miles.*		*Areas of classification of forest timber and soils.*	
		Area in square miles.		*Number.*								Fair mapping in hand.	Sent for publication.				
		Total to date.	In 1898-99.	Total to date.	In 1898-99.	Total to date.	In 1898-99.	Total to date.	In 1898-99.	Total to date.	In 1898-99.			Total to date.	In 1898-99.	Total to date.	In 1898-99.
Umballa Hills (including Morni)	365	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 108	*Nil.*	154	...	...	...	...	7	157	...	161	...	...	
Gurdáspur Hills (Shahpur Kandi)	108	12·4	...	12	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	108	...	162	...	..	
Kángra	2,725	238·8	52·6	282	22	2,009·3	156·0	...	...	342	...	11	{ 76 / 17 }	2,620·8	...	730	90·9	52·6	
Kulu Sub-division	1,934	581·53	...	315	...	1,473·6	...	...	...	...	...	15	{ 42 / 12 }	1,757·0	...	212	177·3	...	
Simla Hill States	3,203	70·6	...	114	...	104·0	...	2,270·5	232·2	...	...	23	17	3,217·5	...	...	...	...	

Special Forest Surveys—																											
Patiála State	...		97·1	...	329	...	184·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6	...
Sirmúr State	...		699·8	259·8	371	78	521·5	...	283·8	259·8	...	...	8	53 11	...	...	...	701·3	259·8
Kalsia State		22½	14·5	...	13	...	(b) 23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kálka Town (48″ = 1 mile)	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Náhan Town (48″ = 1 mile)	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Cantonment (48″ = 1 mile)	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontage map (30 ft. = 1 mile)	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																											
Mandi State	1,520		...	...	...	...	97·5	...	1,390·5	50·0	...	...	...	...	1,536·0	...	...	...	...
Suket State																			
Lahaul	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400·0	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur Hills	1,000		11·7	...	5	...	70·25	...	86·0	80·0	...	...	...	(c) ...	521·7	315·0	...	...	...
Jumna River Bank (Revisionary Survey)	...		...	...	...	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...		1,726·4	312·4	1,441	100	4,706·3	156·0	4,184·8	622·0	342·0	...	57	(d) 212 40	10,318·0	315·0	1,265	979·1	312·4

(a) Includes forest areas.
(b) Includes 1 square mile revisionary survey.
(c) Included in Kángra maps.
(d) Despatched for publication during the year, there are also 15 sheets in a very advanced state for publication, and several others less so which will be sent for publication later on.

SIMLA:
30th October 1899.

C. D. POTTER,
Extra Assistant Superintendent,
In charge No. 18 *Party (Himaláya).*

APPENDIX B.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for 1898-99 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

1. *The season.*—The month of July opened with good rain, but as the monsoon was late and the kharíf sowings were also delayed, the preparation of land for the coming rabi was reported this month from only two districts—Ludhiána and Siálkot. The rainfall in August was much less in both quantity and extent than in the preceding year. There was hardly any rain in the western and very little in the southern and central districts. Consequently rabi ploughings were short in Gurgáon and Karnál, and were pushed on only in Kángra, Mooltan, Gurdáspur and the Mardán Tahsil of Pesháwar District. The rainfall in September was satisfactory in the north and north-west, but below the normal elsewhere. Rabi ploughings, however, were undertaken in Gurgáon, Umballa, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Jhelum and Bannu, and sowings commenced in Rohtak, Delhi, Mooltan, Siálkot, Gujrát and Pesháwar. Thus the deficient rainfall both retarded the sowings in fallows and left very little moisture for double cropping.

October was rainless, and sowings were made on irrigated lands everywhere, but on unirrigated tracts only in or near the hills. In Siálkot the sprouting wheat was injured to some extent by the insect called *toka*.

November was as usual rainless, but sowings were made in many places in hopes of getting some rain in December on unirrigated lands. Thus far the prospects were not encouraging, for no sowings had been made on unirrigated land in Hissár, and rain was badly wanted everywhere.

In December there was good rain almost all over the Province about Christmas time except in Shahpur, Bannu, Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan. Late sowings were made this month in Kángra, Siálkot, Gujrát, Pesháwar, Hangu Tahsil (Kohát), Mooltan, Montgomery and Lahore. The irrigated crops were reported in good condition, but the unirrigated were not so promising, the rainfall in December in wheat-growing districts having been below what it had been the previous year.

January passed practically without rain except in Kángra and Simla. There were only a few showers in three or four other districts. The protracted drought had begun to tell on unirrigated crops. Red rust appeared in Jullundur and the insect called *sundi* and caterpillar in Ludhiána and Ferozepore, respectively. There was also this month a wave of excessive cold which seems to have retarded the growth of the plant in many places.

In February there were three periods of rain, *viz.*, from 3rd to 6th, 9th to 10th, and 15th and 16th. But it was not general.

In March there was good rain in Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát. Elsewhere it was either below the average or there was none at all.

In April there was very fair rain, exceeding half an inch in several districts.

On the whole the climatic conditions were not favourable. The deficient monsoon rainfall in August retarded the sowings, and excepting in September the rains for the rest of the season were insufficient and unequally distributed. The rain in March and April, though beneficial to the crops coming to maturity, was too late for those that had already withered.

The beginning of May opened with fine weather and high temperature, the best for harvesting operations. But since the 10th there have been storms and high winds which must have caused damage to grain and straw still on the threshing-floors.

2. *Area.*—The total area estimated to be under wheat this year is 7,729,200 acres as compared with 8,013,800 acres last year. The arithmetical average of the last ten years is 6,943,360 acres, the quinquennial average 7,362,840. So the area this year is 3·6 per cent. below that of last year, but 5·0 per cent. above the quinquennial and 11·3 per cent. above the decennial average. The areas of 1894 and 1895 were the largest on record, and the area of 1898 is next to them. Thus the area of Rabi 1899 is the fourth of the last ten years.

The estimate given in the first forecast for this harvest, which dealt only with sowings up to the end of November, was 7,502,300 acres. That of the second forecast published at the end of February was 7,536,500 acres, each estimate being 6 per cent. below the actual

of 1898. The harvested area now reported exceeds that of the first and second forecasts by 3·0 and 2·6, respectively, which is not a great difference.

The wheat grown on irrigated lands was almost exactly equal to that grown ont unirrigated; the proportion was about the same in 1897.

The area has decreased in 17 out of 31 districts. The districts with the greatest reductions are—

	Per cent.
Dera Ismail Khan	30·6
Hissár	23·2
Montgomery	20·2
Shahpur	17·8
Bannu	20·1
Dera Gházi Khan	17·2

The two first named had practically no rain, and the Dáman in Dera Ismail Khan had hardly any hill floods in the autumn. It is on these floods that the wheat sowings entirely depend in that part of the district.

The largest increases were in—

	Per cent.
Karnál	21·8
Lahore	10·9
Hazára	16·0

A fact worth noting is the enormous increase in the Jhang district since the opening of the Chenáb Canal. The following figures show the area under wheat there in the last five years :—

	Acres.
1895	253,300
1896	252,700
1897	301,100
1898	413,200
1899	413,300

3. *Yield.*—The outturn of wheat is estimated this year at 1,977,777 tons. Last year it was 2,358,975 tons. This shows very clearly the character of the harvest, for though the area is only 3·6 per cent. less, the outturn is 16·1 per cent. below that of 1898. The outturn is also 8·1 per cent. and 6·6 per cent. below the average of the past five and ten years, respectively. The yield per acre sown, if all classes of soils are taken into account, may be put at 7 maunds against 8 maunds last year. The reason of this decrease is that most of the unirrigated crop was sown late and did not afterwards receive enough rain. This of itself would reduce the outturn on such land by at least 25 per cent. The yield of straw is about normal in irrigated, but much below normal in unirrigated land. The acreage and outturn of wheat for the last ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Acreage.	Outturn in tons.
1888	6,179,800	1,714,448
1889	6,919,100	2,110,516
1890	6,222,900	1,647,300
1891	7,074,000	2,128,693
1892	6,223,600	1,419,765
1893	7,019,500	2,235,611
1894	8,265,200	2,560,341
1895	8,051,800	2,395,353
1896	6,893,400	1,696,606
1897	6,584,300	1,872,066
1898	8,013,800	2,358,975

4. *Character of the harvest.*—The character of the harvest will be seen from the preceding remarks. In Hissár no crop was sown for want of rain on unirrigated land. Much the same conditions prevailed in Rohtak. Hoshiárpur reports a poor harvest. In Jhelum one-third of the crop has failed. In Montgomery, owing to scarcity of fodder, a good deal of the wheat was cut green for the cattle. Bannu is the only district which has returned its unirrigated crop above the average. The irrigated crop was average or above average in Delhi, Simla, Kángra, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu and Dera Gházi Khan. If 100 be taken as the

equivalent of an average crop, the combined irrigated and unirrigated crops of various districts may be expressed as below :—

Hissár 87, Rohtak 58, Gurgáon 75, Delhi 75, Karnál 76, Umballa 88, Simla 75, Kángra 95, Hoshiárpur 94, Jullundur 85, Ludhiána 75, Ferozepore 50, Mooltan 92, Jhang 91, Montgomery 55, Lahore 71, Amritsar 93, Gurdáspur 97, Siálkot 92, Gujrát 83, Gujránwála 95, Shahpur 75, Jhelum 55, Ráwalpindi 95, Hazára 87, Peshàwar 89, Kohát 103, Bannu 108, Dera Ismail Khan 75, Dera Gházi Khan 97, Muzaffargarh 85.

On the whole, I would estimate the wheat crop of 1899 for the Province at 82 or 14 annas (16 annas = 100 = average). Much of the crop is still on the threshing-floor and has not been completely winnowed. But the statistics and reports show that the harvest is on the whole below the average.

5. *Prices.*—The prices as compared with last year have ruled cheaper and shown a greater tendency to fall. A diagram is attached which shows the fluctuations of prices at the two chief markets of Ferozepore and Amritsar. On the 15th of April 1898 wheat was selling in Ferozepore at 15 seers per rupee, but in the following fortnight it rose to 13 seers. In the beginning of May it again fell to 15 and had by the end gone down to 17 seers. Thereafter it remained stationary up to the end of August. In the beginning of September the rate fell to 18 seers and did not change till the second fortnight of November, when it rose to 17 seers. Thereafter the price fluctuated between 17 and 19 seers. It was not till the second fortnight of April that it fell as low as 20 seers for the first time in the year. In Amritsar the fluctuations were greater in the beginning than in the latter part of the year. The cheapest rate was 20 seers in the second fortnight of December and in the first fortnight of January. A great deal of the rest of the time wheat was selling at 19 seers in Amritsar.

6. *Exports.*—The export trade was very brisk in the beginning of last summer. Statistics are available for only three quarters from 1st April to 31st December 1898.

The following figures compare the exports for nine months of 1898 with those of the corresponding period for 1897 :—

	Quarter ending 30th June.	*Quarter ending 30th September.*	*Quarter ending 31st December.*
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1898 ...	7,447,111	2,069,111	2,573,861
1897 ...	1,033,977	1,553,062	1,390,524

The export of wheat from the sea-port of Karáchi in 1898 are compared below with those of 1897:—

	Cwts.
1898	9,309,715
1897	2,066,112

The figures showing the exports of wheat from the Province during the last ten years are given below. The year dealt with is from 1st April to 31st March :—

Year.	Export of wheat in tons by			Total.
	Rail.	River.	Land.	
1889-90	312,350	51,992	2,724	367,066
1890-91	255,720	58,198	2,255	316,173
1891-92	474,820	59,058	1,595	535,473
1892-93	145,621	21,717	2,674	170,012
1893-94	237,425	50,820	1,657	289,902
1894-95	407,701	47,494	2,329	457,524
1895-96	313,080	39,836	1,402	354,318
1896-97	78,715	22,407	1,872	102,994
1897-98	167,387	21,298	886	189,521
1898-99 up to 31st December 1898 ...	412,172	30,551	949	443,672

7. *Stocks.*—The stocks of food and fodder are reported sufficient from Simla, Montgomery, Amritsar, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh. Considering the heavy exports of last year, the stocks of wheat in the Province are probably rather low. The yield of straw is much below the average, but the stocks of *bhúsa* will probably be quite sufficient, provided that the monsoon rains are favourable.

APPENDIX B (i).

Final Report on the Rape-seed Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898-99, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

1. *The season.*—The nature of the season has been described in the report on the wheat crop. It was even more unfavourable for rape-seed than for wheat, as the former is sown and harvested earlier, and delayed rain which did some harm to the wheat did greater damage to rape-seed. The favourable effect of rain in September was counteracted by drought in the succeeding months. Of the 20 districts that have sent in returns only three submontane districts, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi have reported a good crop. In the rest it is reported far below the average for the two reasons stated above,—insufficient rain at sowing time or drought when the crop was maturing. Damage by caterpillar and *sundi* was reported from Ludhiána and Ferozepore and by *tela* from Hazára.

2. *Area.*—The prospects of the crop were not encouraging from the very beginning. The area estimated in the first forecast up to the end of November was 679,400 acres, or 39 per cent. below the area finally ascertained last year. The estimate in the second forecast up to the end of January 1899 was 660,900 acres, or a decrease of 40·6 per cent. compared with the same figures. The returns now received show that even the former estimates were too sanguine. The area now given is 582,600 acres against 1,112,300 acres in 1897-98, or only a little more than half the area of last year, and a decrease of 17·8 and 3·5 per cent., respectively, on the quinquennial and decennial averages. Thirteen out of 20 districts return a reduced area, the principal being—

	Per cent.
Hissár	74·2
Dera Ismail Khan	73·9
Dera Gházi Khan	85·8
Lahore	82·1
Karnál	73·6
Shahpur	72·0
Jhelum	66·6
Gujrát	61·1
Muzaffargarh	49·6

The districts with the largest increase are—

	Per cent.
Pesháwar	55·5
Siálkot	47·8

26·9 per cent. of the area sown was irrigated against 11·7 per cent. last year.

3. *Yield.*—The total outturn is estimated at 56,041 tons against in the year before 142,115, or a decrease of 60·6 per cent. on last year's figures and 37·2 and 28·8 per cent. on the averages of the previous five and ten years, respectively, The harvest both in outturn as well as area may be counted as an 11-anna one, or 71, if 100=16 annas= average. The season may be characterised as an exceptionally unfavourable one for the rape-seed crop.

4. *Export and prices.*—The trade in this staple during the past year is compared below with that in 1897-98. Figures are available for only 9 months, *viz.* from 1st April to 31st December 1898 :—

Export of rape-seed for the quarter ending.

	30*th June.*	30*th September.*	31*st December.*
1898 ...	962,168	713,037	142,096
1897 ...	288,437	334,887	47,896

Like wheat, the exports of rape-seed were very heavy in the quarter ending 30th June 1898, owing to a good crop in 1898, and also to the exceptionally brisk export trade which prevailed in the beginning of last summer.

The exports from the seaport of Karáchi for the years 1898 and 1897 were—

	Cwt.
1898	1,557,028
1897	424,753

The price ruling at Ferozepore does not show great fluctuations, varying as it does from Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-1-2 per maund. It stood at Rs. 5 at the end of March 1899, as it was a year previously.

APPENDIX B (ii).

Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898, by Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

The total area under cotton as now ascertained is 788,600 acres against a similar total of 1,128,400 acres last year. This is 20 per cent. less than the estimate made in October last and 30 per cent. below the area given in the Final Report of 1897, and falls short of both the quinquennial and decennial averages by 21 and 13½ per cent. respectively. The year, as pointed out in the second forecast, has been highly unfavourable for the cotton crop. The rainfall at sowing time in March and April was scanty and that in August, on which the future of the crop depended so much, was partial, irregular and much less in quantity than that received in August 1897. In fact the crop would probably have been the worst on record but for the satisfactory showers received in September. The crop on irrigated lands also had a trying experience, as generally the canals began to work rather late and then did not supply water in sufficient quantities. The only districts that have sent favourable reports are Umballa, Karnál, Ludhiána, Siálkot and Gujránwála, while the returns from Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khán show only a moderate harvest.

In the Delhi Division the rainfall was unsatisfactory in the four districts of Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon and Delhi and at the same time the water-supply from canals was insufficient. Hence there was a falling-off in the irrigated area, but the outturn on the whole was average or nearly so. The crop in the head-quarters Tahsíl of Umballa was damaged by drought and rats.

In the Jullundur Division the rain fall was scanty in Kángra, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur and therefore the outturn in these tracts was below the average. In the Jagraon Tahsil of Ludhiána the zamíndárs have not been sowing much cotton for some years past. The crop in the Ferozepore district has been fair. In the Lahore Division both the rain and the water-supply from canals were received late and this more or less affected the cropped area. The outturn in Amritsar was fair, average in Montgomery, below average in Mooltan and Gurdáspur, and above average in Jhang, where the pods are said to have filled well in spite of the dry season. The cotton trade in Jhang is reported to be slack. In the Ráwalpindi Division all the districts except Gujránwála and Siálkot suffered from the late arrival of the monsoon.

The water-supply from canals was rather late in Shahpur and the crop, in Gujrát, which was in a hopeful condition as late as August, suffered badly from the severe hail-storms in September, when the standing crops in 130 villages were reported to have been seriously damaged.

In the whole of the Pesháwar Division the outturn is reported to be poor, although in the Chársadda Tahsíl there was a considerable increase in irrigated area.

The crop in Bannu began very well, but subsequently dried up.

In Muzaffargarh the *soma* or percolation of water was, as usual, partly responsible for the poor yield.

The following table shows the area under cotton on irrigated and unirrigated lands for the five years commencing from 1894:—

Year	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894	561,400	563,100	1,124,500
1895	644,400	516,800	1,161,200
1896	821,700	355,000	1,176,700
1897	781,300	347,400	1,128,400
1898	524,300	264,300	788,600

Yield.—The yield of the crop for 1898 is estimated at 166,707 bales against a total last year of 223,947 bales, the average outturn per acre being over 85 lbs. against 80 lbs. in 1897. Thus, although the area of the year shows a falling-off of over 30 per cent., the

outturn, area for area, is slightly above that of the past year. The explanation is that owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time larger areas could not be put under cotton, but the subsequent favourable rainfall in September which extended over the greater part of the Province did much to develop the pods and mature the crop.

Price.—In Delhi, cotton was selling at 9 seers per rupee in December 1897, but in the first fortnight of January 1898 the price fell to 10 seers per rupee, where it remained stationary until the first fortnight of June. In the latter half of June the price suddenly went up again to 8 seers per rupee and receded to 10 seers in the first half of July. Since then there have not been many fluctuations. From the latter half of July until the first half of October the rate was 9 seers per rupee. In the second fortnight of October it fell to 10 seers, which is the present quotation. In Amritsar from the latter half of May 1898 up to now cotton has sold at 10 seers per rupee, but before that its price was 9 seers per rupee as far back as the latter half of February 1898.

APPENDIX B (iii).

Final Report on the Sesamum Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898, by Captain J. R. Dunlop Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

(Sixteen out of 31 districts are dealt with.)

The total area under sesamum as finally ascertained at the autumn harvest of 1898 was 252,600 acres, as compared with 195,400 acres in 1897, an increase of 29·3 per cent. The total is also in excess of the quinquennial average by 7·6 per cent. The largest increase has occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan district, Ferozepore and Gujránwála coming next in order. The heaviest decrease has been reported from Karnál. The following table compares the figures for the years in which the area of failed crops is included :—

Year.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894	52,800	266,400	319,200
1895	45,500	143,900	189,400
1896	51,600	171,800	223,400
1897	55,300	140,100	195,400
Average of 4 years	51,050	180,550	231,850
1898	67,000	185,600	252,600

The yield is estimated to be 507,008 cwt. against 459,679 in the preceding year. This is 10·3 per cent. above the yield of 1897 and 2·4 per cent. above the quinquennial average.

The average yield this year is about 112 seers per acre against 132 seers in 1897 and 107 seers in 1896. The short outturn is said to be due to the cessation of rain at the time of ripening of the crop.

APPENDIX B (iv).

Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898, by Captain J. R. Dunlop Smith, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

Indigo is reported on from only 7 out of the 31 districts in the Punjab. In the first forecast of this year's indigo crop the area was estimated to be 70,700 acres and in the second forecast to be 72,800 acres. The estimates in both these forecasts were 35 and 33 per cent., respectively, below the actual area of 1897. The actual area ascertained in the last autumn harvest inspection for 1898 is only 47,200 acres as compared with 108,800 acres in 1897, a decrease of more than 56 per cent. This falling-off is chiefly due to the unfavourable season which also affected the area under cotton, as both these crops are sown about the same time.

The prospects of indigo were doubtful from the very beginning. In August 1898 there was some improvement noticed in the crop in the Gurgáon and Dera Gházi Khan districts. In Hissár there are no indigo factories and indigo is chiefly sown there for seed.

In Rohtak and Gurgáon the decrease in the irrigated area is said to be due to the fall in prices and to the cultivators having suffered loss by the low prices of last year. In Karnál the cultivation of indigo is declining and the Deputy Commissioner explains that there is a tendency to grow food crops in preference.

Dera Gházi Khán is the only district which shows an increase (12 per cent.) on the area of last year.

The outturn of seed is put at 3,221,600 seers, a decline of 66 per cent. compared with the returns of 1897, while the decrease in dye amounts to a little over 52 per cent. The yield of seed and dye falls short of the quinquennial average by 67 and close upon 55 per cent., respectively.

These figures go to show that the outturn of dye has differed very slightly from the yield in other years, but the outturn of seed, area for area, was decidedly below the normal this year.

APPENDIX C.

No. 50, dated 10th January 1900.

From—J. WILSON, Esquire, M. A., I. C. S., Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward the annual report on the Colonisation of Government waste land commanded by the Chenáb Canal, for the year ending 30th September 1899, together with a copy of para. 2 of the Colonisation Officer's letter No. 2540, dated 30th ultimo, explaining the cause of delay in the submission of the report.

Copy of para. 2 of a letter No. 2540, dated 30th December 1899, from L. H. LESLIE JONES, Esquire, Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, to J. WILSON, Esquire, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

2. It is very necessary for me to apologise for the great delay which has occurred in its submission, but I trust that I will be excused for saying that the failure was occasioned by the necessity of first completing other work of more real importance.

Report on the Colonization of Government waste lands commanded by the Chenab Canal for the year ending the 30th September 1899.

Survey and Demarcation.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

1. On the Rakh Branch demarcation has been chiefly confined to the area sold by auction in the late Lyallpur forest reserve, but other small areas have also been exchanged or re-allotted, and the total number of small fields demarcated during the year was 9,055.

(*b*) Jhang Branch.

Small square demarcation on the Jhang Branch has been in progress in 156 villages.

The number of fields which the patwáris should have demarcated was 135,222. They succeeded in completing 114,466.

The zamíndárs again, according to the returns received from the patwáris, constructed the permanent boundaries of 105,505 small squares, against a demand of 114,466.

(*c*) Gugera Branch.

In last year's report it was stated that the total area of the Government waste land falling within the irrigation limits of the Gugera Branch was 1,028,425 acres. Since then the Irrigation Department have included a few small rakhs on the Upper Gugera Branch; but, on the other hand, a large area which was surveyed on the Lower Gugera Branch has been excluded from irrigation, and as the scheme now stands there are only about 866,853 acres available for allotment to zamíndárs.

Part of the remaining area is too high for irrigation except by lift, this being the immediate reason for its exclusion, but there is little doubt that the whole of the Government waste will eventually be irrigated either by flow or lift, and the Superintending Engineer is already, I understand, considering schemes for further extension.

On the Upper Gugera Branch the large square survey of Rakhs *Makki, Makki Khera, Tani* and *Hamboh* has been completed, but their total area is only 8,006 acres.

On the Upper and Lower Gugera Branches the patwáris have demarcated 93,836 small

fields, against a demand of 137,177, and the zamíndárs have constructed the permanent boundaries of 50,611.

The expenditure from survey funds was as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rakh Branch	...	7,389	2	7
Jhang Branch	...	8,245	5	8
Gugera Branch	...	12,565	2	8
Total	...	28,199	10	9

Allotment.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

2. 7,363 acres were allotted on the Rakh Branch during the year, but this total includes 5,107 acres sold by auction.

Mauza 250. A village formerly deserted by its grantees who were transferred elsewhere was again taken up by some unfortunates from the Lower Jhang Branch, and allotments have been made to *nazrána*-paying grantees in the forest reserve. One of the confiscated yeoman grants has also been re-allotted.

(*b*) Jhang Branch.

(1). On the Jhang Branch 36,369 acres have been allotted to peasant colonists. Few grants to new settlers have been made, and what increase there is in the total area allotted is chiefly due to (*a*) *lambardári* grants and (*b*) exchanges.

An ordinary exchange of land by a peasant settler within the boundary of his own *mauza* does not rank as an allotment, but on the Lower Jhang Branch it has been necessary to transfer a large number of settlers from the *mauzas* in which they received their original grants to others which had either been reserved in the first instance or rejected by the zamíndárs who were sent to take them up.

The transfer of settlers into the latter class of mauzás will probably not appear to be a very promising experiment.

But it is an unfortunate fact that on the Lower Jhang Branch where the soil is generally poorer than anywhere else in the colony the grants are usually smaller than where the land is good, and the number of half square allotments was originally very large.

There are few villages which do not contain some good or fair land, and by transferring a number of grantees from a heavily allotted and poor *mauza* into one or more of the reserved or rejected *mauzas*, it has often been possible to give all the grantees whole square grants.

A whole square of even poor land is better than half, and even if the additional area thus acquired is not of great value in itself, it carries with it a right to an additional supply of water which can be used on the better land, an advantage which is highly prized by the zamíndárs.

These exchanges of allotments give a good deal of trouble, but it is very important for the contentment and prosperity of the colonists that they should be allowed wherever good reason is shown.

J. W.

(2). The details of the area allotted on the Jhang Branch are as follows:—

Peasant colonists (including Bár graziers and Jhang Hitháris)	36,369
Capitalists	1,205
Yeomen	3,438
Pensioners of the native army on yeoman terms	292
Pensioners on peasant terms ...	113
Well owners (boundaries re-adjusted)	3,523
Total ...	44,940

The total "rejected area" was 20,827, but the land given up by colonists transferred from one *mauza* to another comes under this head, and such exchanges account for 16,976 acres.

As above explained a large portion of this area has been re-allotted. The balance is comprised of areas which have been confiscated owing to the failure of the grantees to take cultivating possession, or the discovery that some of the supposed Bár graziers were really Hitháris and had obtained their grants under false pretences. A small area also fell in through failure of heirs, and 728 acres were thrown up by the grantees.

(1). Allotments on the Gugera Branch commenced with the rabi of 1898-99. By the close of the year 325,751 acres had been allotted to the various classes of grantees as detailed below:—

	Acres.
To capitalists	33,709
To grantees on special terms ...	1,394
To yeomen	29,845
To pensioners of the Native Army—	
(*a*) On yeomen terms ...	7,360
(*b*) On peasant terms ...	33,253
To peasants	219,989
In proprietary right to Ressaldár-Major Bha-ud-dín Khán	201
Total ...	325,751

(2). The following table shows the areas allotted to peasant colonists by districts and castes:—

Name of District.	Hindu Jats.	Musalmán Jats.	Sainís.	Aráins.	Hindu Kambohs.	Gujar Muhammadans.	Sheikh.	Pathán.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Umballa	20,021	...	2,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,438
Gurdáspur	11,503	13,458	...	8,111	...	13,000	...	...	...	46,072
Ludhiána	...	...	...	23,535	...	...	...	...	...	23,535
Jullundur	24,058	...	749	20,570	2,820	...	...	...	...	48,197
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	97
Lahore	2,736	...	...	167	...	...	...	28	...	2,931
Gujránwála	7,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,303
Hoshiárpur	...	8,391	3,869	1,441	...	3,205	...	...	...	16,906
Amritsar	24,399	3,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,812
Jhang (Bár graziers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,698	24,698
Total	90,020	25,262	7,035	53,824	2,820	16,205	97	28	24,698	219,989

(*c*) Gugera Branch.

This shows very satisfactory progress. A large proportion of the area has been allotted to Hindu Jats and Aráins, who make excellent colonists.

J. W.

(3). Settlements have been effected with the owners of 7 proprietary wells, and land has been granted on ordinary peasant terms to the lessees of 3 leased wells, the leases having been cancelled.

The majority, however, of the Gugera Branch wells remain yet for disposal, as they are situated on distributaries, which have not come under allotment up to the present.

System of allotment to *nazrâna*-paying grantees on the Gugera Branch.

(4). On the Rakh and Jhang Branches it was the practice to select a number of *mauzas* for *nazrâna*-paying grantees and to allow them to wander about until they found land which suited them. This had the advantage that the grantee could be held entirely responsible for his own selection, but it entailed great delay in allotment, for grantees took a long time to satisfy themselves that the land they selected was really the best they could get, and it also resulted in somewhat indiscriminate admixture of religions and districts. On the Gugera Branch, however, Captain Popham-Young adopted the plan of assimilating the method of *narzâna* allotments to that of ordinary peasant grantees.

Wholly commanded *mauzas* were selected and the actual squares intended for each grantee marked off in pencil, the grantee's name being written across the squares.

A vernacular *chalán* was then sent to the grantee instructing him to view the particular squares assigned to him.

As the land allotted to *nazrâna*-paying grantees on the Gugera Branch is almost uniformly good, in the majority of cases the grantee accepted the lot marked out by the Colonization Officer. If any grantee was dissatisfied he was given an opportunity of inspecting the balance of land in other *nazrâna mauzas* which had not been marked off into lots, and in many cases advantage was taken of the offer.

That the land originally offered, however, was not bad is evidenced by the fact that most of it has since been gladly taken up by grantees who arrived at a later period. While therefore every grantee has been given a modified power of selection, it has been possible to ensure to a great extent that all the grantees in each *mauza* represent the same or similar districts, castes and religions, and all unnecessary elements of future conflict have been removed.

It is important that each village community should be made, as far as possible, homogeneous.

J. W.

Peasant allotments.

(5). It is satisfactory to report that the vast majority of peasant colonists from the Central Punjab have been accredited with grants of a whole square each. All the allotted *mauzas* were good and each grantee starts on the same footing so far as area and quality of the land are concerned.

The settlers are always best chosen when the Deputy Commissioner has himself taken an active part in the selection.

The Native Extra Assistant Commissioner is generally prone to think more of satisfying the desires of the largest number than the good of the colony, and is accordingly apt to

select as original grantees the most aged patriarchs with the largest families, and then to give them the minimum grant.

Such a method of selection leads to minute sub-division within a year or two of allotment, but this evil is more prevalent on the Lower Jhang than on the Gugera Branch, though it is the Lower Jhang that is able to stand it least.

Exchanges.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

3. The grantees of two unsuccessful Rakh Branch villages have been transferred to the Gugera Branch, and I am arranging to transfer the inhabitants of 3 more *jangli* villages, which are at present isolated in the heart of Hindu Jat areas, to more congenial company on the Burála Branch.

382 *intra* village exchanges were effected during the months of October and November in consequence of Captain Popham-Young's decision to give the Rakh Branch grantees a last opportunity of making an exchange.

Since then no exchanges have been sanctioned, but I think it will be necessary to again admit of them in the future, though only after very careful investigation in each individual case.

(*b*) Jhang Branch.

The *intra* village exchanges on the Jhang Branch show a large increase, 2,569 as compared with 1,461 last year.

The quality of the land on the Lower Jhang and Bhowána Branches renders this inevitable, and in a number of villages it has been found necessary to extend sanction to the exchange of small fields in place of the more usual whole, half or quarter squares. The patchy nature of the land in a number of villages is responsible for this departure, which has been the means of soothing a number of otherwise discontented colonists and the inconvenience of cultivating scattered fields is sufficient to assure that the privilege will not be greatly abused.

(*c*) Gugera Branch.

The Gugera Branch exchange list is also heavy, the total being 1,569, but it gives no ground for anxiety. There is no doubt that many of them were unnecessary but in the early days at least of settlement it is better to sanction ten useless exchanges than to run the risk of refusing one which is really desirable.

Maps and records.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

4. Occupancy rights have now been acquired by the grantees of 14,519 holdings, leaving a balance of 1,534 where the tenants have not yet satisfactorily fulfilled the conditions of their grants. I do not propose to take any special action at present with a view to ejecting the defaulters, as many of them show signs of repentance and will, I have little doubt, soon qualify themselves for the conferral of the privilege.

Jamabandís have been prepared for 281 *mauzas*.

The balance of 15 is accounted for by 3 canal escapes, the 8 *mauzas* comprising the Forest Reserve, 3 unallotted *mauzas*, and 1 *mauza* which though allotted, is not in a position to warrant the preparation of a *jamabandí*.

The *jamabandís*, which are really a collection of the Tenancy Registers and the *khataunís*, were all prepared in Lyallpur under the immediate supervision of the Extra Tahsildar and Deputy Superintendent, which left me for a great part of the hot weather without any official above the rank of kánúngo for employment on the Gugera Branch.

(*b*) Jhang Branch.

(1). On the Jhang Branch 309 tenancy registers have been prepared for attestation, but there are only 82 *mauzas* in which the grantees have occupied their land for three years and nothing is gained by early attestation.

(2). In this connection it may be mentioned that the form of the tenancy register provides for the signature or thumb mark of the grantee in column 10 of the register which is in the centre of the sheet.

A recent dispute led me to send one of the registers to Phillour for the comparison of the thumb mark on the register with the thumb marks of two different claimants to the holding.

Mr. Rundle, the District Superintendent, Police, had a very poor opinion of the impressions, which it is quite impossible to take properly in the centre of a bound volume. He was good enough to instruct one of my clerks who was sent to Phillour for the purpose, and in future I trust that the thumb impressions will be thoroughly reliable, but to make them so it will be necessary to take them in column 15 which is reserved for the order granting occupancy rights, and to enter that order in the column previously reserved for impressions.

(3). Field maps have been prepared for 102 villages during the year, giving a total of 315; 8,645 large and 151,679 small squares having been re-surveyed by chain measurement in a total of 106 *mauzas*.

Recoveries of the initial demand from settlers.

5. The following table shows the demand and the recoveries for the year under report:—

(*a*).—RAKH BRANCH.

Heads.	Demand.	Recoveries.	Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Názrána ...	59,878 10 3	59,312 4 0	566 6 3
Cost of Survey	1,651 15 0	1,651 15 0	...
Cost of water-course construction.	64,121 9 5	64,121 9 5	...
Price of wood...	62 10 0	62 10 0	...
Purchase money	27,871 15 5	27,871 15 5	...
Purchase money (auction.)	6,25,678 10 10	6,23,128 10 10	2,550 0 0
Total ...	7,79,265 6 11	7,76,149 0 8	3,116 6 3

(*b*).—JHANG BRANCH.

Heads.	Demand.	Recoveries.	Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nazrána	61,186 1 0	55,578 3 0	5,687 14 0
Cost of Survey	33,009 1 6	22,489 8 6	10,519 9 0
Cost of water-course construction.	181,418 5 6	1,23,495 13 6	57,922 8 0
Price of wood	1,184 11 0	1,124 15 0	59 12 0
Total ...	2,76,798 3 0	2,02,688 8 0	74,109 11 0

(*c*).—GUGERA BRANCH.

Nazrána ...	4,82,119 12 0	4,33,415 13 0	48,703 15 0
Cost of Survey	73,637 5 0	34,358 6 0	39,278 15 0
Cost of water-course construction,	3,89,901 1 0	1,89,265 10 0	2,00,635 7 0
Price of wood	12,575 4 0	12,176 4 0	399 0 0
Total ...	9,58,233 6 0	6,69,216 1 0	2,89,017 5 0

These figures require some explanation.

(1). The auction purchase money on the Rakh Branch does not represent the whole amount for which the land was sold but leaves out of account instalments which fall due after the 30th September.

(2). The purchase money paid by capitalist and yeoman grantees who have fulfilled the necessary conditions and acquired the power of purchasing proprietary rights is a very small figure.

Only 14 grantees, 8 Mussalmáns, and 6 Hindús have yet availed themselves of the privilege. The fact is that it pays them better to employ their money otherwise than by sinking it in proprietary rights to escape the *málikána*.

They have the option of deferring their purchase for many years yet, and some of them are anxious to see the result which the fuller irrigation of the Gugera will have on the Rakh Branch supply.

They are, no doubt, wise to wait before finally committing themselves.

J. W.

(3). The balance of *nazrána* due from the Gugera Branch represents land allotted but not actually taken up, and a portion of the outstanding balances under cost of survey and cost of water-course construction are accounted for in the same manner.

(4). But the great bulk of the sums still recoverable under the two latter heads represent land allotted and taken up, but for which *takávi* files have not been prepared.

A recent misunderstanding may justify me in explaining again that so far as the Colonization Office is concerned the *takávi* loans to settlers are purely paper transactions, and except in so far as they relate to cash recoveries from *nazrána*-paying grantees, the recoveries are nominal only.

The settler never touches the *takávi* in cash, but receives it in the form of land already surveyed and ready made water-courses.

The money issued as *takávi* is credited direct to the Colonization Office and the Canal Department.

These credits are made as soon as the *takávi* files are prepared, and this is all that is meant by "Recoveries." The real recoveries from the settlers are made by the Deputy Commissioner and have no place in the Colonization Office tables.

Takávi advances.

6. No *takávi* advances were made on the Rakh Branch.

On the Jhang and Gugera Branches Rs. 1,18,675 and Rs. 1,07,265, respectively, were advanced for the purpose of defraying the cost of survey and water-course construction.

Cultivation.

7. The following tables give the details of cultivation in acres during the year. The figures marked (*a*) are those of 1898-99, (*b*) 1897-98, and (*c*) 1896-97.

(1.) RAKH BRANCH.

KHARIF.

Description.		Matured.	Failed.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nahri	(*a*) ...	121,897	10,816	132,713
	(*b*) ...	148,675	6,050	154,725
	(*c*) ...	161,789	12,010	173,799
Báráni	(*a*) ...	2,763	5,552	8,315
	(*b*) ...	2,192	1,608	3,800
	(*c*) ...	6,246	6,239	12,485
Total	(*a*) ...	124,660	16,368	141,028
	(*b*) ...	150,807	7,658	158,525
	(*c*) ...	168,035	18,249	186,784

RABI.

Nahri	(*a*) ...	268,530	10,221	278,751
	(*b*) ...	230,656	5,719	236,375
	(*c*) ...	249,044	5,951	254,995
Barani	(*a*) ...	330	262	592
	(*b*) ...	4,512	1,763	6,275
Chahi	...(*c*) ...	2,087	351	2,438
Total	(*a*) ...	268,860	10,483	279,343
	(*b*) ...	235,168	7,482	242,650
	(*c*) ...	251,131	6,302	257,433
Total for the year	(*a*) ...	393,520	26,851	420,371
	(*b*) ...	385,975	15,140	401,175
	(*c*) ...	419,166	24,551	444,217

A comparison of these figures shows that the Rakh Branch, in spite of the opening of the Lower Gugera, has exceeded the figures of last year, though it has not equalled those of 1896-97. The kharíf total is less than that

of either of the two preceding years, but the rabi shows the largest matured area yet recorded.

The failure of the Chenáb river, to meet the ordinary demands of the canal is almost certain to mean a contraction of the cultivated area during the coming year, but the prevailing high prices should fully compensate the zamindárs.

(2). JHANG BRANCH.

KHARIF.

Description.		Matured.	Failed.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nahri	(a) ...	109,943	14,019	123,962
	(b) ...	87,460	6,095	93,555
	(c) ...	12,678	1,000	13,678
Báráni	(a) ...	161	678	839
	(b) ...	142	215	357
	(c) ...	223	380	603
Cháhi	(a) ...	36	...	36
	(b) ...	13	...	13
	(c) ...	51	4	55
Total	(a) ...	110,140	14,697	124,837
	(b) ...	87,615	6,310	93,925
	(c) ...	12,952	1,384	14,336

RABI.

Nahri	(a) ...	227,497	10,540	238,037
	(b) ...	138,202	5,549	143,751
	(c) ...	42,325	1,989	44,314
Báráni	(a) ...	9	19	28
	(b) ...	176	29	205
	(c) ...	...	...	...
Cháhi	(a) ...	246	9	255
	(b) ...	149	...	149
	(c) ...	290	16	306
Total	(a) ...	227,752	10,568	238,320
	(b) ...	138,527	5,578	144,105
	(c) ...	42,615	2,005	44,620
Total for the year.	(a) ...	337,892	25,265	363,157
	(b) ...	226,142	11,888	238,030
	(c) ...	55,567	3,389	58,956

12,632 acres of the 1898-99 cultivation was done by temporary cultivators.

The excess over last year's figures is chiefly due to rabi cultivation, as many of the allotments made during the year were too late for a heavy kharif.

The total allotted area of which possession has been taken has risen from 283,804 acres to 371,136 out of a total area of 735,001, but it is hardly to be hoped that the proportion of allotted to total area on the Jhang Branch will ever equal that attained on the Rakh.

(3). GUGERA BRANCH.

KHARIF.

Description.	Matured.	Failed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nahri	40,781	25,016	65,797
Báráni ...	7	67	74
Total ...	40,788	25,083	65,871

RABI.

Nahri	55,226	16,812	72,038
Total for the year.	96,014	41,895	137,909

(1). The kharíf area is entirely accounted for by temporary cultivation, and in the rabi also 16,119 acres were done by temporary cultivators.

The *kharába* figures will no doubt appear extraordinary, and require the explanation that temporary cultivation crops are divided into a number of classes for the purpose of facility in assessment, and that no field is considered as wholly matured unless it carries a 16-anna crop. Thus, an acre field bearing a 12-anna crop would be shown as three-fourths acre matured, one-fourth acre *kharába*, and an 8-anna crop one-half acre matured, and one-half acre *kharába*. But under the ordinary assessment rules no *kharába* is allowed unless the crop falls under an 8-anna standard.

(2). It is no longer necessary to make any apology for temporary cultivation, as the Superintending Engineer has declared himself strongly in favour of it wherever permanent allotments are impossible.

The gross sum realised in the kharíf of 1898 was Rs. 1,23,356-11-4. In the rabi it was Rs. 62,002-8-0 and in the kharíf, which has just been cropped, the figure will not fall far short of Rs. 1,50,000.

The sums spent on extra establishment are very small, as the assessments and collections are made by members of the Colonization Office Staff. As, moreover, the whole of this cultivation is done in *mauzas* which are either unready for allotment to permanent cultivators, or, if ready, have been reserved

It is clear that the advantages of this temporary cultivation outweigh the disadvantages. Besides the large sum secured to Government, the great addition to the total

for special purposes which preclude their immediate allotment, the sums realised are almost pure gain to Government and the amounts are not such as to be lightly contemned.

8. As most of the Rakh Branch settlers have, by now, supplied themselves with houses, it is not to be expected that there should be any very large increase during the year.

The figures actually reported are 2,137, bringing the total to 44,943.

The total number of completed houses on the Jhang Branch now amounts to 24,618, 18,940 having been constructed in the past year.

Captain F. Popham-Young mentioned in his last report that owing to the large areas allotted to Bár graziers and Chenáb Hitháris the Jhang Branch would compare unfavourably with the Rakh Branch for some time to come. The Hitháris, it is true, consider their colony land merely as a profitable appanage to their ancestral property; many of them cultivate largely through tenants and pay little attention to the construction of houses. I do not think it much matters.

The Central Punjabi regards the colony as a new home and makes himself comfortable, but the Hithári is so near his old home that he is never likely to settle very permanently in the new so long as there is a choice between them.

The Hithári grants are really compensatory, and I think it would be better in their case to drop the condition of personal residence, which it will be almost impossible to satisfactorily enforce.

The Bár graziers on the other hand are doing uncommonly well, with the exception perhaps of the Biloch tribes whose habits are more nomadic than those of the ordinary *janglis*. The latter have made excellent progress in their village sites, and though they still sow too much for fodder only, their cultivation is improving, and as they learn further wrinkles from the peasant colonist, will continue to do so.

But the Hitháris are not the only people who are remiss about their houses.

Many of the peasant colonists on the Lower Jhang Branch have been very slack, principally owing to their continual hopes of transfer to better land; but as the Gugera Branch, with the exception of those portions destined for Hitháris and Bilochis, has now been almost wholly allotted, and inter-village transfers on the Jhang Branch will be less common in future than they have been during the past, the coming year will probably show considerable improvement.

1,530 houses are reported as having been constructed on the Gugera Branch.

There should have been many more, but the fact is, that except in the minority of cases, the peasant colonist never cultivates his own first crop. As soon as he has acquired possession, he hands over the cultivation to a Bár grazier or Hithári, and goes

produce of the tract in this year of scarcity is a distinct gain; and many cultivators have been enabled to reap valuable crops, who would otherwise have been in great straits.

J. W.

House building.

(*a*) Rakh Branch.

(*b*) Jhang Branch.

We must endeavour to maintain the condition of personal residence as far as possible.

J. W.

(*c*) Gugera Branch.

off home to return again when the time has come for the division of produce.

This system presents great advantages both to the colonist and his tenants.

There is no doubt that the system benefits the Hithári tenants, but the loss caused to the landlords of the Hithár by the superior attractions of the canal is real and serious, and should not be ignored.

J. W.

The only people who can suffer are the larger Hithári landowners who may lose their tenants, but many of these also have obtained grants for temporary cultivation and in a year of drought like the present, the Hithár has been kept on its legs by the colony. The colonists, however, who obtained their grants for last kharif; have generally come down to superintend their own rabi, and house building proceeds apace, villages springing up with extraordinary rapidity.

The unwonted cheapness of labour in the colony, and the knowledge that the chance may not come again, is no doubt largely responsible.

Rent of village sites.

9. The "*kiráya táh zamíni*" or site rent rules have been put in force on the whole of Rakh Branch and on the more advanced portions of the Jhang Branch. The realisations up to the close of the year were Rs. 14,442-12-6. The whole question connected with site rents still presents certain difficulties, but it will serve no good purpose to discuss them at length in a general report.

Communications.

10. As reported last year the Irrigation Department have undertaken the construction of culverts on inter and intra-village roads so far as the funds at their disposal permit, namely, the balance of the sums recovered from settlers for the construction of water-courses.

It is to be hoped that on the Jhang and Gugera Branches it will be possible to complete the great majority of the culverts without making any further demand on the settlers.

Such is not the case, however, on the rakh where the original rate of recovery was much lower, and even the special demand of Rs. 5 per square which Captain Popham-Young collected from all the peasant settlers on the Rakh Branch will not suffice to fill the gap.

Nothing, moreover, was collected from the *nazrána*-paying grantees, few of whom have provided culverts themselves.

The obligation of constructing culverts, rests really with the settlers, but want of co-operation and knowledge of what is a suitable culvert for each water-course, are great deterrents.

The Superintending Engineer has now agreed, in cases where the grantees do not construct their own culverts within a period specified by notice, to construct them by departmental agency, and levy the cost under the Canal Act. This is an excellent solution of the difficulty from the point of view of the settlers and Colonisation Officer, though I regret that it will throw an extra burden on the Canal Department. There is, however, no other way of getting the work satisfactorily completed.

It will be a great advantage to the colony if the Canal Department will construct these culverts at the cost of the colonists.

J. W.

Arboriculture.

11. (1). I regret that I cannot report any substantial progress in tree planting along district roads. The District Board control the money, and Irrigation Department the water, while I have not even sufficient establishment to make a success of the operations, provided that I were not otherwise hampered. The present arrangement is most unsatisfactory, and if it continued there would be little hope of improvement.

I have broached the subject to the Superintending Engineer who gave me to understand that the Irrigation Department would not be unwilling to undertake the whole management, provided the District Board produce the funds. If the District Boards consent, the whole management will be greatly simplified, and the District Boards will get full value for their money, which I am not prepared to say they do at present.

(2). Apart from the arboricultural operations of the District Boards, the tree planting by settlers themselves is of considerable importance, and especially so in the treeless regions at the tails of the Jhang and Gugera Branches. If left to themselves the settlers appear to be very indifferent as to whether there is a single tree planted in their village or not.

Shade on the crops and shelter for birds doubtless tend to render trees somewhat unpopular, but the countervailing advantages are perhaps of more importance, and it is not too much to hope that the rainfall of the colony will be more copious if it is well-wooded than if it is barren of trees.

In most of the peasant villages on the Jhang and all on the Gugera Branches there are small balances of land which must be eventually given out to some one in order to reduce the *chirágha* area to its normal 20 per cent.

Instructions were issued to peasant colonists that each zamíndár should sow a small nursery of one *marla* in area for every square in his possession, and plant trees at reasonable intervals along all water-courses that run past his land, and also, if possible, on each corner of every *killa* (or small field) in his square. Considerable quantities of seed were procured from various districts for distribution amongst colonists, and finally I promised that I would take arboricultural success into very special consideration when allotting the balance of land.

As an immediate incentive, I allotted some extra land to the very few colonists who had already made some progress on their own initiative, and this proceeding has proved very stimulating to many others.

It is, of course, quite impossible to expect that every peasant will carry out my instructions in their entirety, and I doubt if it would be altogether desirable to maintain all the trees planted in such a case. But the zamíndár will never allow trees to interfere unduly with his cultivation, so I trust that the net result will be well-wooded, though not over-wooded, villages.

It is possible that in course of time the tract will become well-wooded, but judicious encouragement will be required if arboriculture is to be developed at all rapidly.

J. W.

Case work.

12. (1) The allotment of the Gugera Branch has made it more impossible than ever for the Colonisation Officer to do regular criminal work. He decided only five criminal cases, while the Assistant Colonisation Officer disposed of 9 criminal and 14 revenue, 13 of the latter being suits for partition, and 1 for a share of produce.

(2) Mutations were attested as follows:—

Colonisation Officer	= 173
Assistant Colonization Officer...	= 78
Tahsildar, Lyallpur	= 212
Naib Tahsildar, Lyallpur ...	= 230
Tahsildar, Khángah Dográn ...	= 391
Naib Tahsildar, Khángah Dográn	= 96
Tahsildar, Chiníot	= 81
Naib Tahsildar, Chiníot ...	= 24
Tahsildar, Jhang	= 113
Naib Tahsildar, Jhang ...	= 438
Extra Tahsildar	= 549

(3) 457 lambardárs were appointed during the year. Of these 16 were to fill vacancies and one was an additional appointment sanctioned for *mauza* 185, Rakh Branch.

The balance of 440 were new appointments in 250 *mauzas* on the Jhang Branch.

Captain Popham-Young appointed most of the Upper Jhang lambardárs last year. The present appointments, therefore, were chiefly made in *mauzas* of the Lower Jhang and Bhowána Branches, and though it was necessary to make lambardárs for the collection of revenue which would fall due in a great many villages before I could possibly visit them again, I made most of the new lambardárs temporary only, with the idea of reserving to myself greater freedom in re-considering my appointments when the villages were more regularly settled and my acquaintance with them was improved.

It is best not to make permanent appointments till some experience has been gained.

J. W.

(4) My predecessor has before reported that it was his custom to make extra grants usually of one square, to each lambardár, who was drawn from the class of peasant colonists.

I have followed his example, but with this difference that up to the present I have not given the land as a regular peasant grant, but on lease for one year only.

My original reason was the wish not to bestow land permanently on a temporary lambardár, but there are, I think, other and stronger reasons for continuing the practice though in an altered form.

It may very well happen that a lambardar may have to be dismissed shortly after his appointment, but subsequently to the distribution of all the available balance of land in the village.

If the land has been allotted on ordinary peasant terms, even though the Tenancy Register may not have been signed, it cannot well be resumed, with the result that the dismissed lambardár would retain the most valuable part of his *lambardári*.

Captain Popham-Young's reasons for making such grants were to enhance the power and prosperity of the lambardár. In

the ordinary Punjab village the lambardár, if capable and energetic, has plenty of opportunities for adding to his paternal acres; but in the colony, whatever the qualities of the lambardár, his position must grow worse with each generation. He has not the power to acquire land even from his own brother, and the advantage of an additional square at the outset to the first lambardár might easily be counterbalanced by the production of large families.

Although, theoretically, the lambardár who cannot himself recover revenue from a khewatdár, should apply to the Tahsildar for assistance, the theory is seldom borne out in practice, and it is much more common for the Tahsildar to recover the balance from the lambardár and leave the latter to recoup himself as best he can; and the peculiar condition of colony land-holders, who not only have two homes, but are often drawn from many home villages and gathered together under, what they consider, an alien lambardár, is not unlikely to add considerably to the difficulties of collection. There is all the more reason, therefore, to ensure that the lambardár himself is always in receipt of an income that somewhat exceeds his own immediate wants and will enable him to pay up temporarily the revenue of defaulters without being compelled to resort to the *sáhúkár*. Accordingly I propose to apply for sanction for the allotment of *lambardári* grants, which will not be partitioned but pass intact from lambardár to lambardár.

This change is obviously desirable. The *lambardári* square should remain in the hands of the actual headman.

J. W.

The dismissal of a lambardár will be rendered more serious, but he will also have an exceedingly strong reason for conducting himself with propriety, and as the grant will have been official from the start, the younger sons will have no good cause of complaint for not succeeding to more than the original family allotment.

Meanwhile the question is left open by the system of granting leases for one year only.

Panchâyats.

234 cases have been disposed of by lambardárs and *sarpanches*. These figures show an increase on last year, but as Captain Popham-Young has remarked, the system is certain to break down eventually, and its dissolution will be hastened by the increased facilities for litigation which the Courts of the colony have begun to provide.

It should be kept up as long as possible.

J. W.

Miscellaneous.

Towns.

13. (1) A separate report is annually submitted with regard to the colony towns, but it may not be out of place to state that a new, and what promises to be a very prosperous market is already springing up in Gojra, a station situated in the heart of the colony at its greatest width which will draw enormous traffic from much of the best land on the Gugera Branch.

Sites for another market have been marked out at Toba Tek Singh, but no eagerness was displayed by purchasers on the date fixed for the auction last August, and I have determined to postpone the sale until after the opening of the through line to Khániwál.

Wells and tanks.

(2) 158 new tanks have been constructed on the Jhang and 58 on the Gugera Branch. The enforced closures caused by the dearth of water in the river and the opening of the Gugera Branch have led the settlers to increased activity on this point, and the same reasons will doubtless induce them to make more progress in the matter of sinking wells than has hitherto been the case, only eight having been constructed during the year.

Railway.

(3) The railway was opened as far as Toba Tek Singh in July last. It has been an inestimable boon to the newer portions of the colony, and the ultimate extension to Khániwál will undoubtedly reduce the difficulty of settling the tails of the Lower Jhang and Gugera Branches, where distance and want of facility for communication, as well as the poor quality of the land, have been undoubted obstacles.

I have seen it commonly reported in newspapers that it has been decided to run a new line from Malakwál through the Jhelum Canal to Chíniot and on to Lyallpur.

I trust that this decision, if true, is not final. Apart from the probable advantage to the Jhelum Canal of a railway extended further down the Karána Bár it would be to the far more general advantage of the colony, though not of Lyallpur, that the proposed rail should cross the Chenab lower down than Chiniot, and after traversing the widest portion of the Bhowána and Lower Jhang Branches meet the Wazirabad-Khanaiwál line at Gojra.

These remarks deserve consideration.

J. W.

Bad land and soil survey

(4) In his last report Captain Popham-Young demonstrated the necessity of a preliminary soil survey and instanced the Dhoular Rájbaha on the Lower Jhang Branch by way of illustration. Since that report the experiment has been tried of giving out the unallotted villages to cultivators from the Jhang district on yearly leases on ordinary assessment rates.

In this manner, in addition to 5,075 acres permanently allotted, 3,468 acres were cultivated by temporary cultivators during the last kharíf. The Executive Engineer of the Jhang Division has rightly been liberal in his remissions for failed crops, but out of the total area thus cultivated the crops of 1,853 acres only attained an 8-anna standard, and remissions were granted on 1,615 fields. The cultivators had the advantage of early sowings, and I can only think that these figures fully confirm my predecessor's estimate of the distributary.

What good land there is, however, will now be utilised in relieving some of the poorer villages on the Bhowána Branch.

At the tail of the Lower Gugera Branch, again, we have come across a considerable area of decidedly poor land; some of which has been refused directly, and some deserted after acceptance by the grantees.

Before summoning settlers I took the precaution of obtaining from patwáris coloured maps showing the sandy, *kallaráti* and *kan-*

kar squares which they considered unfit for cultivation.

In consequence, a much smaller number of settlers was summoned for each village than would have been ordinarily the case on a good rájbaha; and as, moreover, a number of villages have been kept in reserve to meet contingencies, I hope that the fair land will prove capable of supporting the whole number of settlers originally summoned.

A recent tour has convinced me that the soil is not so bad as the grantees wished to make out, and I trust that most of them will return for the kharíf.

Meanwhile the land which was not taken up has been given out to temporary cultivators for the rabi.

At the same time it is impossible to avoid the reflection that the same water would have been very much better employed on good land, and that it would have been preferable to have compensated the whole Hithár by taking this water to Hithári villages instead of awarding small grants in the colony to a fortunate few.

I am inclined to agree that it would have been good policy to irrigate a large portion of the Hithár tract where population already existed. Perhaps it is not too late to do so still.

J. W.

(5) The greater number of the Gugera Branch Rahnás were attested by Captain Popham-Young. Great difficulty has been found in procuring materials for the attestation of some Rahnás which possess no separate *tirni* file of their own, but which paid *tirni* with some Hithári village, and some attestations still remain to be done.

Settlement of local tribes.

195. Rahnás have, however, been dealt with, and out of a total of 9,445 candidates, 3,464 have been accepted as genuine Bár graziers. There is little doubt that some of the accepted candidates are not real *janglís*, but one cannot run the risk of rejecting a real *janglí*, and the benefit of the doubt must be given in uncertain cases.

The great majority of the Gugera Branch grantees have now been settled on excellent land on the Burála Branch.

(6) In addition to what I may call the cattle "*janglís*," there still remain the Biloch Jhoks, to which it is proposed to make grants on camel service terms. Of such Jhoks there are 32. I have attested 31 and have decided that out of 4,747 candidates, 2,156 would be entitled to land as ordinary *janglís*, if they do not obtain it on service terms.

Camel service grantees.

The Biloch Jhoks are generally larger than the ordinary Rahna, and their nomadic *status* is usually less doubtful. That they are even more entitled to consideration than the "cattle *janglí*" is, I think, shown by the fact that while the attested Rahnás with 3,464 accepted candidates represent *tirni* to about the amount of Rs. 7,186, the Biloch Jhoks paid over Rs. 9,700.

These figures at least serve to demonstrate that the Bilochís, if bound by camel conditions, should obtain larger, not smaller, grants than the member of an ordinary Rahna. I have urged the necessity for greater liberality to the Biloch in other reports, but have not

before been in possession of these figures, which I have accordingly taken the opportunity of mentioning here.

Land is being reserved for the Bilochís on the Gugera and Burálla Branches, and they have been given land for temporary cultivation till such time as the conditions are sanctioned, and it is possible to make permanent allotments.

Since writing this paragraph I have been informed that my proposals for increased grants to Bilochís have been accepted.

L. J.

Administrative requirements.

14. Proposals were submitted last July by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang and myself for the establishment of new tahsils at Samundri and Toba Tek Singh and I have lately learnt that Tahsildars will be appointed from the new year.

The transfer of nearly six lakhs of acres from Montgomery to Jhang in May last deprived the colony of any assistance which it might have expected from the Montgomery and Gugera Tahsils, and the two additional Deputy Superintendents, who were sanctioned in August, have been almost exclusively employed on work connected with temporary cultivation.

The Gugera Branch has, therefore, been very largely left to take care of itself, but it is fortunately a very healthy child. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang was good enough to lend the services of the Naib Tahsildar of Shorkot for work on the tail of the Lower Jhang, but it is hardly necessary to say that this large area could not be properly worked from Shorkot.

Thánás have been established at Sarshamír, Toba Tek Singh and Mochiwála, and I believe that the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang has already submitted proposals for the new *thánás* which are urgently required on the Gugera Branch.

The question as to whether there will be one or two districts is yet unsettled, although the District Offices at Lyallpur are in process of rapid completion.

It has been settled that the limits of the Jhang district will not be altered at present, and that the head-quarters shall be removed to Lyallpur shortly. It is important that Jhang should have a Sub-Divisional Officer of its own.

J. W.

It will be a bad day for the Hithár when the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang removes to Lyallpur, and I venture to think that the inclusion of the colony portions of the Chiniot and Jhang Tahsils, which are mainly populated by Hitháris and *janglís* will give very much more work to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang than he has escaped by the loss of the Bár. I also believe that the three Tahsils of Lyallpur, Samundri and Toba Tek Singh would provide ample work for a separate Deputy Commissioner at Lyallpur. It will hardly be possible to forbid alienation for ever.

It is not probable that the restrictions on alienation will be removed for a long time to come.

J. W.

Even restricted alienation to khewatdárs of the same *mauza* would entail numerous land suits, and one of the great arguments against a sub-division of district would be removed.

The system of assessment.

15. Captain Popham-Young described the present system of assessment very fully in his last report. It is not free from objections, but it is an improvement on the old method, in spite of the fact that it means much extra work for the Revenue establishment. It will work better when understood more fully by

the zamíndár, though I doubt if he will ever overcome his reluctance to appeal against the order of the zilladár.

It is the best way yet devised of securing that the zamíndár will not be called upon to pay revenue for failed crops, and so of fulfilling the promise of Government to colonists.

Apart from the question of the probity of Government, the cultivator of good land can doubtless manage to pay revenue even on a number of failed crops, but this is not the case on the inferior portions of the canal, where equitable remissions will be a matter of absolute necessity.

At present the difference in the quality of the land is so great on various portions of the canal that the same expenditure of capital, labour and water is apt to give very unequal returns, and it will doubtless be eventually necessary to rectify these inequalities by variations in the rate of assessment.

Colonisation office.

16. Captain F. Popham-Young, C.I.E., handed over charge of the Colonisation Office to me on March 28th. Chaudri Aurangzeb Khan, Khan Bahádur, had also contemplated retirement, but he reconsidered his decision and is still giving the colony the benefit of his services. I can only hope for the sake of Government, the colony and myself that he will long continue to do so. It is quite impossible for me to speak too highly of all the assistance which he has so readily and untiringly given.

Lála Govind Lál, the extra Tahsildar, has also done very valuable work. His period of service has already been extended for another year, and I hope that this will not be the last.

Lála Pindi Dás, Tahsildar of Lyallpur, was transferred to Lahore as Extra Assistant Commissioner in April, his place being filled very satisfactorily by Lála Kesar Rám. The Tahsildar of Khángah Dográn, Lála Rám Chand, has also done useful work in the new Gugera Branch villages which have lately been transferred to the Khángah Dográn Tahsil. The Colonisation Field Staff have been strengthened by two additional Deputy Superintendents during the year, and sanction for 12 sub. *pro tem* kánúngos in the Jhang district has raised the *status* of a number of moharirs' *partál*. Proposals have also been submitted for enhancing the pay of the office clerks, but no orders have yet been received. The allotment of the Gugera coming so close after that of the Lower Jhang Branch has thrown a large additional burden on the office establishment, which has been greatly overworked, and I trust the reward will not long be delayed. The last report dealt fully with individuals. I need now only endorse the opinion there given.

L. LESLIE JONES,

Colonisation Officer.

I concur in thinking that it is very important in the interests of the colony that Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khan's services should be retained for some time. They have been invaluable.

J. W.

This is Mr. Leslie Jones' first report. It is an excellent one, and bears evidence to his great industry and energy, and to his skillful and sympathetic management of this important colony.

J. WILSON,

16-1-1900. *Settlement Commissioner.*

PART I.

STATEMENT No. I.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

STATEMENT

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Area and Revenue (00's omitted).				
				Area in acres.				
Districts.	TAHSILS.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of Patwáris.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
						Rs.		
Hissar.	Hissár	2	47	5,185	3,999	1,350	58,662	43,908
	Hánsi	3	62	5,113	4,359	1,723	86,398	53,170
	Bhiwáni	2	47	4,797	4,126	1,071	50,643	40,229
	Fatehabad	4	68	7,545	5,897	1,953	114,154	64,024
	Sirsa	4	77	10,565	7,952	1,652	109,365	59,969
	Total ..	15	301	33.205	26,323	7,749	419,222	261,300
Rohtak.	Rohtak	2	62	3,787	3,256	2,408	156,420	69,921
	Sámpla	3	61	2,619	2,207	2,643	203,090	67,823
	Gohána	2	51	2,151	1,791	2,156	201,514	60,518
	Jhajjur	3	68	2,985	2,350	2,362	156,176	74,066
	Total ...	10	242	11,542	9,604	9,569	717,200	272,328
Gurgaon.	Gurgáon	2	50	2,645	1,855	2,093	153,076	43,929
	Rewári	3	56	2,725	2,322	2,688	154,638	51,566
	Palwál	3	74	2,444	1,950	2,659	309,541	74,464
	Núh	3	70	2,577	2,096	2,388	261,856	86,328
	Ferozpur	3	60	2,026	1,650	2,233	186,972	69,467
	Total ...	14	310	12,417	9,873	12,061	1,066,083	325,754
Delhi.	Delhi	4	81	2,741	1,832	2,868	318,602	73,647
	Sonepat	4	83	2,911	2,036	3,378	641,985	115,360
	Balabgarh	3	61	2,461	1,528	2,242	188,912	73,431
	Total ...	11	225	8,113	5,396	8,488	1,149,499	262,438
Karnal.	Karnál	4	99	5,367	2,786	2,850	238,129	82,044
	Pánipat	3	75	2,959	1,835	3,096	312,388	78,569
	Kaithal	3	46	5,341	3,514	1,341	136,805	48,985
	Gulah (sub-tahsil) ...	2	38	2,906	1,044	1,071	114,015	28,782
	Thanesar	3	75	3,577	2,105	2,378	259,915	77,426
	Total ...	15	333	20,150	11,284	10,736	1,121,252	315,806
Umballa.	Umballa	3	72	2,270	1,751	2,336	282,264	84,081
	Kharrar	3	78	2,370	1,550	2,567	319,008	82,515
	Rúpar	3	73	1,853	1,241	2,297	294,174	81,870
	Náráingarh	3	66	2,787	1,391	1,902	218,224	62,944
	Jagádhri	3	67	2,601	1,674	2,376	230,649	68,590
	Total ...	15	356	11,881	7,607	11,478	1,344,319	380,000
Simla.	Simla and Bharauli ...	1	3	162	28	59	19,998	3,150
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh ...	...	5	328	73	116	27,951	6,085
	Total ...	1	8	490	101	175	47,949	9,235
Kangra.	Kángra	2	41	2,745	656	1,733	199,022	70,731
	Pálampur	3	53	2,834	805	1,724	400,622	79,516
	Nurpur	2	42	3,359	1,077	1.342	214,294	67,203
	Dehra	3	53	3,299	1,071	1,736	279,483	69,637
	Hamírpur	4	81	3,846	1,507	1 617	692,164	86,841
	Kulu	1	26	6,705	433	698	194,288	26,931
	Plách	1	19	1,846	371	388	154,950	18,241
	Total ...	16	315	24,634	5,920	9,238	2,134,823	419,100

No. I.

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungo of all banks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of Patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
29,331	21,954	1,248	934	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
28,799	17,723	1,394	958	1	...	...	...	2 9 8
25,322	20,115	1,077	856	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
28,538	16,006	1,678	941	...	...	...	...	2 9 8 to 2 5 6
27,341	14,992	1,420	779	...	...	5	...	3 2 0
27,948	17,420	1,393	868	1	...	5	...	2 5 6 to 3 2 0
78,210	34,960	2,528	1,127	...	...	2	...	1 10 0
67,697	22,608	3,329	1,112	...	...	1	...	1 12 0
100,757	30,259	3,951	1,187	...	...	2	...	1 8 0
52,059	24,689	2,297	1,089	...	...	1	...	1 12 0
71,720	27,233	2,964	1,125	...	...	6	...	1 8 0 to 1 12 0
76,538	21,965	3,062	879	...	1	2	...	2 0 0
51,546	17,189	2,761	921	...	...	5	...	2 0 0
103,180	24,821	4,183	1,006	...	1	...	...	2 0 0
87,285	28,776	3,741	1,233	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
62,324	23,156	3,116	1,158	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
76,149	23,268	3,439	1,051	...	2	7	...	2 0 0
79,651	18,412	3,933	909	1	...	1	...	2 2 0
160,496	28,840	7,735	1,390	1	...	1	...	2 0 0
62,971	24,477	3,097	1,204	...	...	1	...	2 4 0
104,500	23,858	5,109	1,166	2	...	3	...	2 0 0 to 2 4 0
74,532	20,511	3,011	829	2	...	2	...	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
104,129	26,190	4,165	1,048	...	...	1	...	2 2 0
45,602	16,328	2,974	1,065	...	...	1	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
57,007	14,391	3,060	757	1	...	...	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
86,638	25,809	3,466	1,032	...	...	4	...	2 11 4
74,750	21,054	3,367	948	3	...	8	...	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
94,088	28,027	3,920	1,168	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
106,336	27,505	4,090	1,058	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
98,058	27,290	4,030	1,122	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
72,741	20,981	3,306	954	1	...	1	...	2 5 6
76,883	22,863	3,443	1,024	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
89,621	25,333	3,776	1,067	1	...	11	...	2 5 6
19,998	3,150	6,666	1,050	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
27,951	6,085	5,590	1,217	...	...	1	...	3 2 0 to 2 8 0
47,949	9,235	5,994	1,154	...	...	1	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
99,511	35,366	4,854	1,725	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
133,541	26,505	7,559	1,500	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
107,147	33,601	5,102	1,600	1	...	...	...	2 9 8
93,161	23,212	5,273	1,314	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
173,041	21,710	8,545	1,072	...	...	3	...	2 9 8
194,288	26,931	7,473	1,036	...	...	...	...	1 9 0 to 2 9 8
154,950	18,241	8,155	960	...	...	2	2	2 9 8
133,426	26,194	6,777	1,330	1	...	8	2	1 9 0 to 2 9 8

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Districts.	Tahsils.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of Patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). Area in acres. Total.	Area in acres. Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
						Rs.		
Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	5	120	3,248	1,645	3,715	714,252	212,290
	Dasúya	5	122	3,212	2,047	3,938	643,546	194,010
	Gurdáspur	5	118	3,262	1,848	3,882	655,915	167,613
	Una	5	101	4,591	1,695	2,775	886,954	205,890
	Total ...	20	461	14,313	7,235	14,310	2,900,667	779,803
Jullundur.	Jullundur	4	112	2,506	2,150	4,057	644,826	157,225
	Nakodar	4	97	2,357	1,878	3,595	541,225	134,889
	Phillour	3	94	1,869	1,542	3,498	444,538	128,593
	Nawashahr...	3	99	1,918	1,359	3,721	402,975	124,673
	Total ...	14	402	8,650	6,929	14,871	2,033,564	545,380
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	6	138	4,379	3,670	5,173	713,245	162,476
	Samrála	4	83	1,863	1,566	3,127	382,133	84,345
	Jagráon	4	79	2,670	2,405	2,799	403,471	108,437
	Total ...	14	300	8,912	7,641	11,099	1,448,849	355,258
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	2	51	3,090	2,359	1,651	157,231	45,176
	Moga	4	100	5,166	4,828	3,380	374,895	140,258
	Zíra	3	71	3,177	2,496	2,241	308,322	95,382
	Mukhtsar	3	63	6,012	5,105	2,284	223,185	67,571
	Fázilka	3	65	8,677	6,575	1,055	173,028	55,243
	Total ...	15	350	26,122	21,366	11,111	1,236,661	403,630
Mooltan.	Mooltan	3	73	5,980	2,279	2,282	260,536	29,518
	Shujabad	3	65	4,369	1,681	2,002	192,213	36,357
	Lodhrán	3	60	6,790	1,794	1,487	223,914	27,898
	Mailsi	3	52	10,625	1,974	1,117	193,210	25,475
	Kabírwála	3	70	10,305	2,315	2,094	264,491	32,604
	Total ...	15	320	38,069	10,043	8,982	1,134,364	151,852
Jhang.	Jhang	8	114	16,406	2,401	1,923	560,739	73,195
	Chiniot	3	56	7,968	1,564	1,257	445,173	53,285
	Shorkot	2	42	7,543	957	1,158	208,170	33,843
	Lyallpur	8	81	11,747	4,125	2,885	697,848	41,370
	Total ...	21	293	43,664	9,047	7,223	1,911,930	201,693
Montgomery.	Montgomery	3	38	9,729	197	327	102,546	21,763
	Gugera	3	46	4,965	489	633	173,565	39,091
	Dipálpur	4	75	6,272	2,029	1,846	397,283	43,521
	Pákpattan	3	44	8,465	1,196	1,143	173,927	15,375
	Total ...	13	203	29,431	3,911	3,749	847,321	119,750
Lahore.	Lahore	4	81	4,672	3,140	3,124	416,822	132,837
	Chúnián	4	87	7,444	4,073	2,277	506,713	89,948
	Kasúr	4	83	5,254	4,200	3,049	444,982	126,996
	Sharakpur	3	70	5,680	1,453	1,360	327,408	52,396
	Total ...	15	321	23,050	12,866	9,810	1,695,925	402,177

No. I—*continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwâri cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
142,850	42,458	5,953	1,769	...	...	5	...	2 1 4
128,709	38,802	5,275	1,590	...	...	3	...	2 1 4
131,183	33,523	5,559	1,420	...	...	2	...	2 1 4
177,391	41,178	8,781	2,039	...	...	...	...	2 2 0
145,033	38,990	6,292	1,692	...	...	10	...	2 1 4 to 2 2 0
161,207	39,306	5,757	1,404	...	...	5	...	1 13 7
135,306	33,722	5,580	1,391	1	...	3	...	1 13 7
148,179	42,864	4,729	1,368	2	...	6	...	1 13 7
134,325	41,558	4,070	1,259	...	...	5	...	1 13 7
145,255	38,956	5,059	1,357	3	...	19	...	1 13 7
118,874	27,079	5,168	1,177	3	...	15	...	1 9 0
83,033	21,086	4,002	1,016	...	...	1	...	1 9 0
100,868	27,109	5,107	1,373	...	...	2	...	1 9 0
103,489	25,376	4,829	1,184	3	...	18	....	1 9 0
78,616	22,588	3,083	886	1	...	3	...	2 5 6
93,724	35,065	3,749	1,403	1	...	1	...	2 5 6
102,774	31,794	4,343	1,343	1	...	4	...	2 5 6
74,395	22,524	3,543	1,073	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
57,676	18,414	2,662	850	...	...	10	...	3 2 0
82,444	26,909	3,533	1,153	3	...	19	...	2 5 6 to 3 2 0
86,845	9,839	3,569	404	2	...	7	...	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
64,071	12,119	2,957	559	...	...	1	...	2 12 0
74,638	9,299	3,732	465	...	...	5	...	2 12 0
64,403	8,492	3,716	490	...	...	3	...	2 12 0
88,164	10,868	3,778	466	...	...	5	...	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
75,624	10,123	3,545	475	2	...	21	...	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
70,092	9,149	4,919	642	2	...	14	12	2 8 0
148,391	17,762	7,950	952	...	...	1	5	2 8 0
104,085	16,921	4,956	806	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
87,231	5,171	8,616	511	4	...	29	21	3 12 0
91,044	9,604	6,525	688	6	...	44	38	2 8 0 to 3 12 0
34,182	7,254	2,699	573	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
57,855	13,030	3,773	850	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
99,321	10,880	5,297	580	1	...	...	...	2 7 1
57,976	5,125	3,953	349	1	...	5	1	1 9 0 to 2 8 0
65,179	9,212	4,174	590	2	...	7	1	1 9 0 to 2 8 0
104,205	33,209	5,146	1,640	1	...	1	...	2 8 0
126,678	22,487	5,824	1,034	1	...	2	1	2 8 0
111,245	31,749	5,361	1,530	...	...	3	...	2 8 0
109,136	17,465	4,677	749	...	...	...	1	2 8 0
113,062	26,812	5,283	1,253	2	...	6	2	2 8 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Area and Revenue (00's omitted).				
				Area in acres.				
Districts.	Tahsils.	Number of Fields Kánúngo circles.	Number of Patwáris.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauní holdings.
						Rs.		
Amritsar.	Amritsar	4	110	3,488	2,883	5,376	509,596	186,397
	Tarn Táran	4	105	3,819	3,284	4,047	504,796	179,571
	Ajnála	3	90	2,659	1,656	3,120	390,889	151,057
	Total ...	11	305	9,966	7,823	12,543	1,405,191	516,935
Gurdáspur.	Gurdáspur	5	126	3,159	2,319	4,444	444,453	169,642
	Batála	5	124	3,048	2,415	4,760	463,290	153,294
	Shakargarh	4	107	3,107	2,339	3,716	475,867	167,435
	Pathánkot	3	69	2,347	1,304	2,358	198,627	71,169
	Total ...	17	426	11,661	8,377	15,278	1,582,237	561,540
Siálkot.	Siálkot	4	92	2,746	2,113	3,440	408,505	151,570
	Pasrúr	3	75	2,521	1,918	2,682	372,041	120,149
	Zafarwál	3	69	1,984	1,596	2,444	356,893	147,567
	Raya	4	94	3,116	1,925	3,235	429,017	135,350
	Daska	3	73	2,302	1,830	3,065	280,440	92,801
	Total ...	17	403	12,669	9,382	14,866	1,846,896	647,437
Gujrat.	Gujrát	4	88	3,510	2,773	3,509	373,215	145,699
	Khárián	3	70	4,116	2,743	2,336	357,575	123,574
	Phalia	3	74	4,648	2,824	2,553	288,582	99,552
	Total ...	10	232	12,274	8,340	8,398	1,019,372	368,825
Gujránwala.	Gujránwála	4	100	4,840	3,044	3,266	360,021	90,359
	Wazírabad	3	60	2,933	1,617	2,313	216,057	59,872
	Háfizabad	5	80	5,708	2,597	2,318	248,618	70,012
	Khángah Dográn	2	30	3,125	1,324	875	83,128	31,140
	New Colony	2	23	2,418	1,598	1,114	189,384	16,964
	Total ...	16	293	19,024	10,180	9,886	1,097,208	268,347
Shahpur.	Shahpur	3	60	6,564	2,436	1,871	138,150	44,111
	Bhera	3	65	7,532	2,498	2,326	228,014	74,554
	Khusháb	3	58	16,232	2,586	1,927	161,691	58,681
	Total ...	9	183	30,328	7,520	6,124	527,855	177,346
Jhelum.	Jhelum	3	71	5,760	2,081	1,863	527,195	122,346
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	3	62	5,651	1,990	2,011	341,724	98,421
	Chakwál	2	67	6,392	3,248	2,194	438,270	116,534
	Talagang	2	42	7,722	2,995	1,222	177,934	51,179
	Total ...	10	242	25,525	10,314	7,290	1,485,123	388,480
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	3	64	4,887	2,410	2,137	331,368	126,580
	Attock	2	60	4,167	1,929	1,594	208,406	94,268
	Kahúta	2	35	2,918	950	954	185,636	57,915
	Murree	1	20	1,652	375	135	58,555	29,540
	Pindigheb	2	40	9,567	2,760	1,149	110,723	54,661
	Gujar Khan	3	64	3,633	2,201	2,222	358,219	98,995
	Fatehjang	2	44	5,476	2,494	1,563	191,521	71,713
	Total ...	15	327	32,300	13,119	9,754	1,444,428	533,672

No. I.—*continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
127,377	46,577	4,632	1,694	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
126,199	44,893	4,808	1,710	1	...	...	...	2 5 6
130,296	50,352	4,343	1,678	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
127,745	469,994	4,607	1,695	1	...	2	...	2 5 6
88,891	33,928	3,527	1,346	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
92,658	30,659	3,736	1,236	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
118,967	41,859	4,447	1,565	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
66,309	23,723	2,879	1,031	1	...	7	1	2 5 6
93,073	33,032	3,714	1,318	1	...	11	1	2 5 6
102,126	37,893	4,440	1,647	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
124,014	40,050	4,961	1,602	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
118,964	49,189	5,172	2,139	...	...	3	...	2 9 8
107,254	33,838	4,564	1,440	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
93,480	30,934	3,841	1,271	2	...	...	...	2 9 8
108,641	38,085	4,583	1,607	4	...	7	...	2 9 8
93,304	36,425	4,241	1,656	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
119,192	41,191	5,108	1,765	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
96,194	33,184	3,900	1,345	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
101,937	36,882	4,394	1,590	...	...	5	...	2 5 6
90,005	22,589	3,600	904	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
72,019	19,957	3,601	998	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
40,724	14,002	3,108	875	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
41,564	15,570	2,771	1,038	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
94,692	8,482	8,234	738	1	1	12	12	3 12 0
68,576	16,772	3,745	916	1	1	16	12	2 9 8 to 3 12 0
46,050	14,704	2,303	735	...	...	...	...	4 0 0
76,205	24,851	3,508	1,147	1	...	...	...	4 0 0
53,897	19,560	2,788	1,012	...	...	1	...	4 0 0
58,651	19,705	2,884	969	1	...	1	...	4 0 0
175,732	40,782	7,425	1,723	...	...	4	...	2 0 0
113,908	32,807	5,512	1,587	...	...	4	1	2 0 0
219,135	58,267	6,541	1,739	...	...	5	1	2 0 0
88,967	25,589	4,237	1,219	...	...	2	...	2 0 0
148,512	38,848	6,137	1,605	...	...	15	2	2 0 0
110,456	42,193	5,178	1,978	...	...	1	...	2 8 0
104,203	47,134	3,473	1,571	...	...	4	...	3 2 0
92,818	28,957	5,304	1,655	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
58,555	29,540	2,928	1,477	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
55,361	27,330	2,768	1,367	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
119,406	32,998	5,597	1,547	...	...	...	...	2 5 0
95,760	35,856	4,353	1,630	...	...	3	...	2 8 0
96,295	35,578	4,417	1,632	...	...	10	...	2 5 0 to 3 2 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Area and Revenue (00's omitted).				
				Area in acres.				
Districts.	Tahsils.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of Patwáris.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
						Rs.		
Hazara.	Abbottabad	3	48	4,588	1,270	828	325,432	71,568
	Haripur	3	52	4,268	1,476	1,469	373,986	72,211
	Mansehra	2	36	9,336	1,541	787	209,767	58,924
		8	136	18,192	4,287	3,084	909,185	202,703
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	3	61	2,429	1,669	2,887	137,949	44,915
	Chársadda	4	82	2,884	1,359	4,093	304,754	47,277
	Nowshera	3	47	4,478	1,234	1,026	170,294	34,096
	Mardán	3	52	3,906	2,651	1,320	160,116	35,361
	Swábi (Utmán Bolák) ...	3	55	2,989	2,056	1,614	216,395	79,224
	Total ...	16	297	16,686	8,969	10,940	989,508	240,873
Kohát.	Kohát	2	28	4,200	711	757	132,821	30,262
	Hangu	1	13	3,489	384	341	59,852	12,584
	Barak Teri	3	35	9,819	2,029	819	121,197	50,300
	Total ...	6	76	17,508	3,124	1,917	313,870	93,146
Bannu.	Bannu	3	47	2,834	1,793	1,482	197,258	61,800
	Marwát	2	45	7,867	3,389	1,111	247,527	55,364
	Isa Khel	2	22	4,342	1,077	619	104,607	30,037
	Miánwáli	3	45	9,460	2,433	1,199	176,389	45,832
	Total ...	10	159	24,503	8,692	4,411	725,781	193,033
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	49	10,824	2,679	734	146,423	42,673
	Tánk	1	23	3,493	1,186	769	49,113	13,112
	Kuláchi	2	35	9,667	2,146	868	90,501	25,847
	Bhakkar	3	51	19,939	1,932	1,473	163,787	65,777
	Leiáh	3	49	15,464	1,816	1,503	149,692	42,292
	Total ...	12	207	59,387	9,760	5,347	599,516	189,701
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan	3	68	9,341	3,792	2,332	195,944	72,244
	Sanghar	2	22	4,212	1,686	593	68,695	29,234
	Jámpur	2	35	5,728	2,830	1,198	117,321	41,890
	Rájanpur	2	37	12,914	1,895	762	141,449	39,503
	Total ...	9	162	32,195	10,203	4,885	523,409	182,871
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh	5	93	5,847	1,864	2,653	404,947	96,923
	Alipur	4	69	5,980	1,647	1,710	319,707	80,343
	Sináwán	3	50	8,435	1,308	1,410	201,089	50,946
	Total ...	12	212	20,262	4,819	5,773	925,743	228,212
	Grand Total of the Punjab	402	8,400	657,123	280,065	271,145	36,604,950	9,998,625

No. I—*concluded.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
108,477	23,856	6,780	1,491	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
124,662	24,070	7,192	1,389	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
104,888	29,462	5,827	1,636	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
113,648	25,338	6,685	1,490	...	...	3	...	3 2 0
45,983	14,972	2,261	736	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
76,188	11,819	3,717	577	...	...	7	...	2 9 8
56,765	11,365	3,623	725	1	...	2	...	2 9 8
53,372	11,787	3,079	680	...	...	3	...	2 9 8
72,132	26,408	3,934	1,440	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
61,844	15,055	3,332	811	2	...	15	...	2 9 8
66,411	15,131	4,744	1,081	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
59,852	12,584	4,604	968	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
40,399	16,767	3,463	1,438	...	2	1	1	3 2 0
52,312	15,524	4,130	1,226	...	2	2	1	3 2 0
65,753	20,600	4,197	1,315	...	...	2	1	2 0 5
123,764	27,682	5,500	1,230	...	...	2	...	2 5 5
52,303	15,018	4,755	1,365	...	...	1	...	2 8 2
58,796	15,277	3,920	1,018	...	...	2	...	2 9 7
72,578	19,303	4,565	1,214	...	...	7	1	2 0 5 to 2 9 7
48,808	14,224	2,988	871	1	...	9	1	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
49,113	13,112	2,135	570	1	...	2	...	2 8 0
45,250	12,923	2,586	738	...	...	8	1	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
54,596	21,926	3,211	1,290	...	...	9	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
49,897	14,097	3,055	863	1	...	15	2	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
49,960	15,808	2,876	916	3	...	43	4	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
65,315	24,081	2,882	1,062	1	...	3	...	2 8 0
34,348	14,617	3,122	1,329	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
58,660	20,945	3,352	1,197	1	...	1	...	2 8 0
70,724	19,751	3,823	1,068	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
58,157	20,319	3,231	1,129	2	...	6	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
80,989	19,385	4,354	1,042	...	...	7	...	2 12 4
79,927	20,086	4,633	1,164	2	2	11	...	3 0 9
67,030	16,982	4,022	1,019	1	1	11	3	2 14 0
77,145	19,018	4,367	1,077	3	3	29	3	2 14 0 to 3 0 9
90,587	24,749	4,357	1,190	47	8	365	67	

STATEMENT No. II.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE VILLAGE RECORD AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which abstract returns are filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
Districts.	Tahsíls.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspection of Tahsíl office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
HISSAR.	Hissár	137	91	122	57	27	...	74	48	15	...	115	79	142	137	12	38	2	27	
	Hánsi	138	85	106	68	32	...	64	68	6	...	69	56	118	121	17	48	2	32	
	Bhiwáni	133	129	131	22	33	...	58	64	11	...	41	47	124	113	22	52	2	33	
	Fatehabad ...	275	122	200	273	67	...	70	139	64	...	60	206	156	381	43	74	2	67	
	Sirsa	325	280	303	62	320	...	115	189	21	...	53	154	101	421	43	78	2	325	
	Total ...	1,008	707	862	482	479	...	381	508	117	...	338	542	128	168	137	290	10	484	
ROHTAK.	Rohtak	114	114	114	64	27	...	50	61	3	...	50	60	160	160	61	88	2	27	
	Sámpla	127	127	127	53	33	...	49	74	4	...	68	65	186	108	45	69	2	33	
	Gohána	83	83	78	72	20	...	43	40	...	...	43	40	185	174	46	74	2	20	
	Jhajjar	190	190	190	29	59	...	44	94	52	...	105	48	152	183	37	78	2	59	
	Total ...	514	514	509	218	139	...	186	289	59	...	266	213	171	156	189	309	8	139	
GURGAON.	Gurgáon	227	168	222	227	66	...	107	85	...	44	48	57	145	120	14	129	2	61	
	Rewári	309	298	308	136	62	8	168	81	...	9	78	52	140	161	26	132	2	62	
	Palwal	195	177	192	195	79	3	118	56	...	35	75	48	165	117	25	57	2	53	
	Núh	289	287	288	144	69	...	155	117	...	14	107	91	172	197	34	237	2	66	
	Ferozepur	244	244	244	84	75	...	119	119	...	16	55	79	171	136	19	148	2	75	
	Total ...	1,264	1,174	1,254	786	351	11	667	458	...	118	363	327	159	146	118	703	10	317	
DELHI.	Delhi	286	286	286	286	286	4	102	129	51	270	81	103	133	181	90	273	3	79	
	Sonepat	239	234	236	230	237	...	131	108	...	138	82	86	148	136	62	241	3	53	
	Balabgarh	287	287	287	284	277	...	121	162	4	366	27	65	200	170	55	197	2	74	
	Total ...	812	807	809	800	800	4	354	399	55	774	190	254	160	162	207	711	8	206	

| | KARNAL. | UMBALLA. | SIMLA. | KANGRA. | | |

STATEMENT No. II—*continued*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which abstract returns are filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
Districts.	Tahsíls.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngos.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsíl office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	297	56	41	297	161	10	62	162	63	8	120	239	182	531	...	...	...	...	Majority of the villages in columns 9, 10, 13 and 14 were inspected, and mutations attested by Extra-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents.
	Shujabad	153	153	153	153	...	38	55	48	12	25	58	70	178	502	...	...	...	...	
	Lodhrán	276	177	220	276	...	25	63	121	67	4	71	215	222	616	...	...	...	...	
	Mailsi	387	100	161	387	...	18	40	147	182	6	106	336	247	659	...	...	...	...	
	Kabírwála	338	...	103	252	331	...	65	223	50	13	81	236	326	860	...	...	...	331	
	Total ...	1,451	486	678	1,365	492	91	285	701	374	56	436	1,096	144	158	...	...	...	331	
JHANG.	Jhang	585	585	585	585	585	...	185	84	269	231	168	184	134	157	60	245	2	83	
	Chiniot	380	266	286	377	380	...	91	98	191	163	93	106	58	167	30	167	2	63	
	Shorkot	193	193	172	168	193	...	84	54	55	113	103	77	137	151	23	155	2	45	
	Lyalpur	474	...	...	...	474	116	383	84	7	17	81	46	77	110	4	...	1	173	
	Total ...	1,632	1,044	1,043	1,130	1,632	116	743	320	522	524	445	413	101	146	117	567	7	364	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	265	86	68	159	192	...	131	59	22	35	243	157	111	131	11	33	2	69	
	Gugera	328	83	78	236	225	1	221	87	136	34	72	90	180	125	13	26	2	89	
	Dipálpur	492	492	492	492	...	...	175	61	110	57	117	86	191	151	21	88	2	124	
	Pákpattan	384	84	206	98	44	3	169	104	47	13	137	125	171	143	28	80	2	102	
	Total ...	1,469	745	844	985	461	4	696	311	315	139	569	458	163	138	73	227	8	384	
LAHORE.	Lahore	396	396	355	383	207	...	188	155	53	158	74	277	115	137	54	78	...	108	
	Chúnián	447	352	366	434	233	...	160	158	129	301	53	91	175	144	40	65	1	143	
	Kasúr	364	364	364	339	144	1	151	136	76	71	134	96	155	142	31	12	1	101	
	Sharakpur	401	401	373	373	109	...	172	229	...	189	207	233	175	184	40	61	1	109	
	Total ...	1,608	1,513	1,458	1,529	693	1	671	678	258	719	468	697	155	152	165	216	3	461	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	377	377	377	377	377	1	183	249	8	60	87	73	124	138	71	261	2	96	
	Taran Táran ...	256	344	356	356	356	...	247	233	6	60	72	122	162	101	34	72	2	96	
	Ajnála	342	342	342	339	339	...	126	197	19	158	112	115	171	162	24	74	1	92	
	Total ...	1,075	1,063	1,075	1,072	1,072	1	556	679	33	278	271	310	152	134	129	407	5	284	

RAWALPINDI.	Rawalpindi ...	448	448	448	448	124	17	207	218	28	19	68	75	180	287	77	159	2	124				
	Attock ...	194	194	194	48	1	93	99	4	...	39	45	217	285	18	3	51	3	48				
	Kahuta ...	238	238	238	63	4	119	103	11	11	120	73	199	227	16	2	89	2	63				
	Murree ...	102	102	102	9	22	...	95	...	7	7	32	46	...	16	2	26	2	22				
	Pindigeb ...	137	137	116	105	33	...	57	61	19	6	64	59	204	19	2	56	2	33				
	Gujar Khan ...	383	383	383	383	101	3	200	160	23	16	58	67	143	249	18	66	3	101				
	Fatehjang ...	205	197	205	197	46	35	95	94	16	5	40	63	128	102	22	71	2	46				
	Total ...	1,702	1,694	1,681	1,669	437	60	866	728	108	64	421	382	147	209	186	518	16	* 437				
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur ...	316	283	6	213	138	18	318	238	38	47	81	38	143	128	88	143	2	81				
	Bhera ...	328	224	5	207	160	...	188	261	111	40	65	60	156	135	55	65	2	107				
	Khushab ...	215	188	...	169	99	...	207	202	16	38	59	73	146	140	67	97	2	46				
	Total ...	859	645	11	589	397	18	708	701	165	125	155	171	148	134	200	305	6	234				
JHELUM.	Jhelum ...	446	319	135	446	...	8	166	608	27	...	197	517	579	2,443	...	...	...	...				
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	220	124	178	210	...	4	165	184	23	...	199	323	798	1,291	92	...	...	...				
	Chakwál ...	254	256	65	254	...	8	189	278	10	...	172	239	451	1,889	...	...	...	...				
	Talagang ...	89	86	32	89	...	...	4	139	4	...	44	108	170	991	...	...	...	...				
	Total ...	1,009	783	410	999	...	20	474	1,209	64	...	612	1,187	286	366	92	...	...	...				
GUJRAT.	Gujrát ...	542	542	508	542	542	...	293	289	10	48	58	72	178	279	43	184	2	124				
	Khárián ...	548	548	540	543	543	1	214	292	37	158	157	115	149	199	68	179	1	118				
	Phália ...	342	342	341	342	342	3	118	174	50	182	209	189	197	249	58	275	3	83				
	Total ...	1,427	1,427	1,389	1,427	1,427	4	625	705	97	338	419	376	173	181	169	638	6	325				
GUJRANWÁLA.	Gujránwála ...	455	271	405	394	455	...	167	205	83	30	74	38	118	141	32	147	1	121				
	Wazirabad ...	265	244	249	219	265	...	93	133	39	54	63	67	100	162	48	162	2	70				
	Hafizabad ...	408	320	318	379	401	...	130	174	104	39	142	61	143	140	24	98	2	94				
	Khangah Dogran ...	115	93	106	106	109	...	48	41	26	56	49	21	65	136	23	89	2	30				
	New Colony ...	127	107	124	127	127	27	67	27	33	10	71	6	137	51	...	...	...	104				
	Total ...	1,370	1,085	1,202	1,225	1,357	27	505	580	285	189	899	193	141	158	127	436	7	419				
SIALKOT.	Sialkot ...	680	599	286	594	230	...	296	287	47	65	181	127	167	150	45	126	2	160				
	Pasrur ...	474	261	196	425	105	...	168	245	61	40	74	66	212	184	25	79	3	106				
	Zafarwál ...	535	389	67	394	127	1	292	162	80	33	158	62	197	182	29	63	3	127				
	Raya ...	492	393	161	384	183	...	218	195	79	41	84	73	172	162	27	147	3	124				
	Daska ...	343	336	144	335	90	...	148	148	47	19	118	152	178	204	22	31	3	79				
	Total ...	2,524	1,972	844	2,132	735	1	1,122	1,087	314	198	615	480	185	376	148	446	14	596				
GURDÁSPUR.	Gurdáspur ...	700	209	29	600	237	2	656	351	76	73	141	101	142	109	29	182	2	141				
	Batála ...	495	495	51	461	127	4	175	295	25	68	66	174	114	149	84	45	3	106				
	Shakargarh ...	747	535	694	461	217	7	314	379	54	236	272	121	172	178	29	65	2	149				
	Pathánkot ...	428	428	83	342	166	4	340	400	70	24	43	112	109	176	27	30	3	92				
	Total ...	2,365	1,662	857	1,834	747	17	1,465	1,425	225	401	522	508	134	153	119	272	10	488				

Major portion of the number of days spent o n tour in columns 15 and 16 appertain to Extra Tahsildars and Deputy Superintendents.

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which abstract returns are filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
Districts.	Tahsíls.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendics by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngos.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandís have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
HAZARA.	Abbotábad ...	358	257	354	18	304	41	98	217	43	34	84	32	118	253	65	192	2	98	
	Haripur	310	310	310	66	310	36	204	68	38	15	99	48	187	190	77	183	3	68	
	Mansehra	231	231	231	8	231	31	84	110	29	38	64	84	113	204	44	106	2	55	
	Total ...	899	798	895	92	845	108	386	395	110	87	247	164	139	129	186	481	7	221	
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar	267	256	265	267	115	...	150	344	45	78	67	64	166	384	22	29	2	67	
	Chársadda	178	131	128	163	107	2	129	206	25	142	72	87	173	248	31	75	2	52	
	Nowshera	159	133	94	9	53	...	154	157	62	94	60	24	173	144	15	22	2	37	
	Mardán	133	133	133	133	54	...	73	225	35	39	30	26	106	165	20	34	2	40	
	Swábi	101	29	91	84	43	...	55	97	21	35	51	34	193	184	18	30	2	26	
	Total ...	838	682	711	656	372	2	561	1,029	188	388	280	235	162	188	106	190	10	222	
KOHAT.	Kohát	85	75	24	66	75	...	46	31	8	176	64	86	194	226	55	80	2	84	
	Hangu	37	34	1	37	37	1	18	3	5	12	34	40	154	158	30	29	2	37	
	Barak	166	158	65	166	166	...	49	102	15	140	16	30	158	157	50	150	2	166	
	Total ...	288	267	90	269	278	1	113	136	28	328	114	156	169	180	135	259	6	287	
BANNU.	Bannu	227	227	227	227	227	...	74	125	28	334	95	120	169	190	53	204	2	47	
	Marwát	145	145	145	145	145	...	53	62	30	189	83	62	191	178	30	130	2	27	
	Isa Khel	45	45	45	45	45	...	22	20	3	39	22	21	225	157	30	38	2	14	
	Miánwáli	71	71	71	71	71	...	41	28	2	28	41	30	167	187	61	71	2	13	
	Total ...	488	488	488	488	488	...	190	235	63	590	241	233	188	142	174	443	8	101	
D. I. KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan...	287	287	287	200	287	1	97	165	...	100	97	210	404	357	128	54	2	1	Majority of the villages in columns 9, 10, 13 and 14 were inspected and mutations attested by Extra Tahsildárs and Deputy Superintendents.
	Tánk	87	87	87	80	87	2	31	57	...	30	32	65	347	676	40	75	1	6	
	Kulachi	118	118	118	53	118	10	48	77	...	30	67	71	412	991	3	...	1	1	
	Bhakkar	219	219	219	179	219	16	57	138	...	90	89	160	314	889	31	15	2	...	
	Leiah	122	122	122	106	122	3	23	97	...	50	66	82	351	740	5	...	2	...	
	Total ...	833	833	833	618	833	32	256	534	...	300	345	588	183	222	207	144	8	8	

D. G. KHAN.	Dera Gházi Khan...	216	56	74	46	216	...	95	81	40	...	101	115	132	361	84	95	2	96	
	Sanghar	163	73	115	163	163	...	70	69	24	173	75	72	166	208	30	41	2	41	
	Jámpur	172	72	102	169	172	...	77	77	18	...	83	84	166	303	42	44	2	46	
	Rájanpur	210	71	103	126	210	...	49	74	87	26	95	115	199	176	21	32	1	49	
	Total ...	761	272	394	504	761	...	291	301	169	199	354	386	166	210	177	212	7	232	
MUZAFFARGARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	420	420	420	228	...	3	464	1,006	57	187	134	367	506	1,131	194	125	1	...	Major portions of the number of days spent on tour in columns 15 and 16 appertain to Extra Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendent.
	Alipur	207	207	194	207	...	...	215	642	38	52	83	171	471	1,056	5	...	1	...	
	Sinawan	150	150	148	110	...	11	210	356	15	140	42	109	524	785	3	...	1	...	
	Total ...	777	777	762	545	...	14	889	2,004	110	379	259	647	250	229	202	125	3	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	36,928	30,832	28,278	28,502	20,677	1,101	17,729	20,194	4,605	8,688	11,257	13,557	174	195	158	10,349	234	9,335	

STATEMENT

ANALYSIS OF CHIEF STATISTICS AT DATE OF SETTLEMENT

(*N.B.*—The totals of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
HISSAR.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,273,771*	*40,843*	*150,252*	*3,794*	*578,045*	*Chahi*	*2,491*	*500*	*1,991*	*2,963*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*91,941*	*21,786*	*70,155*	*78,159*
								Bárani	*2,329,782*	*1,212,990*	*1,116,792*	*1,113,460*
								Total ...	*2,500,857*	*1,238,011*	*1,262,846*	*1,285,545*
		1898-99	3,273,795	41,218	149,882	3,166	466,994	Chahi	3,862	736	3,126	6,905
								Nahri	185,936	66,467	119,469	163,002
								Abi	25	2	23	1,100
								Sailáb	37,395	31,361	6,034	8,084
								Bárani	2,385,317	2,014,229	371,088	339,689
								Total ...	2,612,535	2,112,795	499,740	513,780
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*46,759*	...	*3,336*	...	*13,633*	*Chahi*	*152*	*33*	*119*	*57*
								Nahri	*29,372*	*9,373*	*19,999*	*20,089*
								Bárani	*266*	*164*	*102*	*108*
								Total ...	*29,790*	*9,570*	*20,220*	*20,254*
		1898-99	46,724	...	3,266	...	22,697	Chahi	310	71	239	255
								Nahri	7,279	2,358	4,921	5,086
								Sailáb	12,738	8,182	4,556	4,556
								Bárani	434	434	...	...
								Total ...	20,761	11,045	9,716	9,897
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement-*	*3,320,530*	*40,843*	*153,568*	*3,794*	*591,678*	*Chahi*	*2,643*	*533*	*2,110*	*3,020*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*121,313*	*31,159*	*90,154*	*98,248*
								Bárani	*2,330,048*	*1,213,154*	*1,116,894*	*1,113,568*
								Total ..	*2,530,647*	*1,247,581*	*1,283,066*	*1,305,799*
		1898-99	3,320,519	41,218	153,148	3,166	489,691	Chahi	4,172	807	3,365	7,160
								Nahri	193,215	68,825	124,390	168,088
								Abi	25	2	23	1,100
								Sailáb	50,133	39,543	10,590	7,640
								Bárani	2,385,757	2,014,663	371,088	339,689
								Total ...	2,633,296	2,123,840	509,456	523,677
ROHTAK.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,144,475*	...	*73,533*	*5,678*	*169,586*	*Chahi*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*895,694*
								Chahi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Chahi Dahri ...	*1,283*	...	*1,283*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*5,082*	...	*5,082*	
								Bárani	*772,449*	...	*772,449*	
								Total ...	*895,678*	...	*895,678*	*895,694*
		1898-99	1,145,083	...	69,090	5,122	112,668	Chahi	42,882	9,971	32,911	29,058
								Chahi Nahri ...	218	10	208	49
								Nahri	301,294	89,350	211,944	132,081
								Bárani	613,809	331,310	282,499	384,344
								Total ...	958,203	430,641	527,562	545,532

No. III.

AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

each district are given).

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during this year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during this year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khalsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	*56*	*611*	*75*	*7,55,439*	*7,333*	*7,31,649*	*16,457*	*7,48,106*	*1,19,482*	*37,772*	*4,610*	*424*	*1,459*
68	47	823	342	7,56,974	6,795	7,26,525	23,654	7,50,179	1,19,766	37,946	821	1,75,973	4,50,257
...	*5*	*18*	*15*	*28,566*	*1,556*	*27,010*	*...*	*27,010*	*4,762*	*1,428*	*...*	*...*	*...*
...	*...*	*24*	*10*	*17,889*	*567*	*17,322*	*...*	*17,322*	*2,981*	*893*	*...*	*...*	*...*
26	*61*	*629*	*90*	*7,84,005*	*8,889*	*7,58,659*	*16,457*	*7,75,116*	*1,24,244*	*39,200*	*4,610*	*424*	*1,459*
68	47	847	352	7,74,863	7,362	7,43,847	23,654	7,67,501	1,22,747	38,839	821	1,75,973	4,50,257
1	*59*	*1,620*	*263*	*9,49,577*	*9,367*	*9,19,509*	*20,701*	*9,40,210*	*1,34,514*	*47,452*	*...*	*...*	*...*
73	6	2,576	1,474	9,52,160	4,528	9,26,665	20,967	9,47,632	1,33,186	47,719	6,653	1,26,233	2,85,048

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
ROHTAK—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*9,049*	...	*333*	...	*3,456*	*Cháhi Dahri* ...	*200*	...	*200*	*5,210*
								Dahri	*4,611*	...	*4,611*	
								Bárani ...	*399*	...	*399*	
								Total ...	*5,210*	...	*5,210*	*5,210*
		1898-99	9,070	...	377	...	6,506	Cháhi	1,000	56	944	1,318
								Bárani ...	1,187	624	563	231
								Total ...	2,187	680	1,507	1,549
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,153,524*	...	*73,916*	*5,678*	*173,042*	*Cháhi*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*900,906*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,483*	...	*1,483*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*9,693*	...	*9,693*	
								Bárani... ...	*772,848*	...	*772,848*	
								Total ...	*900,888*	...	*900,888*	*900,906*
		1898-99	1,154,153	...	69,467	5,122	119,174	Cháhi	43,882	10,027	33,855	30,376
								Cháhi Nahri ...	218	10	208	49
								Nahri	301,294	89,350	211,944	132,081
								Bárani ...	614,996	331,934	283,062	384,575
								Total ...	960,390	431,321	529,069	547,081
GURGAON.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,236,668*	...	*161,991*	...	*87,021*	*Cháhi*	*76,409*	*1,800*	*74,609*	*1,044,818*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*70,878*	...	*70,878*	
								Bárani... ...	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*987,656*	*13,762*	*973,894*	*1,044,818*
		1898-99	1,231,759	...	154,732	...	97,148	Cháhi	139,714	18,064	121,650	101,207
								Nahri	88,307	3,359	84,948	71,236
								Abi	15,939	3,867	12,072	1,960
								Dahri	62,576	24,740	37,836	8,842
								Bárani ...	673,343	172,060	501,283	617,664
								Total ...	979,879	222,090	757,789	800,909
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*7,350*	...	*46*	...	*28*	*Cháhi*	*2*	...	*2*	*3,174*
								Dahri	*7,274*	*4,232*	*3,042*	
								Total ...	*7,276*	*4,232*	*3,044*	*3,174*
		1898-99	9,929	...	1,796	...	722	Cháhi	108	40	68	324
								Dahri	7,090	6,382	708	272
								Bâráni ...	213	143	70	282
								Total ...	7,411	6,565	846	878
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,244,018*	...	*162,037*	...	*87,049*	*Cháhi*	*76,411*	*1,800*	*74,611*	*1,047,992*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*78,152*	*4,232*	*73,920*	
								Bárani... ...	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*994,932*	*17,994*	*976,938*	*1,047,992*
		1898-99	1,241,688	...	156,528	...	97,870	Cháhi	139,822	18,104	121,718	101,531
								Nahri	88,307	3,359	84,948	71,236
								Abi	15,939	3,867	12,072	1,960
								Dahri	69,666	31,122	38,544	9,114
								Bárani ...	673,556	172,203	501,353	617,946
								Total ...	987,290	228,655	758,635	801,787

No. III — *continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*21*	...	*12,968*	...	*12,608*	*360*	*12,968*	*1,891*	*647*	...	...	....
4	...	50	527	4,693	...	4,599	94	4,693	664	235	...	...	...
1	*59*	*1,641*	*263*	*9,62,545*	*9,367*	*9,32,117*	*21,061*	*9,53,178*	*1,36,405*	*48,099*	...	...	....
77	6	2,626	2,001	9,56,853	4,528	9,31,264	21,061	9,52,325	1,33,850	47,954	6,653	1,26,233	2,85,048
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*12,79,784*	*20,061*	*12,29,053*	*30,670*	*12,59,723*	*1,74,696*	*63,399*	...	...	...
183	37	8,767	4,010	12,03,908	8,703	11,67,292	27,913	11,95,205	1,73,566	60,152	455	24,966	71,560
...	...	...	...	*8,718*	....	*8,645*	*73*	*8,718*	*1,244*	*189*	...	...	....
...	...	15	32	2,168	...	2,149	19	2,168	311	49	...	...	....
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*12,88,502*	*20,061*	*12,37,698*	*30,743*	*12,68,441*	*1,75,940*	*63,588*	....	...	....
183	37	8,782	4,042	12,06,076	8,703	11,69,441	27,932	11,97,373	1,73,877	60,201	455	24,966	71,560

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
DELHI.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*813,248*	*389*	*142,432*	...	*140,716*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Nahri* ... ... *Sailáb* ... ... *Bárani* ...	*79,779* *97,380* *13,466* *339,086*	... ...	*79,779* *97,380* *13,466* *339,086*	... ...
								Total ...	*529,711*	...	*529,711*	...
		1898-99	811,337	...	141,015	847	129,913	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri Abi ... Sailáb ... ... Bárani ...	95,870 542 113,736 31,225 298,219	7,482 65 11,045 10,165 87,150	88,388 477 102,691 21,060 211,069	106,781 290 88,298 11,842 256,510
								Total ...	539,592	115,907	423,685	463,721
	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,612,110*	...	*238,404*	*8,518*	*565,641*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Nahri* ... ... *Abi* ... ... *Sailáb* ... ... *Bárani*... ...	*62,167* *45,736* *1,768* *69,917* *619,956*	*377* *153* *296* *25,096* *87,486*	*61,790* *45,583* *1,472* *44,821* *532,470*	*807,292*
								Total ...	*799,554*	*113,408*	*686,136*	*807,292*
		1898-99	1,952,720	1,665	275,644	8,648	557,634	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri ... ... Abi ... ... Sailáb ... ... Bárani	140,667 72 205,404 8,624 101,751 652,611	16,510 17 36,121 1,283 30,785 311,839	124,157 55 169,283 7,341 70,966 340,772	124,321 63 180,518 8,386 78,563 409,795
								Total ...	1,109,129	396,555	712,574	801,646
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*46,122*	...	*7,094*	...	*21,913*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Abi* ... ... *Bárani*... ...	*217* *287* *16,611*	*2* *1* *2,596*	*215* *286* *14,015*	*16,764*
								Total ...	*17,115*	*2,599*	*14,516*	*16,764*
KARNAL.		1898-99	62,310	...	12,282	475	30,247	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri ... ... Abi ... ... Sailáb ... ... Bárani	1,079 ... 678 46 3,527 13,976	318 ... 135 13 2,500 8,843	761 .. 543 33 1,027 5,133	808 34 1,221 384 956 4,427
								Total ...	19,306	11,809	7,497	7,830
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,658,232*	...	*245,498*	*8,518*	*587,557*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Nahri* ... ... *Abi* ... ... *Sailáb* ... ... *Bárani*... ...	*62,384* *45,736* *2,055* *69,917* *636,567*	*379* *153* *297* *25,096* *90,082*	*62,005* *45,583* *1,758* *44,821* *546,485*	*824,058*
								Total ...	*816,659*	*116,007*	*700,652*	*824,056*
		1898-99	2,015,030	1,665	287,926	9,123	587,881	Cháhi ... ... Chhái Nahri ... Nahri ... ... Abi ... ... Sailáb ... ... Báráni... ...	141,746 72 206,082 8,670 105,278 666,587	16,828 17 36,256 1,296 33,285 320,682	124,918 55 169,826 7,374 71,993 345,905	125,129 97 181,739 8,770 79,519 414,222
								Total ...	1,128,435	408,364	720,071	809,476

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	*853*	*8,790*	*3*	*8,61,026*	...	*8,00,816*	*60,210*	*8,61,026*	*72,136*	*78,727*	...	...	...
349	91	9,213	1,034	8,48,828	14,142	7,88,731	45,955	8,34,686	1,24,294	42,354	15,325	82,688	75,004
1,273	*532*	*6,209*	*233*	*8,25,378*	*38,339*	*6,25,415*	*1,61,624*	*7,87,039*	*1,28,963*	*41,264*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
303	64	10,078	315	10,62,273	53,434	8,05,272	2,03,567	10,08,839	1,60,213	52,702	20,188	43,953	24,305
7	7	*45*	...	*18,200*	*460*	*13,289*	*4,451*	*17,740*	*2,881*	*910*	...	...	...
2	...	166	2	11,325	80	10,102	1,143	11,245	1,762	561	346	6,784	77
1,280	*539*	*6,254*	*233*	*8,43,578*	*38,799*	*6,38,704*	*1,66,075*	*8,04,779*	*1,31,844*	*42,174*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
305	64	10,244	317	10,73,598	53,514	8,15,374	2,04,710	10,20,084	1,61,975	53,263	20,534	50,737	24,382

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
UMBALLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1, 544,082*	*12,019*	*369,511*	*2,586*	*203,972*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*26,385*	*500*	*25,885*	*20,577*
								Nahri	*2,390*	*15*	*2,375*	*2,254*
								Abi	*15,498*	*898*	*14,600*	*13,549*
								Sailáb	*84,694*	*10,569*	*74,125*	*83,684*
								Ráráni ...	*827,027*	*64,136*	*762,891*	*953,625*
								Total ...	*955,994*	*76,118*	*879,876*	*1,073,689*
		1898-99	1,188,0 72	12,019	316,867	1,123	97,374	Cháhi	24,483	617	23,866	28,107
								Nahri	3,318	135	3,183	2,109
								Abi	15,097	880	14,217	14,608
								Sailáb	28,296	4,273	24,023	30,256
								Báráni ...	689,495	101,626	587,869	696,418
								Total ...	760,689	107,531	653,158	771,498
SIMLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*49,523*	*9,596*	*8,126*	*169*	*21,438*	*Nahri Abi ...*	*693*	*...*	*693*	*991*
								Báráni ...	*9,501*	*937*	*8,564*	*13,525*
								Total ...	*10,194*	*937*	*9,257*	*14,516*
		1898-99	48,952	9,611	7,793	...	21,501	Nahri Abi ...	746	6	740	1,158
								Báráni ...	9,301	447	8,854	11,841
								Total ...	10,047	453	9,594	12,999
KANGRA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,474,839*	*925,544*	*192,319*	*7,392*	*7,59,506*	*Nahri Abi ...*	*115,782*	*7,283*	*108,499*	*156,806*
								Báráni ...	*474,296*	*119,879*	*354,417*	*480,681*
								Total ...	*590,078*	*127,162*	*462,916*	*637,487*
		1898-99	2,463,415	1,419,543	195,080	433	256,321	Nahri Abi ...	115,944	2,950	112,994	172,597
								Báráni ...	476,094	87,677	388,417	552,281
								Total ...	592,038	90,627	501,411	724,878
HOSHIARPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement*	*1,426,421*	*19,566*	*505,656*	*...*	*194,436*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*19,663*	*...*	*19,663*	*...*
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,459*	*...*	*10,459*	*...*
								Báráni ...	*676,641*	*...*	*676,641*	*...*
								Total ...	*706,763*	*...*	*706,763*	*...*
		1898-99	1,431,310	42,954	487,389	2,082	175,365	Cháhi	30,237	186	30,051	44,985
								Nahri Abi ...	24,626	424	24,202	26,849
								Báráni ...	668,657	46,212	622,445	797,575
								Total ...	723,520	46,822	676,698	869,409
JULLUNDUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*853,440*	*131*	*91,987*	*1,706*	*90,625*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*226,563*	*3,734*	*222,829*	*319,534*
								Abi	*1,232*	*36*	*1,196*	*1,505*
								Sailáb	*35,523*	*1,828*	*33,695*	*36,491*
								Báráni ...	*405,673*	*24,327*	*381,346*	*410,952*
								Total ...	*668,991*	*29,925*	*639,066*	*768,482*
		1898-99	864,979	1,079	102,268	190	68,584	Cháhi	294,679	7,284	287,395	388,316
								Abi	1,497	157	1,340	1,932
								Sailáb	30,736	6,402	24,334	29,162
								Báráni... ...	365,946	55,603	310,343	357,408
								Total ...	692,858	69,446	623,412	776,818

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
119	*177*	*2,872*	*1,751*	*13,84,182*	*56,880*	*7,91,438*	*5,35,864*	*13,27,302*	*2,14,753*	*80,795*	*1,211*	*1,677*	*4,591*
92	53	2,784	2,417	11,47,880	49,596	7,11,820	3,86,464	10,98,284	1,73,354	57,164	51,623	10,404	17,591
...	..	...	...	*17,861*	*1,537*	*16,324*	...	*16,324*	*2,627*	*830*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17,456	1,497	15,923	36	15,959	2,618	868	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	*9,35,112*	*33,633*	*7,19,651*	*1,81,828*	*9,01,479*	*1,43,531*	*48,967*	*1,183*	*69,126*	*13,275*
...	...	4	51	9,23,758	32,910	7,16,415	1,74,433	8,90,848	1,47,503	47,242	17,072	...	110
...	...	...	...	*13,90,419*	*14,362*	*12,86,163*	*89,894*	*13,76,057*	*1,96,203*	*1,23,386*	...	...	...
205	40	5,402	8,096	14,30,965	8,918	13,22,386	99,661	14,22,047	2,09,027	72,076	...	...	...
581	*153*	*20,629*	*456*	*14,84,624*	*6,924*	*13,72,561*	*1,05,139*	*14,77,700*	*2,07,921*	*81,956*	...	...	...
432	92	26,350	580	14,87,097	5,006	13,79,758	1,02,333	14,82,091	2,09,912	74,414	901	545	543

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.* Unappropriated Government waste.	*Available for cultivation.* Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
LUDHIANA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*883,334*	*375*	*65,634*	...	*81,200*	*Cháhi*	*116,075*	*818*	*115,257*	804,240
								Abi	*782*	*36*	*746*	
								Sailáb	*48,070*	*2,168*	*45,902*	
								Báráni ...	*571,198*	*7,646*	*563,552*	
								Total ...	*736,125*	*10,668*	*725,457*	*804,240*
		1898-99	891,174	197	68,889	13	57,930	Cháhi	130,793	2,850	127,943	180,190
								Cháhi Nahri ...	2,097	71	2,026	2,207
								Nahri Abi ...	46,440	3,911	42,529	69,267
								Sailáb	46,625	4,868	43,957	53,719
								Báráni ...	536,190	97,513	438,677	446,374
								Total ...	764,145	109,013	655,132	751,757
	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,552,434*	*144*	*1,42,524*	*6*	*392,892*	*Cháhi*	*98,750*	*8,079*	*90,671*	*115,040*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*22,248*	*1,070*	*21,178*	*9,671*
								Nahri	*413,766*	*48,735*	*365,031*	*442,619*
								Sailáb	*35,564*	*5,684*	*29,880*	*33,188*
								Báráni ...	*1,446,540*	*507,082*	*939,458*	*954,675*
								Total ...	*2,016,868*	*570,650*	*1,446,218*	*1,555,193*
		1898-99	2,558,286	...	145,575	1,048	295,885	Cháhi	110,596	20,679	89,917	134,380
								Cháhi Nahri ...	29,151	4,424	24,727	11,428
								Nahri	863,417	316,472	546,945	572,414
								Sailáb	39,539	14,421	25,118	25,804
								Báráni	10,73,075	685,687	387,388	447,054
								Total ...	2,115,778	1,041,683	1,074,095	1,191,080
FEROZEPORE.	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*51,356*	...	*11,628*	...	*12,727*	*Cháhi*	*4,492*	*1,109*	*3,383*	*3,614*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*1,397*	*278*	*1,119*	*1,087*
								Nahri	*14,059*	*3,500*	*10,550*	*11,338*
								Sailáb	*6,649*	*2,697*	*3,952*	*4,182*
								Báráni ...	*404*	*154*	*250*	*301*
								Total ...	*27,001*	*7,738*	*19,263*	*20,522*
		1898-99	53,879	...	12,414	...	20,621	Cháhi	5,387	1,981	3,406	3,555
								Cháhi Nahri ...	19	3	16	211
								Nahri	7,502	2,440	5,062	4,921
								Sailáb	7,538	2,472	5,066	4,700
								Báráni ...	398	303	95	941
								Total ...	20,844	7,199	13,645	14,328
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,603,790*	*144*	*154,152*	*6*	*405,619*	*Cháhi*	*103,242*	*9,188*	*94,054*	*118,654*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*23,645*	*1,348*	*22,297*	*10,758*
								Nahri	*427,825*	*52,235*	*375,590*	*453,957*
								Sailáb	*42,213*	*8,381*	*33,832*	*37,370*
								Báráni ...	*1,446,944*	*507,236*	*939,708*	*954,976*
								Total ...	*2,043,869*	*578,388*	*1,465,481*	*1,575,715*
		1898-99	2,612,165	...	157,989	1,048	316,506	Cháhi	115,983	22,660	93,323	137,935
								Cháhi Nahri ...	29,170	4,427	24,743	11,639
								Nahri	870,919	318,912	552,007	577,335
								Sailáb	47,077	16,893	30,184	30,504
								Báráni ...	1,073,473	685,990	387,483	447,995
								Total ...	2,136,622	1,048,882	1,087,740	1,205,408

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.						Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhalláns in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	*26*	*7,901*	*514*	*11,03,504*	*22,098*	*8,93,312*	*1,88,094*	*10,81,406*	*1,33,293*	*1,20,602*	...	...	...
339	66	9,672	597	1,109,942	24,888	905,423	179,631	10,85,054	1,67,253	54,370	9,848	6,204	2,441
382	*20*	*5,452*	*497*	*9,90,014*	*59,011*	*8,16,594*	*1,14,409*	*9,31,003*	*1,51,412*	*1,40,015*	*2,102*	*13,605*	*7,486*
267	58	7,424	638	10,93,077	76,712	8,84,187	1,32,178	10,16,365	1,66,467	54,442	14,667	5,666	35,003
...	*18*	*179*	*73*	*24,015*	*543*	*19,367*	*4,105*	*23,472*	*4,003*	*1,201*	...	...	...
6	...	207	59	18,005	475	15,176	2,354	17,530	2,999	900	174	...	145
382	*38*	*5,631*	*570*	*10,14,029*	*59,554*	*8,35,961*	*1,18,514*	*9,54,475*	*1,55,415*	*1,41,216*	*2,102*	*13,605*	*7,486*
273	58	7,631	697	11,11,082	77,187	8,99,363	1,34,532	10,33,895	1,69,466	55,342	14,841	5,666	35,148

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
MOOLTAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,452,609*	*1,829,380*	*229,641*	*208*	*941,712*	*Cháhi*	*85,277*	...	*85,277*	*87,379*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101,626*	...	*101,626*	*106,735*
								Sailáb	*13,228*	...	*13,228*	*13,270*
								Báráni	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*451,668*	...	*451,668*	*466,858*
		1898-99	25,02,213	74,269	113,551	971,996	727,920	Cháhi	39,895	17,219	22,676	87,557
								Cháhi Nahri ...	388,336	101,544	286,792	162,297
								Nahri	129,751	75,276	54,475	149,256
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	29,879	9,000	20,879	15,534
								Abi	2,583	906	1,677	2,053
								Sailáb	18,179	10,358	7,821	10,829
								Báráni	5,854	5,029	825	2,115
								Total ...	614,477	219,332	395,145	429,641
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*324,068*	*2,655*	*44,254*	...	*193,284*	*Cháhi*	*2,887*	...	*2,887*	*2,892*
								Nahri	*8*	...	*8*	*8*
								Sailáb	*80,980*	...	*80,980*	*80,980*
								Total ...	*83,875*	...	*83,875*	*83,880*
		1898-99	1,304,644	39,070	126,564	461,710	287,486	Cháhi	5,623	2,399	3,224	14,365
								Cháhi Nahri ...	77,420	35,218	42,202	21,520
								Nahri	164,795	113,157	51,638	66,382
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	11,962	3,019	8,943	6,182
								Abi	4,562	2,260	2,302	5,068
								Sailáb	104,339	34,693	69,646	79,006
								Báráni	21,113	19,694	1,419	1,627
								Total ...	389,814	210,440	179,374	194,150
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,776,677*	*1,832,035*	*273,895*	*208*	*1,134,996*	*Cháhi*	*88,164*	...	*88,164*	*90,271*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101,634*	...	*101,634*	*106,743*
								Sailáb	*94,208*	...	*94,208*	*94,250*
								Báráni	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*535,543*	...	*535,543*	*550,738*
		1898-99	3,806,857	113,339	240,115	1,433,706	1,015,406	Cháhi	45,518	19,618	25,900	101,922
								Cháhi Nahri ...	465,756	136,762	328,994	183,817
								Nahri	264,546	188,433	106,113	215,638
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	41,841	12,019	29,822	21,716
								Abi	7,145	3,166	3,979	7,121
								Sailáb	122,518	45,051	77,467	89,835
								Báráni	26,967	24,723	2,244	3,742
								Total ...	1,004,291	429,772	574,519	623,791
JHANG.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,488,901*	*81,892*	*169,694*	*2,205,484*	*739,534*	*Cháhi*	*193,031*	...	*193,031*	*295,348*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*1,133*	...	*1,133*	
								Sailáb	*93,122*	...	*93,122*	
								Báráni ...	*4,023*	...	*4,023*	
								Total ...	*292,297*	...	*292,297*	*295,348*
		1898-99	1,152,429	...	149,818	3,824	741,111	Cháhi	174,776	5,608	169,168	199,179
								Cháhi Nahri ...	70	4	66	265
								Nahri Abi ...	19,915	800	19,115	21,691
								Sailáb	58,282	2,665	55,617	60,613
								Báráni	4,633	2,020	2,613	2,655
								Total ...	257,676	11,097	246,579	284,403

No. III—*continued*.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.			Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during this year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Balance to be collected.			Cesses.		Paid during the year on account of previous years.	Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during this year.	Total in use.				Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.		On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
323	*1,486*	*13,128*	*2,577*	*6,01,316*	*10,851*	*5,70,996*	*19,469*	*5,90,465*	*94,870*	*30,455*	...	*14*	*3*
181	137	16,221	3,322	5,81,056	5,596	5,53,951	21,509	5,75,460	90,519	28,312	284	632	6,777
33	*38*	*252*	*258*	*81,859*	*811*	*80,043*	*1,005*	*81,048*	*12,959*	*4,258*	...	*75*	*1,020*
166	25	3,500	548	3,17,163	877	3,15,145	1,141	3,16,286	59,070	15,809	1,313	384	466
356	*1,524*	*13,380*	*2,835*	*6,83,175*	*11,662*	*6,51,039*	*20,474*	*6,71,513*	*1,07,829*	*34,713*	...	*89*	*1,023*
347	162	19,721	3,870	8,98,219	6,473	8,69,096	22,650	8,91,746	1,49,589	44,121	1,597	1,016	7,243
...	...	*8,514*	*171*	*3,25,148*	*3,555*	*3,11,324*	*10,269*	*3,21,593*	*34,967*	*45,058*	...	...	...
170	76	12,298	231	3,30,510	1,828	3,16,040	12,642	3,28,682	52,514	15,827	2,876	10	3,481

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
JHANG—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*325,635*	...	*13,128*	*15,037*	*258,441*	*Cháhi*	*33,873*	...	*33,873*	*42,767*
								Nahri Ábi ...	*311*	...	*311*	
								Sailáb	*4,541*	...	*4,541*	
								Bárani ...	*304*	...	*304*	
								Total ...	*39,029*	...	*39,029*	*42,767*
		1898-99	3,214,008	...	107,305	1,870,884	588,845	Cháhi	40,092	870	39,222	43,370
								Cháhi Nahri ...	116	4	112	168
								Nahri Abi ...	603,186	55,254	547,932	631,331
								Sailáb	2,273	129	2,144	2,304
								Bárani ...	1,307	545	762	2,079
								Total ...	646,974	56,802	590,172	679,252
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,814,536*	*81,892*	*182,822*	*2,220,521*	*997,975*	*Cháhi*	*226,904*	...	*226,904*	*338,115*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Ábi ...	*1,444*	...	*1,444*	
								Sailáb	*97,663*	...	*97,663*	
								Bárani ...	*4,327*	...	*4,327*	
								Total ...	*331,326*	...	*331,326*	*338,115*
		1898-99	4,366,437	...	257,123	1,874,708	1,329,956	Cháhi	214,868	6,478	208,390	242,549
								Cháhi Nahri ...	186	8	178	433
								Nahri Abi ...	623,101	56,054	567,047	653,022
								Sailáb	60,555	2,794	57,761	62,917
								Bárani ...	5,940	2,565	3,375	4,734
								Total ...	904,650	67,899	836,751	963,655
MONTGOMERY.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*883,121*	...	*76,433*	...	*464,818*	*Cháhi*	*114,054*	*4,233*	*109,821*	*119,401*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*53,742*	*1,890*	*51,852*	*53,038*
								Nahri	*133,310*	*16,991*	*116,319*	*119,209*
								Abi	*3,281*	*346*	*2,935*	*3,145*
								Sailáb	*19,646*	*3,493*	*16,153*	*16,461*
								Bárani ...	*17,837*	*5,126*	*12,711*	*12,814*
								Total ...	*341,870*	*32,079*	*309,791*	*324,068*
		1898-99	784,335	...	55,642	2,931	442,019	Cháhi	106,253	6,775	99,478	112,223
								Cháhi Nahri ...	48,607	2,340	46,267	46,987
								Nahri	119,099	21,004	98,095	110,404
								Abi	1,111	590	521	523
								Sailáb	1,478	453	1,025	1,109
								Bárani... ...	7,195	3,918	3,277	3,682
								Total ...	283,743	35,080	248,663	274,928

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.						Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,149*	*22*	*43,668*	*655*	*41,676*	*1,337*	*43,013*	*4,630*	*6,573*	...	...	...
65	15	3,817	53	3,91,833	241	3,89,853	1,739	3,91,592	1,24,080	30,155	1,131	...	9,172
...	...	*10,663*	*193*	*3,68,816*	*4,210*	*3,53,000*	*11,606*	*3,64,666*	*39,597*	*51,611*	...	...	...
235	91	16,115	284	7,22,343	2,069	7,05,893	14,381	7,20,274	1,76,594	45,982	4,007	10	12,653
77	*122*	*7,283*	*848*	*2,47,813*	*6,341*	*2,33,290*	*8,182*	*2,41,472*	*38,193*	*12,999*	*18,522*	*28,641*	*27,710*
244	78	7,371	544	2,04,206	6,415	1,91,258	6,533	1,97,791	30,079	9,452	33,162	36,586	53,672

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
MONTGOMERY—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,684,467*	*541,561*	*82,436*	*1,556,508*	*326,937*	*Chahi*	*41,532*	*1,802*	*39,730*	*44,678*
								Châhi Nahri ...	*12,123*	*373*	*11,750*	*12,125*
								Nahri	*54,166*	*5,825*	*48,341*	*49,901*
								Abi	*7,667*	*1,212*	*6,455*	*7,135*
								Sailâb	*46,223*	*6,827*	*39,396*	*41,829*
								Bârâni ...	*15,314*	*3,173*	*12,141*	*12,167*
								Total ...	*177,025*	*19,212*	*157,813*	*167,835*
		1898-99	2,158,793	391,421	106,075	1,092,469	461,510	Châhi	50,523	2,403	48,120	54,289
								Châhi Nahri ...	3,595	135	3,460	3,620
								Nahri	14,450	3,111	11,339	11,575
								Abi	6,529	562	5,967	6,717
								Sailâb	25,363	5,419	19,944	21,964
								Bâráni... ...	6,858	2,574	4,284	4,300
								Total ...	107,318	14,204	93,114	102,465
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,567,588*	*541,561*	*158,869*	*1,556,508*	*791,755*	*Châhi*	*155,586*	*6,035*	*149,551*	*164,079*
								Châhi Nahri ...	*65,865*	*2,263*	*63,602*	*65,163*
								Nahri	*187,476*	*22,816*	*164,660*	*169,110*
								Abi	*10,948*	*1,558*	*9,390*	*10,280*
								Sailâb	*65,869*	*10,320*	*55,549*	*58,290*
								Bâráni	*33,151*	*8,299*	*24,852*	*24,981*
								Total ...	*518,895*	*51,291*	*467,604*	*4,91,903*
		1898-99	2,943,128	391,421	161,717	1,095,400	903,529	Châhi	156,776	9,178	147,598	166,512
								Châhi Nahri ...	52,202	2,475	49,727	30,607
								Nahri	133,549	24,115	109,434	121,979
								Abi	7,640	1,152	6,488	7,240
								Sailâb	26,841	5,872	20,969	23,075
								Bâráni... ...	14,053	6,492	7,561	7,982
								Total ...	391,061	49,284	341,777	377,393
LAHORE.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,304,559*	*230,064*	*268,409*	*638*	*535,105*	*Châhi*	*388,653*	*77,549*	*311,104*	*284,179*
								Châhi Nahri ...	*18,566*	*2,875*	*15,691*	*6,963*
								Nahri	*320,500*	*21,957*	*298,543*	*326,693*
								Châhi Abi ...	*17,669*	*6,762*	*10,907*	*6,122*
								Abi	*13,349*	*4,018*	*9,331*	*17,286*
								Sailâb	*60,610*	*10,515*	*50,095*	*64,154*
								Bârâni ...	*450,996*	*70,879*	*380,117*	*512,122*
								Total ...	*1,270,343*	*194,555*	*1,075,788*	*1,217,519*
		1898-99	2,305,014	173,353	269,987	2,421	572,680	Châhi	368,897	128,253	240,644	296,236
								Châhi Nahri ...	27,506	7,956	19,550	9,477
								Nahri	412,548	104,267	308,281	399,259
								Châhi Abi ...	22,069	11,583	10,486	7,702
								Abi	11,209	5,484	5,725	7,958
								Sailâb	71,179	32,844	38,335	32,650
								Bâráni	373,165	290,189	82,976	80,975
								Total ...	1,286,573	580,576	705,997	834,257
AMRITSAR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*996,473*	*2,886*	*118,209*	*1,395*	*102,680*	*Châhi*	*245,220*	*9,953*	*235,267*	*210,740*
								Nahri	*160,318*	*6,368*	*153,950*	*193,162*
								Abi	*1,405*	*258*	*1,147*	*2,344*
								Sailâb	*29,538*	*3,816*	*25,722*	*30,347*
								Bâráni ...	*334,822*	*40,029*	*294,793*	*422,300*
								Total ...	*771,303*	*60,424*	*710,879*	*858,893*
		1898-99	996,626	2,933	118,036	1,381	91,939	Châhi	240,216	11,141	229,075	277,368
								Nahri	184,533	7,781	176,752	272,190
								Abi	1,655	289	1,366	3,708
								Sailâb	28,521	5,829	22,692	25,829
								Bâráni... ...	327,412	50,191	277,221	275,239
								Total ...	782,337	75,231	707,106	854,334

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
58	26	3,539	770	1,78,668	2,067	1,75,691	910	1,76,601	25,532	7,776	28,378	12,710	14,875
59	32	3,769	860	1,90,649	2,083	1,84,637	3,929	1,88,566	27,782	8,837	9,700	10,182	23,815
135	148	10,822	1,618	4,26,481	8,408	4,08,981	9,092	4,18,073	63,725	20,775	46,900	41,351	42,585
303	110	11,140	1,404	3,94,855	8,498	3,75,895	10,462	3,86,357	57,861	18,339	42,862	46,768	77,487
238	216	13,388	2,040	9,19,954	24,007	7,84,835	1,11,112	8,95,947	1,37,101	60,403	3,260	6,291	5,613
368	109	14,447	2,532	9,80,974	22,340	844,360	1,14,274	9,58,634	1,49,982	55,429	86,956	84,631	63,553
138	39	10,554	386	12,51,538	23,135	10,22,278	2,06,125	12,28,403	1,88,877	89,169	4,363	15,206	4,400
188	48	11,407	394	12,54,418	26,729	10,29,566	1,98,123	12,27,689	1,89,485	73,745	4,035	6,630	1,527

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
GURDASPUR.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,155,358*	*9,136*	*206,615*	*714*	*101,271*	*Cháhi*	*127,781*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,229*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,213*	*11,378*	*187,835*	*246,607*
								Maira	*240,755*	*16,201*	*224,554*	*231,651*
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Dofasli... ...	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailáb	*114,597*	*5,572*	*109,025*	*135,846*
								Báráni... ...	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*837,622*	*48,860*	*788,762*	*926,932*
		1898-99	1,155,125	7,045	214,682	414	98,193	Cháhi	132,959	2,860	130,099	121,488
								Cháhi Nahri ...	79	1	78	102
								Shah Nahri ...	38,602	820	37,782	39,575
								Zamíndárí Nahri.	31,111	1,776	29,335	28,069
								Abi	3,052	209	2,843	4,528
								Sailáb	110,456	7,200	103,256	130,336
								Rohi	197,567	9,866	187,701	254,795
								Maira	237,687	18,150	219,537	227,084
								Báráni ...	83,278	11,299	71,979	105,416
								Total ...	834,791	52,181	782,610	911,393
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*10,894*	...	*2,927*	...	*4,999*	*Rohi*	*4*	...	*4*	*4*
								Maira	*167*	*39*	*128*	*130*
								Sailáb	*2,797*	*228*	*2,569*	*2,658*
								Total ..	*2,968*	*267*	*2,701*	*2,792*
		1898-99	10,943	...	3,356	...	4,678	Sailáb	2,887	456	2,429	2,014
								Rohi	22	3	19	21
								Total ...	2,909	461	2,448	2,035
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,166,252*	*9,136*	*209,542*	*714*	*106,270*	*Cháhi*	*127,781*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,229*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,217*	*11,378*	*187,839*	*246,611*
								Maira	*240,922*	*16,240*	*224,682*	*231,781*
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Dofasli... ...	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailáb	*117,394*	*5,800*	*111,594*	*138,504*
								Báráni... ...	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*840,590*	*49,127*	*791,463*	*929,724*
		1898-99	1,166,068	7,0	218,038	414	102,871	Cháhi	132,959	2,860	130,099	121,488
								Cháhi Nahri ...	79	1	78	102
								Sháhi Nahri ...	38,602	820	37,782	39,575
								Zamíndári Nahri.	31,111	1,776	29,335	28,069
								Abi	3,052	209	2,843	4,528
								Sailáb	113,343	7,658	105,685	132,350
								Rohi	197,589	9,869	187,720	254,816
								Maira	237,687	18,150	219,537	227,084
								Báráni ..	83,278	11,299	71,979	105,416
								Total ...	837,700	52,642	785,058	913,428

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhalláts in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,38,698*	*14,048*	*14,00,345*	*1,24,305*	*15,24,650*	*2,22,448*	*92,428*	...	...	*447*
272	68	6,151	3,547	15,22,378	10,855	14,08,899	1,02,624	15,11,523	2,30,162	88,022	8,069	7,589	2,417
...	...	...	...	*4,710*	...	*4,488*	*222*	*4,710*	*712*	*283*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	*5,414*	*47*	*5,249*	*118*	*5,367*	*818*	*306*	...	...	...
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,43,408*	*14,048*	*14,04,833*	*1,24,527*	*15,29,360*	*2,33,160*	*92,711*	...	...	*474*
272	68	6,151	3,547	15,27,792	10,902	14,14,148	1,02,742	15,16,890	2,30,980	88,328	8,069	7,589	2,417

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
SIALKOT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,260,553*	*558*	*162,527*	*4,088*	*157,734*	*Cháhi*	*472,493*	*33,731*	*438,762*	*409,268*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*10,286*	*1,763*	*8,523*	*4,026*
								Abi	*30,055*	*5,213*	*24,842*	*36,648*
								Nahri	*9,576*	*707*	*8,869*	*7,561*
								Sailáb	*89,040*	*9,580*	*79,460*	*99,714*
								Bárani	*324,196*	*37,001*	*287,195*	*434,216*
								Total ...	*935,646*	*87,995*	*847,651*	*991,433*
		1898-99	1,266,927	1,571	156,206	3,260	167,738	Cháhi	483,278	39,315	443,963	459,004
								Cháhi Abi ...	9,491	1,306	8,185	5,298
								Abi	26,670	4,803	21,867	35,018
								Nahri	9,484	269	9,215	10,352
								Sailáb	87,606	9,369	78,237	76,081
								Bárani	321,623	53,500	268,123	387,437
								Total ...	938,152	108,562	829,590	973,185
GUJRAT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,220,510*	*55,505*	*165,754*	*895*	*201,623*	*Cháhi*	*214,369*	*67,253*	*147,116*	*182,327*
								Sailáb	*54,875*	*6,983*	*47,892*	*56,447*
								Bárani	*527,489*	*131,930*	*395,559*	*407,534*
								Total ...	*796,733*	*206,166*	*590,567*	*646,308*
		1898-99	1,227,429	53,431	165,514	2,171	172,286	Cháhi	215,402	42,924	172,478	189,469
								Sailáb	54,169	7,580	46,589	54,579
								Bárani ...	564,456	128,976	435,486	459,872
								Total ...	834,027	169,480	654,547	703,920
GUJRANWALA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,866,285*	*12,957*	*137,032*	*19,924*	*849,769*	*Cháhi*	*477,827*	*126,870*	*350,957*	*341,949*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*18,993*	*2,214*	*16,779*	*3,995*
								Nahri	*58,964*	*5,757*	*53,207*	*69,125*
								Nahri Abi ...	*52,070*	*10,015*	*42,055*	*55,006*
								Abi	*1,269*	*796*	*473*	*1,149*
								Sailáb	*37,481*	*5,616*	*31,865*	*40,172*
								Bárani	*199,999*	*58,446*	*141,553*	*193,454*
								Total ...	*846,603*	*209,714*	*636,889*	*704,850*
		1898-99	1,902,408	16,680	142,826	50,025	674,856	Cháhi	452,703	82,851	369,852	343,478
								Cháhi Nahri ...	17,192	2,780	14,412	1,863
								Nahri	196,191	31,741	164,450	176,323
								Abi	586	189	397	406
								Nahri Abi ...	112,198	20,021	92,177	116,495
								Sailáb	35,057	9,942	25,115	29,224
								Bárani ...	204,094	83,703	120,391	193,593
								Total ...	1,018,021	231,227	786,794	861,382
SHAHPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,031,566*	*260,608*	*305,244*	*503,324*	*1,275,965*	*Cháhi*	*236,524*	*65,723*	*170,801*	*172,086*
								Nahri	*87,654*	*17,772*	*69,882*	*79,802*
								Sailáb	*69,838*	*5,965*	*63,873*	*71,244*
								Bárani	*292,409*	*45,261*	*247,148*	*272,979*
								Total ...	*686,425*	*134,721*	*551,704*	*596,111*
		1898-99	3,032,774	748,907	317,398	1,979	1,212,519	Cháhi	239,739	87,874	151,865	160,542
								Nahri	105,775	46,071	59,704	61,730
								Sailáb	64,767	21,724	43,043	44,902
								Bárani	341,690	216,511	125,179	126,411
								Total ...	751,971	372,180	379,791	393,585
JHELUM.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,593,691*	*331,974*	*997,820*	*175*	*345,175*	*Cháhi*	*23,862*	...	*23,862*	*941,246*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*242*	...	*242*	
								Nahri	*815*	...	*815*	
								Abi	*72*	...	*72*	
								Sailáb	*26,813*	...	*26,813*	
								Bárani	*866,743*	*9,977*	*856,766*	
								Total ...	*918,547*	*9,977*	*908,570*	*941,246*
		1898-99	2,552,491	233,202	1,032,271	61,312	194,332	Cháhi	26,995	2,138	24,857	36,787
								Nahri Abi ...	1,654	110	1,544	2,079
								Sailáb	28,001	5,171	22,830	24,359
								Bárani ...	974,724	435,591	539,133	557,304
								Total ...	1,031,374	443,010	588,364	620,529

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhonkiás and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
608	*316*	*20,725*	*1,534*	*14,38,773*	*6,108*	*13,39,819*	*92,846*	*14,32,665*	*2,13,992*	*88,469*	*710*	...	*5,752*
609	199	22,213	1,836	14,86,642	5,797	14,01,767	79,078	14,80,845	2,32,313	87,350	5,340	393	452
360	*138*	*8,697*	*309*	*7,18,195*	*4,914*	*6,70,348*	*42,933*	*7,13,281*	*1,06,423*	*74,753*	*242*	*4*	*36,192*
227	117	9,297	617	8,39,814	4,402	7,82,853	52,559	8,35,412	1,26,954	78,951	81,084	2,96,936	37,846
208	*101*	*12,326*	*146*	*8,79,892*	*15,653*	*7,11,300*	*1,54,939*	*8,66,239*	*1,37,434*	*52,130*	...	...	...
165	73	12,475	223	9,88,646	11,464	8,25,828	1,51,354	9,77,182	1,75,153	61,530	12,290	28,174	16,920
136	*142*	*6,668*	*197*	*5,75,747*	*5,575*	*5,33,499*	*36,673*	*5,70,172*	*88,598*	*33,901*	*42,308*	*12,485*	*9,527*
287	162	7,382	212	6,12,448	5,081	5,67,511	39,856	6,07,367	87,758	34,501	1,827	96,087	57,263
1,232	*60*	*3,747*	*95*	*7,32,779*	*4,427*	*6,92,806*	*35,546*	*7,28,352*	*77,131*	*67,229*	...	...	...
55	38	4,633	293	7,28,979	5,076	6,90,558	33,345	7,23,903	10,698	38,702	7,279	42,405	73,189

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
RAWALPINDI.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,051,287*	*171,403*	*1,314,343*	*1,303*	*332,496*	*Cháhi*	*18,884*	*292*	*18,592*	*1,255,599*
								Nahri	*13,377*	*1,133*	*12,244*	
								Sailáb	*10,459*	*1,191*	*9,268*	
								Báráni	*1,189,022*	*181,159*	*1,007,863*	
								Total ...	*1,231,742*	*183,775*	*1,047,967*	*1,255,599*
		1898-99	3,229,935	455,155	1,192,025	2,742	268,087	Cháhi	24,186	488	23,698	44,684
								Nahri	14,643	1,556	13,087	15,657
								Sailáb	10,865	1,850	9,015	9,831
								Báráni	1,262,232	343,156	919,076	973,496
								Total ...	1,311,926	347,050	964,876	1,043,668
HAZARA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,815,201*	*154,799*	*1,239,189*	...	*32,219*	*Cháhi*	*362*	*6*	*356*	*477,554*
								Abi	*36,222*	*566*	*35,656*	
								Báráni	*352,410*	*8,608*	*343,802*	
								Total ...	*388,994*	*9,180*	*379,814*	*477,554*
		1898-99	1,819,203	304,097	699,279	5	387,102	Cháhi	820	8	812	1,558
								Nahri	...	...	...	...
								Nahri Cháhi ...	...	...	...	...
								Abi	42,220	1,929	40,291	57,668
								Sailáb	...	...	...	...
								Báráni ...	385,680	52,871	332,809	402,037
								Total ...	428,720	54,808	373,912	461,263
PESHAWAR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,671,169*	*9,279*	*434,782*	*7,924*	*326,863*	*Cháhi*	*42,341*	*1,261*	*41,080*	*71,713*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*1,441*	*108*	*1,333*	*1,612*
								Cháhi Shah Nahri.	*3,376*	*167*	*3,209*	*4,883*
								Nahri	*127,695*	*12,036*	*115,659*	*165,895*
								Shah Nahri ...	*126,949*	*41,216*	*85,733*	*104,377*
								Abi	*5,540*	*1,017*	*4,523*	*6,713*
								Sailáb	*17,651*	*5,960*	*11,691*	*17,109*
								Dagoba ...	*29,543*	*17,170*	*12,373*	*14,613*
								Báráni ...	*371,274*	*204,692*	*166,582*	*170,967*
								Maira	*166,511*	*113,539*	*52,972*	*54,491*
								Total ...	*892,321*	*397,166*	*495,155*	*612,373*
		1898-99	1,668,648	22,577	402,784	7,886	338,521	Cháhi	42,012	1,481	40,561	77,027
								Cháhi Abi ...	3	...	3	16
								Cháhi Shah Nahri.	3,913	246	3,667	1,752
								Shah Nahri ..	133,380	20,273	113,107	162,544
								Nahri	126,442	16,616	109,826	161,714
								Abi	5,418	1,570	3,848	4,898
								Cháhi Nahri ...	1,469	148	1,321	902
								Sailáb	17,172	3,822	13,350	18,372
								Dagoba ...	28,691	15,180	13,511	17,462
								Báráni	369,063	151,135	217,928	221,667
								Maira	169,287	91,203	78,084	79,989
								Total ...	896,880	301,674	595,206	746,343
KOHAT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,343,697*	*92,617*	*366,387*	*15,831*	*143,692*	*Cháhi*	*662*	...	*662*	*654*
								Nahri	*2,207*	...	*2,207*	...
								Abi	*32,816*	...	*32,816*	*240*
								Báráni	*189,485*	*818*	*188,667*	*176,227*
								Total ...	*225,170*	*818*	*224,352*	*177,121*
		1898-99	1,750,804	...	1,239,922	1,134	197,328	Cháhi	1,149	156	993	1,708
								Cháhi Nahri ...	7	1	6	11
								Abi	39,609	12,297	27,312	38,400
								Sailáb	29	12	17	19
								Báráni	271,626	119,697	151,929	155,893
								Total ...	312,420	132,163	180,257	196,031

No. III—*continued*.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54	*64*	*4,713*	*1,457*	*7,34,168*	*20,965*	*6,88,344*	*24,859*	*7,13,203*	*70,905*	*80,335*	...	...	*884*
167	79	6,169	866	9,75,316	16,429	9,10,707	48,180	9,58,887	1,54,461	48,770	16,597	10,781	5,497
...	...	*111*	*1*	*3,09,615*	*2,255*	*2,34,144*	*73,216*	*3,07,360*	*46,302*	*15,481*	...	...	...
19	13	238	77	3,08,390	18,057	2,29,662	60,671	2,90,333	51,265	15,099	...	...	...
24	*170*	*9,916*	*958*	*10,97,660*	*81,609*	*9,21,340*	*94,711*	*10,16,051*	*1,77,070*	*60,578*	*800*	*231*	*4,026*
257	486	9,969	1,000	10,93,997	78,735	9,16,035	99,227	10,15,262	1,75,493	60,184	3,710	1,266	14,639
...	*16*	*295*	*137*	*1,52,023*	*4,076*	*98,548*	*9,399*	*1,07,947*	*22,897*	*14,883*	...	...	...
15	3	381	178	1,91,699	44,425	1,29,902	17,372	1,47,274	39,034	9,393	23,663	25,190	5,357

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.* Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
BANNU.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,144,249*	...	*725,607*	*92,429*	*807,719*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Nahri* ... ... *Bárání* ...	*968* *118,978* *398,548*	... *1,418* *54,019*	*968* *117,560* *344,529*	*968* *117,560* *344,529*
								Total ...	*518,494*	*55,437*	*463,057*	*463,057*
		1898-99	2,166,268	...	717,353	90,541	547,570	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri ... ... Sailáb ... ... Bárání ...	2,328 61 171,323 278 636,814	297 .. 47,437 122 335,169	2,031 61 123,886 156 301,645	2,457 141 150,591 156 305,156
								Total ...	810,804	383,025	427,779	458,501
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*283,102*	...	*142,753*	*6,615*	*70,783*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Sailáb*	*192* *62,759*	... *2,560*	*192* *60,199*	*192* *60,199*
								Total ...	*62,951*	*2,560*	*60,291*	*60,391*
		1898-99	284,033	...	126,862	1,218	97,565	Cháhi ... ... Nahri Sailáb ... Sailáb... ...	780 6,247 51,361	... 237 1,782	780 6,010 49,579	1,131 6,295 55,463
								Total ...	58,388	2,019	56,369	62,889
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,427,351*	...	*868,360*	*99,044*	*838,502*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Nahri* ... ... *Sailáb* ... ... *Bárání* ...	*1,160* *118,978* *62,759* *398,548*	... *1,418* *2,560* *54,019*	*1,160* *117,560* *60,199* *344,529*	*1,160* *117,560* *60,199* *344,529*
								Total ...	*581,445*	*57,997*	*523,448*	*523,448*
		1898-99	2,450,301	...	844,215	91,759	645,135	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Nahri ... Nahri ... ... Nahri Sailáb ... Sailáb ... ... Báráni ...	3,108 61 171,323 6,247 51,639 636,814	297 ... 47,437 237 1,904 335,169	2,811 61 123,886 6,010 49,735 301,645	3,588 141 150,591 6,295 55,619 305,156
								Total ...	869,192	385,044	484,148	521,390
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*4,345,941*	...	*975,731*	*653,561*	*2,354,826*	*Cháhi* ... ... *Nahri* ... ... *Abi* ... ... *Rod Kohi* .. *Kálápáni* ... *Sailáb* ... ... *Bárání* ...	*58,791* *210* *124* *133,079* *69,008* *5,482* *95,129*	... ...	*58,791* *210* *124* *133,079* *69,008* *5,482* *95,129*	*58,791* *210* *124* *133,079* *69,008* *5,482* *95,129*
								Total ...	*361,823*	...	*361,823*	*361,823*
		1898-99	4,192,428	...	971,592	596,724	2,234,902	Cháhi ... ... Cháhi Sailáb ... Kálápáni .. Sailáb ... ... Rod Kohi ... Báráni ...	61,080 674 84,468 9,618 114,129 119,241	13,388 62 48,404 3,885 83,767 65,950	47,692 612 36,064 5,733 30,362 53,291	50,794 625 36,542 5,841 31,279 54,107
								Total ...	389,210	215,456	173,754	179,188

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhalláre in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	*17*	*163*	*8*	*3,65,521*	*18,714*	*3,41,839*	*4,968*	*3,46,807*	*43,826*	*25,987*	...	...	...
10	4	329	16	3,64,292	13,505	3,31,543	19,244	3,50,787	55,401	18,811	2,680	19,023	100
...	*2*	*58*	*5*	*78,582*	*437*	*72,765*	*5,380*	*78,145*	*11,093*	*6,966*	...	...	...
10	5	161	3	76,788	437	76,096	255	76,351	11,838	4,350	...	...	...
...	*19*	*221*	*13*	*4,44,103*	*19,151*	*4,14,604*	*10,348*	*4,24,952*	*54,919*	*32,953*	...	...	...
20	9	490	19	4,41,080	13,942	4,07,639	19,499	4,27,138	67,239	23,161	2,680	19,023	100
...	...	*1,016*	*3*	*2,23,160*	*2,154*	*1,72,062*	*48,944*	*2,21,006*	*21,249*	*23,075*	...	...	...
198	22	3,552	37	2,10,541	10,145	1,53,830	46,566	2,00,396	33,491	10,715	10,218	2,84,354	31,824

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
DERA ISMAIL KHAN—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,603,678*	...	*312,209*	*9,118*	*839,442*	*Cháhi*	*35,507*	...	*35,507*	*35,567*
								Rod Kohi ...	*61,333*	...	*61,333*	*61,333*
								Kálápáni ...	*11,443*	...	*11,443*	*11,443*
								Sailáb	*185,557*	...	*185,557*	*185,557*
								Bárâni	*149,069*	...	*149,069*	*149,069*
								Total ...	*442,909*	...	*442,909*	*442,909*
		1898-99	1,746,284	3,612	354,888	15,601	785,422	Cháhi	1,064	312	752	849
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	54,978	3,407	51,571	54,733
								Kálápáni ...	10,303	4,687	5,616	5,661
								Sailáb	287,965	49,065	238,900	252,590
								Rod Kohi ...	188,004	160,226	27,778	31,314
								Báráni	44,447	35,678	8,769	8,912
								Total ...	586,761	253,375	333,386	354,059
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*5,949,619*	...	*1,287,940*	*662,679*	*3,194,268*	*Cháhi*	*94,298*	...	*94,298*	*94,298*
								Nahri	*210*	...	*210*	*210*
								Abi	*124*	...	*124*	*124*
								Rod Kohi ...	*194,412*	...	*194,412*	*194,412*
								Kálápáni ...	*80,451*	...	*80,451*	*80,451*
								Sailab	*191,039*	...	*191,039*	*191,039*
								Báráni ...	*244,198*	...	*244,198*	*244,198*
								Total ...	*804,732*	...	*804,732*	*804,732*
		1898-99	5,938,712	3,612	1,326,480	612,325	3,020,324	Cháhi	62,144	13,700	48,444	51,643
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	55,652	3,469	52,183	55,358
								Kálápáni ...	94,771	53,091	41,680	42,203
								Sailáb	297,583	52,950	244,633	258,431
								Rod Kohi ...	302,133	243,993	58,140	62,593
								Báráni ...	163,688	101,628	62,060	63,019
								Total ...	975,971	468,831	507,140	533,247
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,220,389*	*34,456*	*787,979*	*131,181*	*1,232,076*	*Cháhi*	*40,758*	*22,336*	*18,422*	*43,139*
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	*7,804*	*2,735*	*5,069*	*5,866*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*180,415*	*58,567*	*121,848*	*59,484*
								Nahri	*163,416*	*99,636*	*63,780*	*107,625*
								Abi	*16,387*	*6,012*	*10,375*	*13,960*
								Sailáb	*146,817*	*56,641*	*90,176*	*90,627*
								Rod Kohi ...	*435,077*	*314,226*	*120,851*	*119,279*
								Báráni ...	*44,023*	*42,304*	*1,719*	*3,769*
								Total ...	*1,034,697*	*602,457*	*432,240*	*443,749*
		1898-99	32,19,545	34,464	8,18,539	109,650	1,236,543	Cháhi	38,874	19,265	19,609	45,543
								Cháhi Nahri ...	184,459	56,618	127,841	53,365
								Nahri	159,008	104,893	54,115	111,607
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	8,507	3,013	5,494	2,819
								Abi Nahri ...	76	20	56	159
								Abi	13,951	6,389	7,562	12,993
								Sailáb	142,102	74,175	67,927	67,594
								Rod Kohi ...	432,152	311,868	120,284	119,042
								Báráni	41,220	36,101	5,119	8,637
								Total ...	1,020,349	612,342	408,007	421,258
MUZAFFARGARH.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,268,082*	*6,529*	*131,233*	*227,093*	*655,625*	*Cháhi*	*31,709*	...	*31,709*	*320,210*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*152,158*	...	*152,158*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*44,221*	...	*44,221*	
								Sailáb	*19,514*	...	*19,514*	
								Total ...	*247,602*	...	*247,602*	*320,210*
		1898-99	1,297,462	7,792	126,832	226,796	634,219	Cháhi	25,750	3,782	21,968	26,021
								Cháhi Nahri ...	153,262	15,281	137,981	117,102
								Nahri Abi ...	106,108	24,279	81,829	136,673
								Sailáb	16,703	3,927	12,776	13,682
								Total ...	301,823	47,269	254,554	293,478

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,108*	*379*	*3,21,708*	*1,008*	*2,35,858*	*84,842*	*3,20,700*	*30,912*	*38,078*	...	...	...
124	30	3,134	753	3,24,212	602	2,62,094	61,516	3,23,610	54,668	16,434	39,363	503	44,042
...	...	*5,124*	*382*	*5,44,868*	*3,162*	*4,07,920*	*133,786*	*5,41,706*	*52,161*	*61,153*	...	...	...
322	52	6,686	790	5,34,753	10,747	4,15,924	1,08,082	5,24,006	88,159	27,149	49,581	2,34,857	75,866
161	*182*	*9,076*	*2,059*	*5,00,131*	*10,652*	*4,20,194*	*69,285*	*4,89,479*	*78,563*	*24,580*	*8,976*	*5,260*	*80,725*
130	69	9,293	1,825	4,88,505	11,864	4,11,115	65,526	4,76,641	76,665	24,107	14,699	481	4,210
...	...	*9,054*	...	*3,80,494*	*447*	*3,73,760*	*6,287*	*3,80,047*	*60,746*	*31,594*	*7,165*	...	*16,545*
129	148	11,476	1,097	4,05,378	233	3,97,830	7,315	4,05,145	64,338	20,268	7,690	3,012	12,043

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation. Unappropriated Government waste.	Available for cultivation. Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
MUZAFFARGARH—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*734,544*	*42,092*	*151,805*	*28,385*	*360,907*	*Chóhi ... ...*	*32,907*	...	*32,907*	*77,324*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*8,309*	...	*8,309*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,974*	...	*10,974*	
								Sailáb	*99,165*	...	*99,165*	
								Total ...	*151,355*	...	*151,355*	*77,324*
		1898-99	728,764	37,752	204,333	18,187	288,377	Cháhi	26,097	5,267	20,830	19,562
								Cháhi Nahri ...	10,793	1,927	8,866	8,249
								Nahri Abi ...	34,992	9,416	25,576	32,467
								Sailáb	108,233	28,700	79,533	83,763
								Total ...	180,115	45,310	134,805	144,041
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,002,626*	*48,621*	*283,038*	*255,478*	*1,016,532*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*64,616*	...	*64,616*	*397,534*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*160,467*	...	*160,467*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*55,195*	...	*55,195*	
								Sailáb	*118,679*	...	*118,679*	
								Total ...	*398,957*	...	*398,957*	*397,534*
		1898-99	2,026,226	45,544	331,165	244,983	922,596	Cháhi	51,847	9,049	42,798	45,583
								Cháhi Nahri ...	164,055	17,208	146,847	125,351
								Nahri Abi ...	141,100	33,695	107,405	169,140
								Sailáb	124,936	32,627	92,309	97,445
								Total ...	481,938	92,579	389,359	437,519
TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*58,922,763*	*4,292,650*	*11,442,022*	*3,896,016*	*14,873,295*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*3,501,303*			
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*697,580*			
								Cháhi Shah Nahri.	*3,376*			
								Cháhi Abi ...	*28,197*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,283*			
								Cháhi Soiláb ...	*7,804*			
								Nahri	*2,103,433*			
								Shahi Nahri ...	*132,289*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*224,393*			
								Abi	*161,619*	*4,413,008*	*20,005,772*	*20,934,508*
								Dahri	*75,960*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*568,156*			
								Kálápáni ...	*69,008*			
								Rohi	*199,213*			
								Maira	*407,266*			
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*			
								Dofasli... ...	*5,969*			
								Dagoba ...	*29,543*			
								Sailáb	*1,173,139*			
								Báráni... ...	*15,008,043*			
								Total ...	*24,418,780*	*4,413,008*	*20,005,772*	*20,934,508*
		1898-99	56,082,946	3,663,762	11,018,481	2,159,834	13,277,182	Cháhi	3,691,125	550,202	3,140,923	3,677,373
								Cháhi Nahri ...	853,128	191,260	661,868	406,549
								Cháhi Abi ...	31,563	12,889	18,674	13,016
								Cháhi Shah Nahri.	3,913	246	3,667	1,752
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	39,060	12,075	26,985	18,478
								Nahri	3,276,473	968,815	2,307,658	2,740,443
								Shah Nahri ...	171,982	21,093	150,889	202,119
								Zamíndárí Nahri.	31,111	1,776	29,335	28,069
								Nahri Abi ...	541,443	63,566	477,877	635,266
								Abi	189,246	40,844	148,402	196,133
								Kálápáni ...	84,468	48,404	36,064	36,542
								Dahri	62,576	24,740	37,836	8,842
								Rod Kohi ...	546,281	395,635	150,646	150,321
								Rohi	197,567	9,866	187,701	254,795
								Dagoba ...	28,691	15,180	13,511	17,462
								Maira	406,974	109,353	297,621	307,073
								Sailáb	1,072,029	303,003	769,026	838,436
								Báráni ...	14,736,057	6,376,359	8,359,698	9,632,645
								Total ...	25,963,687	9,145,306	16,818,381	19,165,314

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,840*	...	*1,95,903*	*2,453*	*1,90,844*	*2,606*	*1,93,450*	*33,650*	*16,509*	*1,692*	...	*6,571*
87	50	3,281	1,109	1,71,915	5	1,68,000	3,910	1,71,910	28,970	8,595	8,666	...	5,975
...	...	*11,894*	...	*5,76,397*	*2,900*	*5,64,604*	*8,893*	*5,73,497*	*94,396*	*48,103*	*8,857*	...	*23,116*
216	198	14,757	2,206	5,77,293	238	5,65,830	11,225	5,77,055	93,308	28,863	16,356	3,012	18,018
6,115	*6,508*	*207,791*	*22,060*	*2,49,31,785*	*5,66,627*	*2,16,86,703*	*26,78,455*	*2,43,65,158*	*35,46,229*	*17,85,127*	*96,805*	*1,53,087*	*2,28,692*
6,002	2,483	2,48,395	38,401	2,56,02,507	5,86,105	2,24,43,612	25,72,790	2,50,16,402	38,12,924	13,80,617	4,60,012	13,70,812	13,52,629

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivated other than Forests. Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation. Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Cultivation. Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*6,182,247*	*586,308*	*784,955*	*1,615,663*	*2,119,238*	*Cháhi*	*153,020*	*47,135*	*1,028,948*	*977,324*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*21,829*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*200*			
								Nahri	*68,233*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*11,285*			
								Abi	*7,984*			
								Dahri	*11,885*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*61,333*			
								Kálápáni ...	*11,443*			
								Rohi	*4*			
								Maira	*167*			
								Sailáb	*532,790*			
								Báráni ...	*195,910*			
								Total ...	*1,076,083*	*47,135*	*1,028,948*	*977,324*
		1898-99	9,629,881	471,855	1,059,518	3,460,544	2,594,676	Cháhi	132,063	13,717	118,346	139,826
								Cháhi Nahri ...	91,943	37,287	54,656	33,802
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	66,940	6,426	60,514	60,915
								Nahri	194,704	121,201	73,503	89,185
								Nahri Abi ...	638,178	64,670	573,508	663,798
								Abi	11,137	2,835	8,302	12,169
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,247	237	6,010	6,295
								Kálápáni ...	10,303	4,687	5,616	5,661
								Dahri	7,090	6,382	708	272
								Rodkohi ...	188,004	160,226	27,778	31,314
								Rohi	22	3	19	21
								Sailáb	606,224	133,400	472,824	507,316
								Báráni	89,933	68,838	21,095	22,799
								Total ...	2,042,788	619,909	1,422,879	1,573,373
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*65,105,010*	*4,878,958*	*12,226,977*	*5,511,679*	*16,992,533*	*Cháhi*	*3,654,323*			
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*719,409*			
								Cháhi Sháh Nahri.	*3,376*			
								Cháhi Abi ...	*28,197*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,483*			
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	*7,804*			
								Nahri	*2,171,666*			
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*132,289*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*235,678*			
								Abi	*169,603*	*4,460,143*	*21,034,720*	*21,911,832*
								Dahri	*87,845*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*629,489*			
								Kálápáni ...	*80,451*			
								Rohi	*199,217*			
								Maira	*407,433*			
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*			
								Dofasli	*5,969*			
								Dagoba ...	*29,543*			
								Sailáb	*1,705,929*			
								Báráni ...	*15,203,953*			
								Total ...	*25,494,863*	*4,460,143*	*21,034,720*	*21,911,832*
		1898-99	65,712,327	4,135,617	12,077,999	5,620,378	15,871,858	Cháhi	3,823,188	563,919	3,259,269	3,817,199
								Cháhi Nahri ...	945,071	228,547	716,524	440,351
								Cháhi Abi ...	31,563	12,889	18,674	13,016
								Cháhi Sháh Nahri.	3,913	246	3,667	1,752
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	106,000	18,501	87,499	79,393
								Nahri	3,471,177	1,090,016	2,381,161	2,829,628
								Sháh Nahri ...	171,982	21,093	150,889	202,119
								Zamíndári Nahri	31,111	1,776	29,335	28,069
								Nahri Abi ...	1,179,621	128,236	1,051,385	1,299,064
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,247	237	6,010	6,295
								Abi	200,383	43,679	156,704	208,302
								Kálápáni ...	94,771	53,091	41,680	42,203
								Dahri	69,666	31,122	38,544	9,114
								Rod Kohi ...	734,285	555,861	178,424	181,635
								Rohi	197,589	9,869	187,720	254,816
								Dagoba ...	28,691	15,180	13,511	17,462
								Maira	406,974	109,353	297,621	307,073
								Sailáb	1,678,253	436,403	1,241,850	1,345,752
								Báráni	14,825,990	6,445,197	8,380,793	9,655,444
								Total ...	28,006,475	9,765,215	18,241,260	20,738,687

No. III—*concluded.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	*96*	*11,366*	*1,539*	*10,35,325*	*10,394*	*9,19,137*	*1,05,794*	*10,24,931*	*1,39,164*	*88,343*	*30,070*	*12,785*	*22,466*
523	157	18,124	3,956	15,32,054	5,414	14,50,422	76,218	15,26,640	3,15,943	87,174	60,693	17,853	83,692
6,216	*6,604*	*219,157*	*23,599*	*2,59,67,110*	*5,77,021*	*2,26,05,840*	*27,84,249*	*2,53,90,089*	*36,85,393*	*18,73,470*	*1,26,875*	*1,65,872*	*2,51,158*
6,525	2,640	266,519	42,357	2,71,34,561	5,91,519	2,38,94,034	26,49,008	2,65,43,042	41,28,867	14,67,791	5,20,705	13,83,665	14,36,321

STATEMENT

RETURN OF RAINFALL FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR, KHARIF 1898

(*N.B.*—The figures are only

Months.	Hissár.	Rohtak.	Gurgáon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Umballa.	Simla.	Kángra (Dharmsála).	Hoshiárpur Sadr.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore Sadr.	Mooltan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
June 1898	2·15	4·10	2·53	·50	3·93	3·59	9·01	13·06	2·34	3·48	2·12	2·23	0·14
July 1898	3·87	7·16	3·86	5·96	6·58	7·60	10·44	46·80	15·67	7·87	12·22	8·24	1·48
August 1898	0·24	2·08	4·46	5·78	2·32	5·76	18·77	39·21	8·41	3·12	1·40	...	...
September 1898	0·69	1·79	0·51	1·01	2·33	3·73	2·72	5 93	6·17	2·33	2·52	1·65	0·42
October 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...
November 1898	...	...	...	·31	0·95	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
December 1898	1·01	0·82	0·56	·83	1·23	1·39	3·09	6·50	4·76	1·48	1·81	·52	0·01
January 1899	...	0·07	0·06	·05	...	...	0·76	1·59	...	...	...	...	...
February 1899	...	...	0·16	·15	0·80	1·46	2·23	4·68	1·28	0·30	0·24	...	0·22
March 1899	...	....	...	...	...	0·02	0·26	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·05
April 1899	...	0·25	0·10	·38	0·80	0·65	1·14	0·60	0·31	0·38	0·35	·15	0·02
May 1899	0·51	...	0·28	·38	0·20	0·18	2·19	4·76	2·08	...	18·26	·14	...
Total for four months, June to September.	6·95	15·13	11·36	13·25	15·16	20·68	40·94	105·00	32·59	16·80	1·81	12 12	2·04
Total for three months, October to December.	1·01	0·82	0·56	1·14	2·18	1·39	3·22	6·81	4·76	1·48	0·59	·52	0·01
Total for five months, January to May 1899.	0·51	0·32	0·60	·96	1·80	2·31	6·58	11·88	3·67	0·68	20·66	·29	0·29
Total for year	8·47	16·27	12·52	15·35	19·14	24·38	50·74	123·69	41·02	18·96	20·66	12·93	2·34
Average annual fall	16·55	20·19	26·04	28·08	29·72	33·25	64·22	120·30	34·42	28·03	26·60	18·05	5·89
Difference + or —	—8·08	—3·92	—13·52	—12·73	—10·60	—8·87	—13·48	+3·39	+6·60	—9·07	—5·94	—5·12	—3·55

No. IV.

AND RABI 1899 (TO END OF MAY) IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS THEREOF.

given for head-quarters of Districts).

Jhang.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar Jail Hospital.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujrát.	Gujránwála.	Shahpur.	Jhelum.	Ráwalpindi.	Hazára (Abbottabad).	Pesháwar.	Kohát.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Muzaffargarh.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0·67	0·63	1·02	2·40	4·69	1·62	0·10	1·00	2·00	0·23	0·30	3·94	0·06	0·43	0·07	...	0·12	...
2·25	1·63	9·32	12·49	10·88	12·56	8·84	9·68	5·95	9·16	8·41	9·82	4·27	2·28	6·73	0·49	2·41	2·13
...	...	0·94	1·96	5·91	4·47	4·40	2·47	0·15	7·34	4·30	9·98	0·32	2·85	...	...	...	...
0·65	1·32	0·61	0·32	7·96	5·65	2·98	2·83	1·25	3·85	8·87	6·57	1·06	1·27	·33	0·36	3·67	1·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·05	0·54	0·54	0·65	1·43	0·51	0·56	0·50	...	0·22	0·87	1·48	0·37	0·61	0·07	0·45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·13	0·02	0·21	0·30	1·41	1·23	0·97	1·77	0·37	1·16	2·12	3·27	2·81	1·78	1·42	1·37	0·24	·12
...	0·01	0·07	...	0·28	0·68	0·55	0·58	0·15	0·46	0·59	1·80	2·59	2·11	3·03	0·41	0·03	...
0·05	0·05	0·08	0·31	0·37	0·26	0·08	0·27	0·31	0·57	1·29	3·33	0·89	0·84	0·24	0·01	...	...
0·11	0·11	...	...	0·35	1·06	0·50	0·36	0·25	1·59	1·21	1·10	0·15	0·07	0·10	0·14	...	...
3·57	3·58	11·89	17·17	29·44	24·30	16·32	15·98	9·35	20·58	21·88	30·31	5·71	6·83	7·13	0·85	6·20	3·18
0·05	0·54	0·54	0·65	1·43	0·51	0·56	0·50	...	0·22	0·87	1·48	0·37	0·61	0·07	0·45	...	...
0·29	0·19	0·36	0·61	2·41	3·23	2·10	2·98	1·08	3·78	5·21	9·80	6·44	4·80	4·79	1·93	0·27	·12
3·91	4·31	12·79	18·43	33·28	28·04	18·98	19·46	10·43	24·58	27·96	41·59	12·52	12·24	11·99	3·23	6·47	3·30
8·61	10·76	17·80	25·85	30·95	34·49	26·35	23·29	14·62	21·84	31·19	44·84	12·07	18·30	11·30	7·97	8·50	5·70
−4·70	−6·45	−5·01	−7·42	+ 2·33	−6·45	− 7·37	− 3·83	−4·19	+ 2·74	−3·23	−3·25	+ 0·45	−6·06	+ 0·69	−4·74	− 2·03	−2·40

STATEMENT No. V.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR 1899.

(Columns 3 to 7 (b), in square miles, the rest in acres.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (a).	7 (b).	7 (c).		*Available for cultivation.*						
										9 (a).	9 (b).					
Districts.	Tahsils.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Hissár	Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	810·1	518,508	41,218	1,280	57,347	18,787	77,414	351,638	48,238	399,876
	Hánsi	...	...	...	...	...	798·9	511,278	...	701	42,588	32,103	75,392	332,405	103,481	435,886
	Bhiwáni	...	...	...	...	...	749·5	479,710	...	...	43,369	23,753	67,122	323,069	89,519	412,588
	Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,179·0	754,531	...	...	120,323	44,510	164,833	411,765	177,933	589,698
	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	1,650·8	1,056,492	...	1,185	226,064	33,995	261,244	704,963	90,285	795,248
	Total ...	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·3	3,320,519	41,218	3,166	489,691	153,148	646,005	2,123,840	509,456	2,633,296
Rohtak	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	591·7	378,680	...	...	30,705	22,405	53,110	150,669	174,901	325,570
	Sámpla	...	...	...	...	...	409·2	261,849	...	...	24,904	16,235	41,139	109,684	111,026	220,710
	Gohána	...	...	...	...	...	336·1	215,123	...	...	21,649	14,328	35,977	62,978	116,168	179,146
	Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	...	466·4	298,501	...	5,122	41,916	16,499	63,537	107,990	126,974	234,964
	Total ...	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·4	1,154,153	...	5,122	119,174	69,467	193,763	431,321	529,069	960,390
Gurgáon	Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	413·2	264,470	...	...	28,786	50,210	78,996	74,307	111,167	185,474
	Rewári	...	...	...	...	...	425·8	272,502	...	...	15,685	24,582	40,267	41,680	190,555	232,235
	Palwal	...	...	...	...	...	381·9	244,384	...	...	32,739	16,664	49,403	19,057	175,924	194,981
	Núh	...	...	...	...	...	402·6	257,693	...	...	15,324	32,764	48,088	43,332	166,273	209,605
	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	316·6	202,639	...	...	5,336	32,308	37,644	50,279	114,716	164,995
	Total ...	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·1	1,241,688	...	...	97,870	156,528	254,398	228,655	758,635	987,290

Delhi	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	428·3	274,109	...	219	49,251	41,425	90,895	41,540	141,674	183,214
	Sonepat	...	...	...	...	...	...	454·8	291,093	...	...	53,258	34,273	87,531	37,709	165,853	203,562
	Ballabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	384·6	246,135	...	598	27,404	65,317	93,319	36,658	116,158	152,816
	Total ...	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,267·7	811,337	...	817	129,913	141,015	271,745	115,907	423,685	539,592		
Karnál	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	838·5	536,665	...	1,553	174,961	81,514	258,028	89,373	189,264	278,637		
	Pánipat	...	...	...	...	...	462·4	295,911	...	...	48,822	63,599	112,421	40,611	142,879	183,490		
	Kaithal	...	...	...	...	...	834·6	534,107	...	3,579	146,040	33,113	182,732	178,726	172,649	351,375		
	Gullah (Sub-Tahsil) ...	...	...	...	...	...	454·1	290,631	...	3,069	120,025	63,121	186,215	51,098	53,318	104,416		
	Thánesar	...	...	...	...	...	558·9	357,716	1,665	922	98,083	46,579	145,534	48,556	161,961	210,517		
	Total ...	3,153	...	...	...	3,153	3,148·5	2,015,030	1,665	9,123	587,881	287,926	884,930	408,364	720,071	1,128,435		
Umballa	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	354·8	227,030	...	1	22,421	29,552	51,974	33,929	141,127	175,056		
	Kharar	...	...	...	...	...	370·3	237,018	...	201	17,934	63,848	81,983	15,124	139,911	155,035		
	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	289·5	185,287	...	97	11,693	49,345	61,135	12,197	111,955	124,152		
	Naráingarh	...	...	...	...	...	435·5	278,696	...	...	16,390	123,229	139,619	20,013	119,064	139,077		
	Jagádhri	...	...	...	...	...	406·3	260,041	12,019	824	28,936	50,893	80,653	26,268	141,101	167,369		
	Total ..	8,887	7,036	...	7,036	1,851	1,856·4	1,188,072	12,019	1,123	97,374	316,867	415,364	107,531	653,158	760,689		
Simla	Simla and Bharauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3	16,170	693	...	5,825	6,924	12,749	49	2,679	2,728		
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh...	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	32,782	8,918	...	15,676	869	16,545	404	6,915	7,319		
	Total ...	6,404	6,303	24	6,327	77	76·5	48,952	9,611	...	21,501	7,793	29,294	453	9,594	10,047		
Kángra	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	428·9	274,466	169,348	160	22,985	16,390	39,535	5,168	60,415	65,583		
	Núrpur	...	...	...	...	...	524·8	335,884	133,640	...	46,485	48,036	94,521	26,729	80,994	107,723		
	Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	515·5	329,906	87,867	...	76,400	58,569	134,969	18,670	88,400	107,070		
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	600·9	384,604	131,541	29	63,249	39,090	102,368	29,055	121,640	150,695		
	Pálampur	...	...	...	...	...	442·9	283,465	152,972	212	32,612	17,145	49,969	3,064	77,460	80,524		
	Kulu	...	...	...	...	...	1,047·7	670,517	612,619	32	6,867	7,656	14,555	3,646	39,697	43,343		
	Plách	...	...	...	...	...	288·4	184,573	131,556	...	7,723	8,194	15,917	4,295	32,805	37,100		
	Total ...	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,849·1	2,463,415	1,419,543	433	256,321	195,080	451,834	90,627	501,411	592,038		
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	507·5	324,830	...	...	39,818	120,464	160,282	14,354	150,194	164,548		
	Dasúya	...	...	...	...	...	501·9	321,200	6,624	1,810	42,234	65,872	109,916	8,518	196,142	204,660		
	Garhshankar	...	...	...	...	...	509·6	326,153	...	...	31,336	110,000	141,336	10,675	174,142	184,817		
	Una	...	...	...	...	...	717·4	459,127	36,330	272	61,977	191,053	253,302	13,275	156,220	169,495		
	Total ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,236·4	1,431,310	42,954	2,082	175,365	487,389	664,836	46,822	676,698	723,520		
Jullundur	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	391·5	250,565	...	31	15,225	20,307	35,563	16 930	198,072	215,002		
	Nakodar	...	...	...	...	...	368·3	235,708	...	89	15,402	32,391	47,882	30,291	157,535	187,826		
	Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	292·1	186,923	...	66	11,380	21,275	32,721	12,695	141,507	154,202		
	Nawashahr	...	...	...	...	...	299·7	191,783	1,079	4	26,577	28,295	54,876	9,530	126,298	135,828		
	Total ...	2,029	598	102	700	1,329	1,351·6	864,979	1,079	190	68,584	102,268	171,042	69,446	623,412	692,858		

STATEMENT No. V—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (*a*).	7 (*b*).	7 (*c*).		*Available for cultivation.*						
										9 (*a*).	9 (*b*).					
Districts.	Tahsils.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Ludhiána	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	684·3	437,942	197	13	35,685	35,005	70,703	64,910	302,132	367,042
	Samrála	...	...	...	...	...	291·1	186,264	...	...	12,887	16,744	29,631	16,129	140,504	156,633
	Jagráon	...	...	..	...	...	417·4	266,968	...	...	9,358	17,140	26,498	27,974	212,496	240,470
	Total ...	1,617	162	58	220	1,397	1,392·5	891,174	197	13	57,930	68,889	126,832	109,013	655,132	764,145
Ferozepore... ...	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	482·8	309,005	...	33	36,925	36,115	73,073	91,548	144,384	235,932
	Zíra	...	...	...	...	...	496·5	317,723	...	220	43,959	23,656	67,835	91,754	158,134	249,888
	Moga	...	...	...	...	...	807·1	516,572	...	...	11,374	22,414	33,788	166,544	316,240	482,784
	Mukhtsar	...	...	...	...	...	939·4	601,229	...	...	55,246	35,488	90,734	321,576	188,919	510,495
	Fázilka	...	...	...	...	...	1,355·7	867,636	...	795	169,002	40,316	210,113	377,460	280,063	657,523
	Total ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,081·5	2,612,165	...	1,048	316,506	157,989	475,543	1,048,882	1,087,740	2,136,622
Mooltan	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	934·3	597,974	349	177,468	145,304	46,905	369,677	78,516	149,432	227,948
	Shujabad	...	...	...	...	...	682·6	436,866	7,985	30,221	181,628	48,970	260,819	40,988	127,074	168,062
	Lodhrán	...	...	...	...	...	1,061·0	679,052	2,834	205,022	242,516	49,250	496,788	78,147	101,283	179,430
	Mailsi	...	...	...	...	...	1,660·1	1,062,462	41,132	510,259	258,524	55,167	823,950	95,724	101,656	197,380
	Kabírwála	...	...	...	...	...	1,610·2	1,030,503	61,039	510,736	187,434	39,823	737,993	136,397	95,074	231,471
	Total ...	29,392	17,285	160	17,445	5,947	5,948·2	3,806,857	113,339	1,433,706	1,015,406	240,115	2,689,227	429,772	574,519	1,004,291
Jhang	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	2,563·4	1,640,570	...	817,422	481,311	101,750	1,400,483	15,326	224,761	240,087
	Chiníot	...	...	...	...	...	1,245·1	796,856	...	202,647	383,483	54,301	640,431	8,416	148,009	156,425
	Shorkot	...	...	...	...	...	1,178·6	754,313	...	313,886	301,404	43,343	658,633	3,900	91,780	95,680
	Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,835·5	1,174,698	...	540,753	163,758	57,729	762,240	40,257	372,201	412,458
	Total ...	6,661	...	...	...	6,661	6,822·6	4,366,437	...	1,874,708	1,329,956	257,123	3,461,787	67,899	836,751	904,650

Montgomery ...	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,520·1	972,877	300,942	442,411	185,001	24,832	652,244	8,638	16,053	19,691
	Gugera	...	...	...	...	...	...	775·8	496,525	90,479	142,543	185,380	29,276	357,199	7,884	40,963	48,847
	Dipálpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	980·0	627,194	...	79,585	286,064	58,646	424,295	2,768	181,131	202,899
	Pákpattan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322·7	846,532	...	430,861	247,084	48,963	726,908	15,994	103,630	119,624
	Total ...	4,771	...	211	211	4,560	4,598·6	2,943,128	391,421	1,095,400	903,529	161,717	2,160,646	49,284	341,777	391,061
Lahore	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	730·0	467,197	29,420	758	67,820	55,241	123,819	135,116	178,842	313,958
	Chúnián	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163·2	744,444	73,278	1,426	198,085	64,379	263,890	211,749	195,527	407,276
	Kasúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	820·9	525,357	...	160	51,732	53,423	105,315	172,506	247,536	420,042
	Sharakpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	887·5	568,016	70,655	77	255,043	96,944	352,064	61,205	84,092	145,297
	Total ...	3,704	...	102	102	3,602	3,601·6	2,305,014	173,353	2,421	572,680	269,987	845,088	580,576	705,997	1,286,573
Amritsar	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	545·0	348,822	428	1,221	21,443	37,432	60,096	15,599	272,699	288,298
	Tarn Táran	...	...	...	...	...	...	596·7	381,887	2,505	47	15,881	35,042	50,970	32,310	296,102	328,412
	Ajnála	...	...	...	...	...	...	415·5	265,917	...	113	54,615	45,562	100,290	27,322	138,305	165,627
	Total ...	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,557·2	996,626	2,933	1,381	91,939	118,036	211,356	75,231	707,106	782,337
Gurdáspur	Batála	...	...	...	...	...	...	476·2	304,793	...	17	23,881	39,373	63,271	9,063	232,459	241,522
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	493·7	315,943	...	12	29,876	54,202	84,090	10,777	221,076	231,853
	Pathánkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	366·7	234,677	7,045	307	29,133	67,782	97,222	14,209	116,201	130,410
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	485·4	310,655	...	78	19,981	56,681	76,740	18,593	215,322	233,915
	Total ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,126	1,889	1,822·0	1,166,068	7,045	414	102,871	218,038	321,323	52,642	785,058	837,700
Siálkot	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	429·1	274,620	482	99	23,328	39,453	62,880	19,836	191,422	211,258
	Pasrúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	393·9	252,094	...	51	20,349	39,858	60,258	21,658	170,178	191,836
	Zafarwál	...	...	...	...	...	...	310·0	198,424	458	122	13,499	24,778	38,399	20,574	138,993	159,567
	Raya	...	...	...	...	...	...	487·0	311,631	...	2,804	84,279	32,077	119,160	30,385	162,086	192,471
	Daska	...	...	...	...	...	...	359·6	230,158	631	184	26,283	20,040	46,507	16,109	166,911	183,020
	Total ...	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,979·6	1,266,927	1,571	3,260	167,738	156,206	327,204	108,562	829,590	938,152
Gujrát	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	548·5	351,029	2,498	678	18,648	51,864	71,190	30,252	247,089	277,341
	Khárián	...	...	...	...	...	...	643·0	411,575	25,073	259	39,036	72,939	112,234	37,894	236,374	274,268
	Phália	...	...	...	...	...	...	726·3	464,825	25,860	1,234	114,602	40,711	156,547	111,334	171,084	282,418
	Total ...	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,917·8	1,227,429	53,431	2,171	172,286	165,514	339,971	179,480	654,547	834,027
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	756·3	484,033	2,071	762	144,236	32,546	177,544	69,003	235,415	304,418
	Wazírabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	458·3	293,310	1,849	898	80,758	48,076	129,732	21,898	139,831	161,729
	Háfizabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	891·8	570,765	1,819	1,527	270,249	37,495	309,271	70,122	189,553	259,675
	Khángah Dográn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488·3	312,487	10,941	339	158,166	10,609	169,114	45,957	86,475	132,432
	New Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	377·8	241,813	...	46,499	21,447	14,100	82,046	24,247	135,520	159,767
	Total ...	3,189	...	102	102	3,087	2,972·5	1,902,408	16,680	50,025	674,856	142,826	867,707	231,227	786,794	1,018,021

STATEMENT No V—*concluded*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (*a*).	7 (*b*).	7 (*c*).		*Available for cultivation.*						
										9 (*a*).	9 (*b*).					
Districts.	Tahsils.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Shahpur	Bhera	...	...	...	...	...	1,176·9	753,241	147,612	34	317,111	38,656	355,801	119,800	130,028	249,828
	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,025·6	656,359	218,106	1,933	162,222	30,501	194,656	109,292	134,305	243,597
	Khusháb	...	...	...	...	...	2,536·2	1,623,174	383,189	12	733,186	248,241	981,439	143,088	115,458	258,546
	Total	...	4,840	...	...	...	4,738·7	3,032,774	748,907	1,979	1,212,519	317,398	1,531,896	372,180	379,791	751,971
Jhelum	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	900·0	576,004	102,964	2,058	39,900	222,985	264,943	70,793	137,304	208,097
	Pind Dádan Khan	...	...	...	...	...	883·0	565,109	63,523	58,723	52,596	191,261	302,580	97,771	101,235	199,006
	Chakwál	...	...	...	...	...	998·8	639,237	28,956	425	33,083	252,032	285,540	114,260	210,481	324,741
	Talagang	...	...	...	...	...	1,206·5	772,141	37,759	106	68,753	365,993	434,852	160,186	139,344	299,530
	Total	...	3,995	...	...	3,995	3,988·3	2,552,491	233,202	61,312	194,332	1,032,271	1,287,915	443,010	588,364	1,031,374
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	763·6	488,723	42,760	2,475	20,644	181,860	204,979	37,028	203,956	240,984
	Attock	...	...	...	...	...	651·1	416,701	66,556	16	26,433	130,768	157,217	31,667	161,261	192,928
	Kahúta	...	...	...	...	...	455·9	291,778	114,840	14	13,927	68,031	81,972	13,412	81,554	94,966
	Murree	...	...	...	...	...	258·0	165,163	101,140	13	11,407	15,114	26,534	8,996	28,493	37,489
	Pindigheb	...	...	...	...	...	1,494·9	956,722	90,421	3	130,510	459,744	590,257	137,657	138,387	276,044
	Gujar Khan	...	...	...	...	...	567·6	363,262	5,837	189	25,692	111,441	137,322	27,452	192,651	220,103
	Fatehjang	...	...	...	...	...	855·6	547,586	33,601	32	39,474	225,067	264,573	90,838	158,574	249,412
	Total	...	4,850	...	...	4,850	5,046·7	3,229,935	455,155	2,742	268,087	1,192,025	1,462,854	347,050	964,876	1,311,926
Hazára	Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	716·9	458,843	113,034	5	7,712	211,131	218,848	11,130	115,831	126,961
	Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	666·8	426,749	62,948	...	7,961	208,190	216,151	29,207	118,443	147,650
	Mansehra	...	...	...	...	...	1,458·8	933,611	128,115	...	371,429	279,958	651,387	14,471	139,638	154,109
	Total	...	3,391	...	220	220	3,171	2,842·5	1,819,203	304,097	5	387,102	699,279	1,086,386	54,808	373,912	428,720

Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	450·7	288,460	577	3,174	90,326	58,445	151,945	52,673	83,265	135,938
	Chársadda	...	...	...	...	...	379·5	242,908	...	8	37,334	38,712	76,054	59,896	106,958	166,854
	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	699·7	447,784	22,000	4,019	161,457	136,875	302,351	50,729	72,704	123,433
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	610·3	390,579	...	685	30,479	94,322	125,486	108,827	156,266	265,093
	Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	467·1	298,917	...	...	18,925	74,430	93,355	29,549	176,013	205,562
	Total ...	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,607·3	1,668,648	22,577	7,886	338,521	402,784	749,191	301,674	595,206	896,880
Kohát	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	656·2	420,024	...	1,134	76,914	270,916	348,964	36,353	34,707	71,060
	Hangu	...	...	...	...	...	545·1	348,845	...	...	25,132	285,323	310,455	11,070	27,320	38,390
	Bárak	...	...	...	...	...	1,534·3	981,935	...	...	95,282	683,683	778,965	84,740	118,230	202,970
	Total ...	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,735·6	1,750,804	...	1,134	197,328	1,239,922	1,438,384	132,163	180,257	312,420
Bannu	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	442·8	283,366	...	234	32,301	71,572	104,107	72,321	106,938	179,259
	Marwat	...	...	...	...	...	1,229·3	786,728	...	...	170,742	277,132	447,874	129,121	209,733	338,854
	Isa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	678·4	434,200	...	...	114,890	211,588	326,478	40,035	67,687	107,722
	Miánwáli	...	...	...	...	...	1,478·1	946,007	...	91,525	327,202	283,923	702,650	143,567	99,790	243,357
	Total ...	3,847	...	...	...	3,847	3,828·6	2,450,301	...	91,759	645,135	844,215	1,581,109	385,044	484,148	869,192
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,691·3	1,082,418	3,612	32,061	438,650	340,221	810,932	179,552	88,322	267,874
	Tánk	...	...	...	...	...	545·8	349,280	...	1,771	138,997	89,873	230,641	69,213	49,426	118,639
	Kuláchi	...	...	...	...	...	1,510·5	966,698	...	7,335	607,186	137,606	752,127	155,536	59,041	214,577
	Leiah	...	...	...	...	...	2,416·3	1,546,425	...	89,318	594,369	681,096	1,364,783	29,046	152,596	181,642
	Bhakkar	...	...	...	...	...	3,115·4	1,993,891	...	481,840	1,241,122	77,690	1,800,652	35,484	157,755	193,239
	Total ...	9,440	...	...	...	9,440	9,279·2	5,938,712	3,612	612,325	3,020,324	1,326,480	4,959,129	468,831	507,140	975,971
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459·5	934,060	...	21,567	207,404	325,895	554,866	203,121	176,073	379,194
	Sanghar	...	...	...	...	...	658·1	421,196	...	20,684	108,026	123,866	252,576	99,300	69,320	168,620
	Jámpur	...	...	...	...	...	895·1	572,855	4,547	3,171	165,084	117,001	285,256	181,049	102,003	283,052
	Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	...	2,017·8	1,291,434	29,917	64,228	756,029	251,777	1,072,034	128,872	60,611	189,483
	Total ...	4,919	...	...	...	4,919	5,030·5	3,219,545	34,464	109,650	1,236,543	818,539	2,164,732	612,342	408,007	1,020,349
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	913·6	584,706	10,362	78,129	177,700	132,056	387,885	28,769	157,690	186,459
	Alípur	...	...	...	...	...	934·4	598,023	27,384	17,575	249,569	138,824	405,968	41,039	123,632	164,671
	Sanáwán	...	...	...	...	...	1,318·0	843,497	7,798	149,279	495,327	60,285	704,891	22,771	108,037	130,808
	Total ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,166·0	2,026,226	45,544	244,983	922,596	331,165	1,498,744	92,579	389,359	481,938
	GRAND TOTAL ...	149,222	38,324	8,068	46,392	102,830	102,675·5	65,712,327	4,135,617	5,620,378	15,871,858	12,077,999	33,570,235	9,765,215	18,241,260	28,006,475

STATEMENT No. V A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES MADE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898-99 IN DISTRICT, DIVISIONAL, AND PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

PROVINCE.	INTERNAL TRANSFERS.						EXTERNAL TRANSFERS.								
	District or Division from which transferred.	AREA TRANSFERRED AND LAND REVENUE THEREOF.			District or Division to which transferred.	Number and date of Notification of transfer.	Province from which transferred.	AREA TRANSFERRED AND LAND REVENUE THEREOF.			Province to which transferred.	AREA TRANSFERRED AND LAND REVENUE THEREOF.			Number and date of Notification of transfers in columns 8 and 15.
		Area.		Land Revenue.				*Area.*		Land Revenue.		*Area.*		Land Revenue.	
		Cultivated.	Total.					Cultivated.	Total.			Cultivated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres	Rs.	
Punjab ...	Jhang (Lahore Division)	4,031	18,178	3,490	Mooltan (Lahore Division).	Punjab Government Notification No. 191, dated 28th March 1898.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery (do.)	...	605,586	...	Jhang (do.)	Punjab Government Notification No. 370, dated 11th May 1899.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery (do.)	10,552	23,578	...	Gujránwála (Ráwalpindi Division).	Punjab Government Notification No. 281, dated 11th April 1899.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore (do.)	975	4,450	...	Ditto.	Punjab Government Notification No. 281, dated 11th April 1899.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simla (Delhi Division) ...	316	680	427	Umballa (Delhi Division).	Punjab Government Notification No. 626 A., dated 3rd May 1899.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (Jullundur Division).	404	2,690	280	Ludhiána (Jullundur Division).	Punjab Government Notification No. 157, dated 19th March 1898.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána (do.)	374	1,220	615	Jullundur (do.)	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1898.

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oilseeds.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Kángni.	China.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others.
Hissár	Irrigated	7,760	11,285	8,806	1	1,490	4	3	...	1,386	92	814	3	31,644	507	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,138	29,003	191,210	...	4	1	...	...	12,507	45	22,416	46	257,370	1,793	...
	Total ...	9,898	40,288	200,016	1	1,494	5	3	...	13,893	137	23,230	49	289,014	2,300	...
Rohtak	Irrigated	1,624	3,782	1,301	2	441	49	...	1	137	158	68	1,677	9,240	112	...
	Unirrigated ...	29	93,026	158,009	3	225	112	...	...	8,296	666	5,338	33,698	299,402	562	3
	Total ...	1,653	96,808	159,310	5	666	161	...	1	8,433	824	5,406	35,375	308,642	674	3
Gurgáon	Irrigated	7	1,762	1,541	...	264	8	...	38	57	97	246	431	4,451	291	...
	Unirrigated ...	115	88,650	196,818	...	1,922	127	...	550	21,926	4,382	24,842	119,875	459,207	6,194	3
	Total ...	122	90,412	198,359	...	2,186	135	...	588	21,983	4,479	25,088	120,306	463,658	6,485	3
Delhi	Irrigated	2,869	1,407	849	213	8,418	161	1	24	2	41	31	317	14,333	134	...
	Unirrigated ...	305	70,227	68,984	18	3,718	273	...	10	2,483	1,081	3,260	36,081	186,440	1,102	...
	Total ...	3,174	71,634	69,833	231	12,136	434	1	34	2,485	1,122	3,291	36,398	200,773	1,236	...
Karnál	Irrigated	27,926	4,590	1,417	1,941	10,891	805	76	35	132	542	219	16	48,590	316	443
	Unirrigated ...	52,624	86,480	41,153	1,712	51,099	899	3,390	96	2,985	16,549	3,803	739	261,529	3,358	3,095
	Total ...	80,550	91,070	42,570	3,653	61,990	1,704	3,466	131	3,117	17,091	4,022	755	310,119	3,674	3,538
Umballa	Irrigated	6,119	15	1	15	4,000	3	25	2	2	446	1	18	10,647	25	330
	Unirrigated ...	55,930	7,431	9,773	1,653	126,926	586	15,486	369	4,269	34,889	16,384	3,128	276,924	5,126	3,860
	Total ...	62,049	7,446	9,774	1,668	130,026	589	15,511	371	4,271	35,335	16,385	3,146	286,571	5,151	4,190
Simla	Irrigated	482	...	...	27	160	...	...	5	...	12	...	4	690	...	
	Unirrigated ...	472	...	..	1,235	1,679	271	870	985	...	352	...	635	6,499	6	...
	Total ...	954	..	...	1,262	1,839	271	870	990	...	364	...	639	7,189	6	...
Kángra	Irrigated	77,279	7	...	273	6,966	1	...	1,525	46	2,622	...	684	89,403	171	1
	Unirrigated ...	40,889	48	3	13,196	149,243	1,894	3,896	14,850	202	24,465	367	31,277	280,330	15,213	19
	Total ...	118,168	55	3	13,469	156,209	1,895	3,896	16,375	248	27,087	367	31,961	369,733	15,384	20

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated	17,475	10	2	...	8,339	...	20	17	...	84	...	2	25,949	10	...	7
	Unirrigated ...	16,121	7,948	4,571	...	155,504	...	4,601	4,132	520	16,655	28,605	5,340	243,997	6,049		
	Total ...	33,596	7,958	4,573	...	163,843	...	4,621	4,149	520	16,739	28,605	5,342	269,946	6,059		7
Jullundur	Irrigated	1,775	2,371	18	18	87,302	18	10	118	6	712	325	46	92,719	248		96
	Unirrigated ...	2,094	7,207	194	5	18,023	32	249	1,099	3,842	11,785	65,668	990	111,183	2,481		5
	Total ...	3,869	9,578	212	23	105,325	50	259	1,217	3,848	12,497	65,988	1,036	203,902	2,729		101
Ludhiána	Irrigated	208	949	119	5	64,751	124	32	10	438	1,064	328	802	68,830	359	...	
	Unirrigated ...	3,461	26,970	2,165	7	16,896	140	770	19	29,523	6,428	56,243	1,871	144,493	830	...	
	Total ...	3,669	27,919	2,284	12	81,647	264	802	29	29,961	7,492	56,571	2,673	213,323	1,189	...	
Ferozepore	Irrigated	5,543	40,438	31,869	...	68,241	267	136	27	3,160	1,961	14,472	73	166,187	1,238		21
	Unirrigated ...	836	55,828	20,398	...	3,033	32	3	39	6,024	3,801	45,151	91	135,236	2,545		1
	Total ...	6,379	96,266	52,267	...	71,274	299	139	66	9,184	5,762	59,623	164	301,423	3,783		22
Mooltan	Irrigated	20,342	51,799	21,348	136	3,118	923	7,731	1,165	159	661	426	83	107,891	28,358		4,528
	Unirrigated ...	86	991	1,169	1	29	1	19	99	3	2,720	13	954	6,085	2,492		152
	Total ...	20,428	52,790	22,517	137	3,147	924	7,750	1,264	162	3,381	439	1,037	113,976	30,850		4,680
Jhang	Irrigated	5,111	80,266	13,767	858	30,313	464	8,852	1,551	377	2,381	1,383	220	1,45,543	7,825		2,902
	Unirrigated ...	350	5,982	2,313	1	1,098	15	20	374	149	15,613	437	531	26,883	1,991		21
	Total ...	5,461	86,248	16,080	859	31,411	479	8,872	1,925	526	17,994	1,820	751	172,426	9,816		2,923
Montgomery ...	Irrigated	13,755	18,737	5,074	36	11,326	9,076	2,698	264	488	667	758	143	63,022	12,085		40
	Unirrigated ...	503	599	324	...	83	125	5	1	31	676	91	151	2,589	1,686		20
	Total ..	14,258	19,336	5,398	36	11,409	9,201	2,703	265	519	1,343	849	294	65,611	13,771		60
Lahore	Irrigated	51,252	7,701	1,632	343	63,295	2,329	784	440	52	844	2,882	163	131,717	2,175		4,324
	Unirrigated	649	12,839	1,167	...	3,155	100	7	127	145	1,931	2,026	15	22,161	3,397		130
	Total ...	51,901	20,540	2,799	343	66,450	2,429	791	567	197	2,775	4,908	178	153,878	5,572		4,454
Amritsar	Irrigated	45,897	1,232	26	952	54,558	310	13	372	25	1,855	48	66	105,354	1,296		10,535
	Unirrigated ...	967	11,522	230	76	4,293	111	51	2,046	4,049	6,150	12,737	94	42,326	7,058		1,481
	Total ...	46,864	12,754	256	1,028	58,851	421	64	2,418	4,074	8,005	12,785	160	147,680	8,354		12,016
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	38,652	97	6	...	9,101	64	...	990	...	2,680	55	5	51,650	465		2,935
	Unirrigated ...	25,244	12,562	6,162	...	62,113	5,028	...	17,457	...	56,875	33,214	27	218,682	24,385		4,015
	Total ...	63,896	12,659	6,168	...	71,214	5,092	...	18,447	...	59,555	33,269	32	270,332	24,850		6,950
Siálkot	Irrigated	69,451	1,484	475	4,372	25,173	376	14	1,687	8	495	310	85	103,930	396		10,487
	Unirrigated ...	19,157	21,175	9,660	1,776	37,615	13,214	18	12,023	449	14,735	8,612	501	138,935	7,621		8,729
	Total ..	88,608	22,659	10,135	6,148	62,788	13,590	32	13,710	457	15,230	8,922	586	242,865	8,017		19,216
Gujrát	Irrigated	5,850	4,783	5,323	774	10,692	184	391	1,166	103	45	515	197	30,023	492		2,563
	Unirrigated ...	2,783	52,283	114,066	129	8,030	51	325	1,995	2,741	831	31,177	295	214,706	8,201		545
	Total ...	8,633	57,066	119,389	903	18,722	235	716	3,161	2,844	876	31,692	492	244,729	8,693		3,108

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oilseeds.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Kangni.	Chína.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others.
Gujránwála	Irrigated	38,731	15,109	8,729	...	23,350	312	2,259	2,772	1,394	779	1,754	153	95,342	1,278	9,536
	Unirrigated ...	645	42,475	6,167	...	3,338	132	14	2,948	4,413	392	15,893	137	76,054	5,361	1,375
	Total ...	39,376	57,584	14,896	...	26,688	444	2,273	5,720	5,807	1,171	17,147	290	171,396	6,639	10,911
Shahpur	Irrigated	2,679	8,579	11,796	...	3,090	124	3,244	395	75	46	917	33	30,978	1,732	5
	Unirrigated ...	1,425	9,033	54,490	...	3,631	29	18	186	3,760	442	16,772	18	89,804	2,102	4
	Total ...	4,104	17,612	66,286	...	6,721	153	3,262	581	3,835	488	17,689	51	120,782	3,834	9
Jhelum	Irrigated	33	143	4,265	...	3,267	6	94	29	6	3	41	8	7,895	18	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,417	10,805	123,603	...	3,631	28	2	851	12,697	605	34,432	45	188,116	709	2
	Total ...	1,450	10,948	127,868	...	6,898	34	96	880	12,703	608	34,473	53	196,011	727	2
Ráwalpindí	Irrigated	967	602	2,162	...	21,488	17	...	9	99	128	194	18	25,684	20	1
	Unirrigated ...	232	52,070	228,383	...	35,147	1,412	15	909	35,430	6,044	36,697	2,670	399,009	2,849	...
	Total ...	1,199	52,672	230,545	...	56,635	1,429	15	918	35,529	6,172	36,891	2,688	424,693	2,869	1
Hazára	Irrigated	13,079	220	91	...	17,048	14	3	12	180	406	180	879	32,112	24	2
	Unirrigated ...	...	3,105	15,381	...	169,390	3,498	250	1,386	1,703	6,599	9,518	18,960	229,790	578	3
	Total ...	13,079	3,325	15,472	...	186,438	3,512	253	1,398	1,883	7,005	9,698	19,839	261,902	602	5
Peshawar	Irrigated	14,712	5,966	30	...	127,028	14	...	5	2,280	484	486	1,510	152,515	253	...
	Unirrigated ...	7	27,705	2,277	...	8,274	416	...	11	2,344	35	18,656	29	59,754	9,502	...
	Total ...	14,719	33,671	2,307	...	135,302	430	...	16	4,624	519	19,142	1,539	212,269	9,755	...

Kohát	Irrigated	2,241	46	947	...	11,594	25	1	2	1,119	...	23	15	16,013	152	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	3,505	40,195	...	8,204	1,840	17	11	4,671	...	5,256	38	63,737	1,328	...
	Total ...	2,241	3,551	41,142	...	19,798	1,865	18	13	5,790	...	5,279	53	79,750	1,480	...
Bannu	Irrigated	1,988	2,139	2,899	...	30,020	...	2	4	1	...	108	137	37,298	10	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	7,447	43,865	...	16	...	1	...	1,239	2,234	17,773	2	72,577	1,748	...
	Total ...	1,988	9,586	46,764	...	30,036	...	3	4	1,240	2,234	17,881	139	109,875	1,758	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated	1,828	6,792	8,370	2	67	1	363	81	16	2	16	...	17,538	211	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	18,332	36,193	...	1	...	7	566	2,849	3,536	7,615	3	69,102	26,245	...
	Total ...	1,828	25,124	44,563	2	68	1	370	647	2,865	3,538	7,631	3	86,640	26,456	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Irrigated	34,655	25,057	14,075	...	35	27	72	1,103	22	...	341	...	75,387	1,088	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	84,073	17,178	...	...	...	...	1,050	105	3,019	92	82	105,599	985	...
	Total ...	34,655	109,130	31,253	...	35	27	72	2,153	127	3,019	433	82	180,986	2,073	...
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	39,943	10,467	12,516	192	16	117	567	1,607	18	35	6,078	12	71,568	1,449	19
	Unirrigated ...	...	971	1,403	1	1	2	4	80	...	1,161	3	206	3,832	3,731	104
	Total ...	39,943	11,438	13,919	193	17	119	571	1,687	18	1,196	6,081	218	75,400	5,180	123
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Irrigated	550,233	307,835	159,454	10,160	705,842	15,823	27,391	15,456	11,788	19,342	33,019	7,800	1,864,143	62,738	48,768
	Unirrigated ...	228,479	850,292	1,397,504	19,813	875,421	30,369	30,038	64,269	169,355	244,696	522,586	258,529	4,691,351	157,228	23,574
	Total ...	778,712	1,158,127	1,556,958	29,973	1,581,263	46,192	57,429	79,725	181,143	264,038	555,605	266,329	6,555,494	219,966	72,342

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1898.

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		Condiments and Spices.					Fibres.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Miscellaneous.						
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	*Orchard and garden produce.* Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Hissár	Irrigated	238	...	1	...	2,610	31,541	420	...	759	...	...	5,227	15	191	5	...	73,158	5,084	78,242
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	495	415	...	2	...	...	48,369	...	22	...	...	308,466	1,333,123	1,641,589
	Total ...	238	...	1	...	2,610	32,036	835	...	761	...	...	53,596	15	213	5	...	381,624	1,338,207	1,719,831
Rohtak	Irrigated	107	...	...	1	32,616	12,094	878	2	2,990	...	...	513	58	218	31	...	58,860	905	59,765
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	21,232	841	...	95	...	10	54,263	6	113	...	...	376,528	279,223	655,751
	Total ...	107	...	...	1	32,617	33,326	1,719	2	3,085	...	10	54,776	64	331	31	..	435,388	280,128	715,516
Gurgáon	Irrigated	390	...	...	...	6,283	17,814	706	...	2,009	...	11	576	124	335	19	...	33,009	383	33,392
	Unirrigated ...	6	...	...	...	92	24,358	1,203	...	5	...	120	24,801	82	365	21	...	516,457	121,945	638,402
	Total ...	396	...	...	...	6,375	42,172	1,909	...	2,014	...	131	25,377	206	700	40	...	549,466	122,328	671,794
Delhi	Irrigated	2,259	3	...	...	25,889	5,709	901	...	608	...	...	382	1,260	933	244	45	52,700	978	53,678
	Unirrigated ...	8	...	...	...	448	8,851	675	...	19	...	...	11,907	63	277	178	408	210,376	39,858	250,234
	Total ...	2,267	3	...	...	26,337	14,560	1,576	...	627	...	...	12,289	1,323	1,210	422	453	263,076	40,836	303,912
Karnál	Irrigated	1,350	...	1	21	22,521	23,091	770	32	1,266	...	...	1,186	31	256	73	120	100,067	2,418	102,485
	Unirrigated ...	33	11	...	14	2,844	14,752	1,430	174	98	...	...	68,592	73	67	46	3,513	359,629	165,427	525,056
	Total ...	1,383	11	1	35	25,365	37,843	2,200	206	1,364	...	...	69,778	104	323	119	3,633	459,696	167,845	627,541
Umballa	Irrigated	431	48	...	...	5,450	552	22	...	44	...	...	158	83	182	10	25	18,007	522	18,529
	Unirrigated ...	42	7	...	...	11,393	37,984	2,159	74	870	...	...	90,689	249	301	22	1,598	430,298	63,011	493,309
	Total ...	473	55	...	...	16,843	38,536	2,181	74	914	...	...	90,847	332	483	32	1,623	448,305	63,533	511,838
Simla	Irrigated	...	30	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	726	8	734
	Unirrigated ...	1	22	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	52	...	...	28	3	182	12	6,818	499	7,317
	Total ...	1	52	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	52	...	...	30	5	183	12	7,544	507	8,051
Kángra	Irrigated	71	38	384	...	1,963	644	95	20	...	3,612	...	79	175	214	213	3	97,086	1,537	98,623
	Unirrigated ...	118	5	467	3	2,846	5,165	2,508	467	...	6,367	...	489	255	1,016	777	495	316,540	15,599	332,139
	Total ...	189	43	851	3	4,809	5,809	2,603	487	...	9,979	...	568	430	1,230	990	498	413,626	17,136	430,762

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated	191	...	43	...	6,031	578	8	2	15	...	...	78	222	241	8	...	33,376	429	33,805
	Unirrigated ...	12	1	2	...	18,980	19,408	3,978	125	486	...	...	56,683	11,323	181	281	85	361,598	29,855	391,453
	Total ...	203	1	45	...	25,011	19,986	3,986	127	501	...	...	56,761	11,545	422	289	85	394,974	30,284	425,258
Jullundur	Irrigated	2,213	...	...	...	31,500	19,700	524	28	78	...	...	5,180	158	358	38	42	152,882	3,165	156,047
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1,836	1,642	3,628	2	76	...	...	70,248	8	55	401	239	191,804	19,321	211,125
	Total ...	2,213	...	...	...	33,336	21,342	4,152	30	154	...	...	75,428	166	413	439	281	344,686	22,486	367,172
Ludhiána	Irrigated	272	6	...	...	10,365	6,947	743	158	260	...	...	4,513	89	141	25	10	92,718	1,561	94,279
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	3,278	1,613	3,332	67	367	...	14	71,288	51	270	79	192	225,874	32,901	258,775
	Total ...	272	6	...	...	13,643	8,560	4,075	225	627	...	14	75,801	140	411	104	202	318,592	34,462	353,054
Ferozepore	Irrigated	1,587	...	1	...	1,914	9,931	1,630	6	7	...	1	38,634	135	416	118	1	221,827	11,988	233,815
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	3	329	807	4	...	...	...	46,516	29	273	161	1	185,906	315,541	501,447
	Total ...	1,588	...	1	...	1,917	10,260	2,437	10	7	...	1	85,150	164	689	279	2	407,733	327,529	735,262
Mooltan	Irrigated	88	...	...	...	903	22,258	16	1	10,960	...	...	16,521	467	350	7	71	192,419	45,320	237,739
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	768	...	1	...	342	9,849	1,029	10,878
	Total ...	88	...	...	...	903	22,267	16	1	10,960	...	...	17,289	467	351	7	413	202,268	46,349	248,617
Jhang	Irrigated	143	...	...	...	16,391	81,132	404	32	17	...	...	7,271	94	327	...	585	262 666	32,135	294,801
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	143	4	7	...	...	...	237	..	134	1	3	29,425	5,277	34,702
	Total ...	143	...	...	...	16,392	81,275	408	39	17	...	...	7,508	94	461	1	588	292,091	37,412	329,503
Montgomery	Irrigated	257	...	...	...	631	18,399	120	2	51	...	...	27,590	67	42	5	14	122,325	18,982	141,307
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	...	...	...	85	4	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...	1	5,513	4,844	10,357
	Total ...	260	...	...	..	631	18,484	124	2	51	...	...	28,715	67	42	5	15	127,838	23,826	151,664
Lahore	Irrigated	2,104	...	1	...	8,538	56,759	1,233	10	1	...	3	45,344	546	1,619	83	103	254,560	36,176	290,736
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	57	1,683	324	2	1	...	1	21,161	7	149	60	18	49,151	116,910	166,061
	Total ...	2,104	...	1	...	8,595	58,442	1,557	12	2	..	4	66,505	553	1,768	143	121	303,711	153,086	456,797
Amritsar	Irrigated	713	...	...	...	19,268	17,805	953	32	...	...	...	18,118	463	1,016	342	42	175,937	6,087	182,024
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1,480	1,720	989	7	...	...	...	78,983	8	35	449	88	134,624	14,338	148,962
	Total ...	713	...	...	...	20,748	19,525	1,942	39	...	...	...	97,101	471	1,051	791	130	310,561	20,425	330,986
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	400	...	239	49	28,839	5,341	184	...	...	...	...	1,310	334	789	8	1	92,544	1,726	94,270
	Unirrigated ...	24	...	127	551	27,354	13,169	4,524	...	...	...	...	50,760	687	228	373	33	344,912	15,764	360,676
	Total ...	424	...	366	600	56,193	18,510	4,708	...	...	...	...	52,070	1,021	1,017	381	34	437,456	17,490	454,946
Siálkot	Irrigated	774	...	180	2	32,364	19,537	547	82	...	...	...	4,007	449	831	313	5	173,904	7,230	181,134
	Unirrigated ...	9	...	7	14	10,402	11,355	2,935	41	...	...	...	60,109	192	96	908	7	241,360	20,931	262,291
	Total ...	783	...	187	16	42,766	30,892	3,482	123	...	...	...	64,116	641	927	1,221	12	415,264	28,161	443,425
Gujrát	Irrigated	252	...	...	...	7,282	7,856	89	6	60	...	...	3,312	97	163	...	83	52,278	9,773	62,051
	Unirrigated ...	14	...	...	...	750	13,315	1,211	14	3	...	...	16,571	54	6	...	440	255,830	64,449	320,279
	Total ...	266	...	...	...	8,032	21,171	1,300	20	63	...	...	19,883	151	169	...	523	308,108	74,222	382,330

STATEMENT No. VI A—*concluded.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1899.

District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	18 Condiments and Spices. Chillies.	19 Condiments and Spices. Ginger and spices.	20 Condiments and Spices. Turmeric.	21 Condiments and Spices. Others.	22 Sugarcane.	23 Fibres. Cotton.	24 Fibres. Hemp.	25 Fibres. Others.	26 Dyes. Indigo.	27 Drugs and Narcotics. Tea.	28 Drugs and Narcotics. Other.	29 Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	30 Miscellaneous. Orchards and garden produce. Fruits.	31 Miscellaneous. Orchards and garden produce. Vegetables.	32 Miscellaneous. Others.	33 Miscellaneous non-food crops.	34 Total of all crops.	35 Area of crops failed.	36 Total area sown.
Gujránwála ..	Irrigated	210	...	3	...	25,110	51,942	946	28	137	...	...	15,779	273	362	81	277	201,304	13,162	214,466
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	404	2,249	179	230	17	...	...	31,217	25	200	1,807	391	119,509	43,013	162,522
	Total ...	210	...	3	...	25,514	54,191	1,125	258	154	...	...	46,996	298	562	1,888	668	320,813	56,175	376,988
Shahpur	Irrigated	75	1	...	...	2,029	9,653	28	6	1	...	...	9,304	5	112	131	640	54,700	13,605	68,305
	Unirrigated ...	..	...	...	...	7	2,132	87	5	...	...	...	2,427	...	5	2,999	86	99,658	91,370	191,028
	Total ...	75	1	...	...	2,036	11,785	115	11	1	...	...	11,731	5	117	3,130	726	154,358	104,975	259,333
Jhelum	Irrigated	378	...	...	4	334	2,580	16	6	...	...	....	682	105	162	44	...	12,224	714	12,938
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	...	8	35	9,865	977	64	...	...	...	17,498	3	94	83	1	217,459	157,883	375,342
	Total ...	382	...	..	12	369	12,445	993	70	...	...	...	18,180	108	256	127	1	229,683	158,597	388,280
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	372	4	...	...	1,705	2,972	16	3		...	...	289	39	414	32	4	31,555	1,228	32,783
	Unirrigated ...	2	...	...	...	22	12,849	1,520	4	...	...	..	11,063	6	29	989	2	428,344	110,298	538,642
	Total ...	374	4	...	...	1,727	15,821	1,536	7	...	...	...	11,352	45	443	1,021	6	459,899	111,526	571,425
Hazára	Irrigated	80	...	574	...	856	273	10	3	...	...	...	249	16	121	8	...	35,028	675	35,703
	Unirrigated ...	2	...	...	...	...	6,543	104	4	...	...	...	485	5	137	223	..	237,874	15,914	253,788
	Total ...	82	...	574	...	856	7,516	114	7	...	...	...	734	21	258	231	...	272,902	16,589	289,491
Pesháwar	Irrigated	1,383	...	...	...	10,841	15,727	67	...	...	...	...	8,970	1,109	1,162	81	98	192,209	4,712	196,921
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	12	776	1	...	...	...	...	12,831	...	...	282	2	83,160	10,747	93,907
	Total ...	1,383	...	...	...	10,856	16,503	68	...	...	...	...	21,801	1,109	1,162	363	100	275,369	15,459	290,828

Kohát	Irrigated	38	...	...	...	21	833	...	...	...	...	...	214	47	173	3	...	17,494	2,359	19,853
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	2,351	...	...	...	...	68,754	42,505	111,259
	Total	38	...	...	...	21	2,171	...	...	...	...	...	2,565	47	173	3	...	86,248	44,864	131,112
Bannu	Irrigated	37	...	66	...	5,827	1,967	30	...	1	...	...	35	34	233	33	17	45,588	3,997	49,585
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	849	16	...	...	...	...	544	...	43	3,644	1	79,422	93,968	173,390
	Total	37	...	66	...	5,827	2,816	46	...	1	...	...	579	34	276	3,677	18	125,010	97,965	222,975
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated	27	...	...	...	110	3,305	1	...	1	...	...	175	14	137	230	24	21,773	5,914	27,687
	Unirrigated ...	7	...	...	...	...	1,766	3	..	...	...	9	129	...	3	5,987	...	103,251	33,538	136,789
	Total	34	...	...	...	110	5,071	4	...	1	...	9	304	14	140	6,217	24	125,024	39,452	164,476
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Irrigated	99	...	...	...	56	21,033	1	...	7,710	...	....	2,659	182	212	...	...	108,427	23,585	132,012
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	599	...	...	5	...	...	12,166	4	317	22	...	119,697	42,601	162,298
	Total	99	...	...	...	56	21,632	1	...	7,715	...	...	14,825	186	529	22	...	228,124	66,186	294,310
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	125	...	...	...	4,299	15,790	8	...	13,234	..	...	7,679	134	267	1	...	114,573	8,497	123,070
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	448	3	16	1	...	8,214	264	8,478
	Total	125	...	...	...	4,299	15,869	8	...	13,234	...	...	8,127	137	283	2	...	122,787	8,761	131,548
Grand Total of the Province.	Irrigated	16,664	130	1,493	77	312,549	484,464	11,366	459	40,209	3,612	15	226, 036	6,827	11,979	2,187	2,210	3,095,924	264,855	3,360,779
	Unirrigated ...	286	46	603	590	82,245	216,363	33,854	1,294	2,044	6,419	154	864,718	13,161	4,436	19,976	7,958	6,126,300	3,301,946	9,428,246
	Total	16,950	176	2,096	667	394,794	700,827	45,220	1,753	42,253	10,031	169	1,090,752	19,988	16,415	22,163	10,168	9,222,224	3,566,801	12,789,025

STATEMENT

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissár ...	Irrigated ...	38,705	23,028	34,492	...	...	55	24	96,304	...	2,080
	Unirrigated ..	3,030	13,135	17,512	...	...	...	...	33,677	...	4,987
	Total ...	41,735	36,163	52,004	...	..	55	24	129,981	..	7,067
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	64,268	27,014	6,294	3	951	175	...	98,705	...	1,413
	Unirrigated ...	3,432	696	2,403	...	3	22	...	6,556	...	1,044
	Total ...	67,700	27,710	8,697	3	954	197	...	105,261	...	2,457
Gurgáon ...	Irrigated ...	35,800	78,453	17,529	9	142	4	94	132,031	...	3,066
	Unirrigated ...	15,482	49,110	32,399	...	22	35	68	97,116	...	12,799
	Total ...	51,282	127,563	49,928	9	164	39	162	229,147	...	15,865
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	96,232	19,711	2,359	5,792	2,219	151	75	126,539	...	3,968
	Unirrigated ...	22,933	16,086	9,966	1,925	240	14	79	51,243	...	5,369
	Total ...	119,165	35,797	12,325	7,717	2,459	165	154	177,782	...	9,337
Karnál ...	Irrigated ...	160,938	13,137	17,081	243	94	3,304	66	194,863	1	3,408
	Unirrigated ...	76,394	9,688	37,084	...	141	2,480	78	125,865	204	5,092
	Total ...	237,332	22,825	54,165	243	235	5,784	144	320,728	205	8,500
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	16,828	1,087	3,395	1	54	190	2	21,557	110	892
	Unirrigated ...	160,078	9,740	91,862	25	2,033	6,395	10	270,143	2,392	10,223
	Total ...	176,906	10,827	95,257	26	2,087	6,585	12	291,700	2,502	11,115
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	375	40	...	...	2	2	...	419	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	3,161	1,629	6	...	2	12	1	4,811	...	3
	Total ...	3,536	1,669	6	...	4	14	1	5,230	...	3
Kángra ...	Irrigated ...	49,860	7,861	490	41	559	420	1,016	60,247	13,117	791
	Unirrigated ...	145,853	52,196	26,855	9	204	1,365	347	226,829	492	5,337
	Total ...	195,713	60,057	27,345	50	763	1,785	1,363	287,076	13,609	6,128
Hoshiárpur ...	Irrigated ...	19,222	1,354	3,442	8	1	604	35	24,666	160	598
	Unirrigated ...	265,772	18,331	123,611	45	140	7,659	1,140	416,698	2,520	7,708
	Total ...	284,994	19,685	127,053	53	141	8,263	1,175	441,364	2,680	8,306
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	142,784	7,975	13,452	6,822	9	931	231	172,204	268	1,388
	Unirrigated ...	82,796	3,497	45,113	56,518	...	3,001	863	191,788	186	1,041
	Total ...	225,580	11,472	58,565	63,340	9	3,932	1,094	363,992	454	2,429
Ludhiána ...	Irrigated ...	102,500	9,181	21,715	8	2	8	46	133,460	40	4,277
	Unirrigated ...	134,271	9,402	116,718	6	...	1,688	119	262,204	150	9,372
	Total ...	236,771	18,583	138,433	14	2	1,696	165	395,664	190	13,649

No. VI B.

OF THE PUNJAB FOR RABI 1899.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SEEDS.	DYES.	DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.					MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (bhang.)	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
100	...	...	641	...	...	2,176	522	442	741	159	25	103,190	18,398	121,588
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	7	2	1	90	38,863	157,245	196,108
103	...	...	641	...	...	2,176	618	449	743	160	115	142,053	175,643	317,696
29	...	...	238	...	1	1,770	260	186	747	253	44	103,646	12,330	115,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	402	8	...	...	...	8,047	48,646	56,693
29	...	...	238	...	1	1,807	662	194	747	253	44	111,693	60,976	172,669
834	4	...	1,062	...	...	727	249	727	2,828	177	13	141,718	8,990	150,708
93	1	...	3	...	...	22	424	62	...	3	80	110,603	65,066	175,669
927	5	...	1,065	...	...	749	673	789	2,828	180	93	252,321	74,056	326,377
671	7	...	1,611	...	...	6,559	1,696	531	658	261	168	142,669	8,185	150,854
109	2	...	...	...	...	141	576	59	...	321	156	57,976	46,384	104,360
780	9	...	1,611	...	...	6,700	2,272	590	658	582	324	200,645	54,569	255,214
820	...	1,008	2,027	...	...	10,823	382	511	1,410	395	20	215,668	15,672	231,340
22	2	4	...	...	...	146	2,712	3	9	52	1	134,112	74,752	208,864
842	2	1,012	2,027	...	...	10,969	3,094	514	1,419	447	21	349,780	90,424	440,204
196	2	1,219	1,073	...	...	273	464	850	132	36	13	26,817	1,695	28,512
56	65	168	8	...	...	255	11,913	853	47	232	21	296,376	86,784	383,160
252	67	1,387	1,081	...	...	528	12,377	1,703	179	268	34	323,193	88,479	411,672
...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	432	78	510
...	...	124	1	...	...	...	31	1	...	1	51	5,023	1,251	6,274
...	...	128	2	...	...	...	33	6	...	2	51	5,455	1,329	6,784
30	21	41	466	3	4	2	221	408	8	143	9	75,511	1,927	77,438
34	401	1,569	295	1	11	2	522	117	5	121	5	235,741	43,495	279,236
64	422	1,610	761	4	15	4	743	525	13	264	14	311,252	45,422	356,674
54	1	33	2,583	...	...	8,845	...	1,036	514	165	303	38,458	460	38,918
96	750	...	100	...	...	2,356	...	2,234	7	3,265	243	435,977	39,645	475,622
150	751	33	2,683	...	...	10,701	...	3,270	521	3,430	546	474,435	40,105	514,540
133	...	200	3,914	...	...	51,629	674	2,288	524	4,107	37	237,366	7,021	244,387
11	...	...	2	...	...	961	120	190	5	450	12	194,766	40,772	235,538
144	...	200	3,916	...	...	52,590	794	2,478	529	4,557	49	432,132	47,793	479,925
40	...	...	2,272	...	213	14,303	124	1,112	1,783	1,266	56	158,946	4,963	163,909
1	...	...	8	...	1	1,815	60	2	3	530	73	274,219	69,270	343,489
41	...	...	2,280	...	214	16,118	184	1,114	1,786	1,796	129	433,165	74,233	507,398

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	258,099	47,229	105,521	163	6	186	136	411,340	20	60,263
	Unirrigated ...	148,478	34,147	86,110	20	...	2,710	3	271,468	1	16,980
	Total ...	406,577	81,376	191,631	183	6	2,896	139	682,808	21	77,243
Mooltan ...	Irrigated ...	241,869	8,851	10,347	1,997	7,644	353	365	271,426	1	4,834
	Unirrigated ...	43,163	951	4,627	6	24,038	1,666	2,866	77,317	...	1,574
	Total ...	285,032	9,802	14,974	2,003	31,682	2,019	3,231	348,743	1	6,408
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	457,931	15,783	6,366	9,518	342	1,205	1,599	492,744	369	47,870
	Unirrigated ...	24,887	1,038	3,686	65	4,492	1,948	581	36,697	49	107
	Total ...	482,818	16,821	10,052	9,583	4,834	3,153	2,180	529,441	418	47,977
Montgomery ...	Irrigated ...	132,312	9,873	14,471	1,160	22	21	330	158,388	6	1,059
	Unirrigated ...	11,259	521	2,685	1	3,789	544	1,033	19,832	...	379
	Total ...	143,571	10,394	17,156	1,161	4,010	565	1,363	178,220	6	1,438
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	326,831	18,934	26,501	1,321	25	483	334	374,429	25	5,359
	Unirrigated ...	36,106	2,143	15,919	5	1	1,887	3,025	59,086	4	3,024
	Total ...	362,937	21,077	42,420	1,326	26	2,370	3,359	433,515	29	8,383
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	237,015	16,955	33,565	...	...	1,094	63	288,692	256	1,213
	Unirrigated ...	87,617	3,466	66,833	...	...	1,121	380	159,417	123	5,531
	Total ...	324,632	20,421	100,398	...	...	2,215	443	448,109	379	6,744
Gurdáspur ...	Irrigated ...	64,401	7,465	3,162	...	79	2,810	...	77,917	408	252
	Unirrigated ...	230,690	41,990	63,500	...	3,255	13,011	...	352,446	5,201	4,571
	Total ...	295,091	49,455	66,662	...	3,334	15,821	...	430,363	5,609	4,823
Siálkot ...	Irrigated ...	214,220	43,118	4,414	95	42	1,758	252	263,899	933	1,450
	Unirrigated ...	130,951	23,569	28,421	5	67	27,163	1,147	211,323	3,550	4,319
	Total ...	345,171	66,687	32,835	100	109	28,921	1,399	475,222	4,483	5,769
Gujrát ...	Irrigated ...	82,656	16,850	2,130	2,130	8	632	853	105,259	160	1,173
	Unirrigated ...	173,014	13,917	27,013	16,627	83	5,308	1,938	237,900	1,181	13,621
	Total ...	255,670	30,767	29,143	18,757	91	5,940	2,791	343,159	1,341	14,794
Gujránwála ...	Irrigated ...	298,941	32,123	9,518	16,476	30	423	227	357,738	195	17,627
	Unirrigated ...	21,724	3,471	40,342	29,652	202	570	699	96,660	347	5,509
	Total ...	320,665	35,594	49,860	46,128	232	993	926	454,398	542	23,136
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	119,226	6,966	6,274	6,097	...	275	...	138,838	29	124
	Unirrigated ...	55,520	2,017	8,203	214	...	2,799	...	68,753	103	1,788
	Total ...	174,746	8,983	14,477	6,311	...	3,074	...	207,591	132	1,912

No. VI B—*continued.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SEEDS.	DYES.	DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.					MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
775	...	...	2,875	...	...	14,867	201	866	3,541	10,331	3	505,082	78,125	583,207
70	...	...	2	...	...	3,559	14	4	24	471	..	292,598	289,236	581,829
845	...	...	2,877	...	...	18,426	215	870	3,565	10,802	3	797,675	367,361	1,165,036
344	...	...	1,509	...	102	13,260	1,158	2,772	42,374	5	10	337,795	42,122	379,917
27	...	...	5	...	6	2,667	4	419	1,647	6	56	83,728	6,849	90,577
371	...	...	1,514	...	108	15,927	1,162	3,191	44,021	11	66	421,523	48,971	470,494
212	2	2	2,496	2	5	41,321	184	576	36,841	10,694	20	633,338	27,866	661,204
21	...	...	3	...	...	82	...	23	915	329	...	38,226	3,437	41,663
233	2	2	2,499	2	5	41,403	184	599	37,756	11,023	20	671,564	31,303	702,867
1,137	...	15	1,659	...	...	26,728	129	691	31,079	3,066	56	224,013	27,781	251,794
22	...	...	...	...	...	4,028	...	58	1,041	175	7	25,542	8,562	34,104
1,159	...	15	1,659	...	...	30,756	129	749	32,120	3,241	63	249,555	36,343	285,898
182	52	160	3,234	...	3	57,333	1,710	11,270	10,406	1,735	174	466,072	79,422	545,494
35	...	...	3	...	...	1,802	25	369	13	73	40	64,474	55,259	119,733
217	52	160	3,237	...	3	59,135	1,735	11,639	10,419	1,808	214	530,546	134,681	665,227
236	...	110	1,865	...	...	72,166	8,301	2,177	558	1,640	115	377,329	14,300	391,629
3	...	...	8	...	...	870	248	4	7	229	4	166,444	40,581	207,025
239	...	110	1,873	...	...	73,036	8,549	2,181	565	1,869	119	543,773	54,881	598,654
151	...	...	1,340	...	122	17,612	893	984	74	1,465	...	101,218	1,066	102,284
265	38	...	184	...	144	6,810	1,772	91	15	3,217	...	374,754	26,237	400,991
416	38	...	1,524	..	266	24,422	2,665	1,075	89	4,682	...	475,972	27,303	503,275
173	...	...	3,484	...	10	56,428	1,349	2,123	3,129	2,778	7	335,763	19,243	355,006
27	2	...	32	...	...	1,434	179	23	22	1,242	5	222,158	56,654	278,812
200	2	...	3,516	...	10	57,862	1,528	2,146	3,151	4,020	12	557,921	75,897	633,818
...	241	33	2,314	...	...	13,577	1,892	2,480	9,813	195	54	137,191	15,238	152,429
...	2,819	...	48	...	...	1,397	1,255	200	175	13	12	258,621	49,909	308,530
...	3,060	33	2,362	...	...	14,974	3,147	2,680	9,988	208	66	395,812	65,147	460,959
41	1	...	2,133	...	...	37,195	336	1,610	13,879	6,146	360	437,261	27,005	464,266
5	..	...	13	...	...	117	16	5	108	528	...	103,308	54,682	157,990
46	1	...	2,146	...	...	37,312	352	1,615	13,987	6,674	360	540,569	81,687	622,256
170	...	1,047	1,063	...	...	2,142	3	421	21,554	1,688	493	167,572	19,289	186,861
4	...	...	15	...	...	91	...	20	83	798	...	71,655	23,981	95,636
174	...	1,047	1,078	...	...	2,233	3	441	21,637	2,486	493	239,227	43,270	282,497

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	17,262	3,251	109	414	5	106	33	21,180	64	66
	Unirrigated ...	288,766	8,806	38,879	9	204	2,120	...	338,784	655	20,726
	Total ...	306,028	12,057	38,988	423	209	2,226	33	359,964	719	20,792
Ráwalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	10,704	9,378	13	96	26	92	496	20,805	35	330
	Unirrigated ...	410,314	23,380	42,540	...	13	1,894	3	478,144	68	72,752
	Total ...	421,018	32,758	42,553	96	39	1,986	499	498,949	103	73,052
Hazára ...	Irrigated ...	13,115	5,773	61	...	37	9	3	18,998	...	830
	Unirrigated ...	90,848	50,306	1,173	...	439	3,091	221	146,078	...	17,921
	Total ...	103,963	56,079	1,234	...	476	3,100	224	165,076	...	18,751
Pesháwar ...	Irrigated ...	106,069	66,331	2	108	341	3,692	330	176,873	27	7,056
	Unirrigated ...	150,522	71,638	3,396	163	1	1,459	...	227,179	10	23,227
	Total ...	256,591	137,969	3,398	271	342	5,151	330	404,052	37	30,283
Kohát ...	Irrigated ...	16,878	3,963	2	...	...	1	...	20,784	2	62
	Unirrigated ...	67,530	2,020	15,576	...	...	...	...	85,126	...	655
	Total ...	84,408	5,923	15,578	...	...	1	...	105,910	2	717
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	82,813	15,679	147	...	54	...	34	98,727	8	1,554
	Unirrigated ...	157,072	8,240	102,164	...	1,313	1,895	...	270,684	61	1,086
	Total ...	239,885	23,919	102,311	...	1,367	1,895	34	369,411	69	2,640
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	97,440	8,965	1,136	882	302	5	308	109,038	2	2,220
	Unirrigated ...	153,857	13,634	56,374	1,844	23,158	2,754	91	251,712	36	15,500
	Total ...	251,297	22,599	57,510	2,726	23,460	2,759	399	360,750	38	17,720
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	89,466	3,398	4,632	201	252	5,093	581	103,623	...	2,758
	Unirrigated ...	42,354	1,530	7,317	83	8,051	5,542	251	65,128	...	9,464
	Total ...	131,820	4,928	11,949	284	8,303	10,635	832	168,751	...	12,222
Muzaffargarh	Irrigated ...	172,112	7,541	5,917	64	1,742	1,220	83	188,679	2	3,018
	Unirrigated ...	50,752	1,914	6,131	455	3,224	3,039	449	65,964	9	1,852
	Total ...	222,864	9,455	12,048	519	4,966	4,259	532	254,643	11	4,870
Grand Total of the Province.	Irrigated ...	3,766,872	537,207	354,537	53,649	15,189	25,302	7,616	4,760,372	16,238	180,969
	Unirrigated ...	3,288,626	492,208	1,124,418	107,677	75,115	103,192	15,392	5,206,628	17,342	283,561
	Total ...	7,055,498	1,029,415	1,478,955	161,326	90,304	128,494	23,008	9,967,000	33,580	464,530

No. VI B—*concluded.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SEEDS.	DYES.	DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.					MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Saffower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
156	1	...	692	...	...	1,114	144	439	1,973	528	285	26,642	1,759	28,401
13	36	...	17	...	...	567	...	3	64	2,659	680	364,204	173,898	538,102
169	37	...	709	...	...	1,681	144	442	2,037	3,187	965	390,846	175,657	566,503
185	1	...	3,487	...	...	1,075	101	401	417	1,951	28	28,786	1,499	30,285
3	...	...	5	...	...	71	10	7	14	3,908	1	554,983	122,084	677,067
188	1	...	3,492	...	...	1,146	111	408	431	5,859	29	583,769	123,583	707,352
...	...	...	340	...	...	3,195	191	382	25	164	73	24,198	940	25,138
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	39	15	72	2	164,163	23,763	187,926
...	...	...	340	...	...	3,225	197	421	40	236	75	188,361	24,703	213,064
23	...	...	5,800	...	...	18,187	1,101	2,146	409	4,802	220	216,644	8,494	225,138
...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	3,751	11	254,330	69,863	324,193
23	...	...	5,800	...	...	18,339	1,101	2,146	409	8,553	231	470,974	78,357	549,331
15	...	...	143	...	...	665	194	57	64	435	204	22,625	806	23,431
1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1,365	...	87,158	17,737	104,895
16	...	...	143	...	...	676	194	57	64	1,800	204	109,783	18,543	128,326
...	...	...	555	...	...	10,142	221	460	376	2,975	9	115,027	2,825	117,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	258	...	6	143	9,113	2	281,353	45,039	326,392
...	...	...	555	...	...	10,400	221	466	519	12,088	11	396,380	47,864	444,244
284	1	...	708	10	...	465	225	437	11,286	2,726	29	127,431	4,780	132,211
145	...	...	...	1	...	1,424	...	18	4,099	7,819	38	280,792	35,926	316,718
429	1	...	708	11	...	1,889	225	455	15,385	10,545	67	408,223	40,706	448,929
...	1	483	1,131	38	...	1,023	376	1,022	6,983	106	14	117,558	7,618	125,176
...	...	...	...	11	...	352	63	240	287	30	1	75,576	16,907	92,483
...	1	483	1,131	49	...	1,375	439	1,262	7,270	136	15	193,134	24,525	217,659
20	1	...	1,052	1	...	28,173	643	1,060	356	630	1,866	225,501	15,075	240,576
3	...	...	3	...	...	18,556	5	11	47	285	2,496	89,231	7,510	96,741
23	1	...	1,055	1	...	46,729	648	1,071	403	915	4,362	314,732	22,585	337,317
7,011	336	4,355	53,768	54	460	513,275	23,946	40,470	204,482	61,023	4,708	5,871,467	474,972	6,346,439
1,069	4,116	1,865	755	13	162	50,013	20,453	5,076	8,797	41,059	4,087	5,644,996	1,801,424	7,446,420
8,080	4,452	6,220	54,523	67	622	563,288	44,399	45,546	213,279	102,082	8,795	11,516,463	2,276,396	13,792,859

STATEMENT

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURN FOR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									CEREALS AND
DISTRICTS,	Irrigated or unirrigated,	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
HISSAR	Irrigated	7,760	38,705	23,028	11,285	8,806	1	1,490	34,492
	Unirrigated ...	2,138	3,030	13,135	29,003	191,210	...	4	17,512
	Total ...	9,898	41,735	36,163	40,288	200,016	1	1,494	52,004
ROHTAK	Irrigated	1,624	64,268	27,014	3,782	1,301	2	441	6,294
	Unirrigated ...	29	3,432	696	93,026	158,009	3	225	2,403
	Total ...	1,653	67,700	27,710	96,808	159,310	5	666	8,697
GURGAON	Irrigated	7	35,800	78,453	1,762	1,541	...	264	17,529
	Unirrigated ...	115	15,482	49,110	88,650	196,818	...	1,922	32,399
	Total ...	122	51,282	127,563	90,412	198,359	...	2,186	49,928
DELHI	Irrigated	2,869	96,232	19,711	1,407	849	213	8,418	2,359
	Unirrigated ...	305	22,933	16,086	70,227	68,984	18	3,718	9,966
	Total ...	3,174	11,165	35,797	71,634	69,833	231	12,136	12,325
KARNAL	Irrigated	27,926	160,938	13,137	4,590	1,417	1,941	10,891	17,081
	Unirrigated ...	52,624	76,394	9,688	86,480	41,153	1,712	51,099	37,084
	Total ...	80,550	237,332	22,825	91,070	42,570	3,653	61,990	54,165
UMBALLA	Irrigated	6,119	16,828	1,087	15	1	15	4,000	3,395
	Unirrigated ...	55,930	160,078	9,740	7,431	9,773	1,653	126,026	91,862
	Total ...	62,049	176,906	10,827	7,446	9,774	1,668	130,026	95,257
SIMLA	Irrigated	482	375	40	...	...	27	160	...
	Unirrigated ...	472	3,161	1,629	...	...	1,235	1,679	6
	Total ...	954	3,536	1,669	...	...	1,262	1,839	6
KANGRA	Irrigated	77,279	49,860	7,861	7	...	273	6,966	490
	Unirrigated ...	40,889	145,853	52,196	48	3	13,196	149,243	26,855
	Total ...	118,168	195,713	60,057	55	3	13,469	156,209	27,345
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated	17,475	19,222	1,354	10	2	...	8,339	3,442
	Unirrigated ...	16,121	265,772	18,331	7,948	4,571	...	155,504	123,611
	Total ...	33,596	284,994	19,685	7,958	4,573	...	163,843	127,053
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated	1,775	142,784	7,975	2,371	18	18	87,302	13,452
	Unirrigated ...	2,094	82,796	3,497	7,207	194	5	18,023	45,113
	Total ...	3,869	225,580	11,472	9,578	212	23	105,325	58,565
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated	208	102,500	9,181	949	119	5	64,751	21,715
	Unirrigated ...	3,461	134,271	9,402	26,970	2,165	7	16,896	116,718
	Total ...	3,669	236,771	18,583	27,919	2,284	12	81,647	138,433

No. VI C.

THE YEAR KHARIF 1899 AND RABI 1900.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PULSES.				OILSEEDS.			CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.				
Other cereals.	Múng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
7	1,478	896	127,948	...	507	2,080	238	100	1	...	2,610
1	12,552	22,462	291,047	...	1,793	4,987	...	3	...	...	...
8	14,030	23,358	418,995	...	2,300	7,067	238	103	1	...	2,610
53	295	2,871	107,945	...	112	1,413	107	29	...	1	32,616
112	8,962	39,061	305,958	...	562	1,047	...	...	...	...	1
165	9,257	41,932	413,903	...	674	2,460	107	29	...	1	32,617
55	154	917	136,482	...	291	3,066	390	834	...	...	6,283
677	26,308	144,842	556,323	...	6,194	12,802	6	93	...	...	92
732	26,462	145,759	692,805	...	6,485	15,868	396	927	...	...	6,375
5,978	43	2,793	140,872	...	134	3,968	2,259	674	...	...	25,889
2,208	3,564	39,674	237,683	...	1,102	5,369	8	109	...	...	448
98,186	3,607	42,467	378,555	...	1,236	9,337	2,267	783	...	...	26,337
1,159	674	3,699	243,453	1	316	3,851	1,350	820	1	21	22,521
4,385	19,534	7,241	387,394	204	3,358	8,187	33	33	...	14	2,844
5,544	20,208	10,940	630,847	205	3,674	12,038	1,383	853	1	35	25,365
31	448	265	32,204	110	25	1,222	431	244	...	...	5,450
16,466	39,158	27,950	546,067	2,392	5,126	14,083	42	63	...	...	11,393
16,497	39,606	28,215	578,271	2,502	5,151	15,305	473	307	...	...	16,843
5	12	8	1,109	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
2,126	352	650	11,310	...	6	3	1	22	...	...	...
2,131	364	658	12,419	...	6	3	1	52	...	...	...
1,567	2,668	2,679	149,650	13,117	171	792	71	68	384	...	1,963
20,649	24,667	33,560	507,159	492	15,213	5,356	118	39	467	3	2,846
22,216	27,335	36,239	656,809	13,609	15,384	6,148	189	107	851	3	4,809
45	84	642	50,615	160	10	598	191	54	43	...	6,031
8,778	17,175	42,884	660,695	2,520	6,049	7,715	12	97	2	...	18,980
8,823	17,259	43,526	711,310	2,680	6,059	8,313	203	151	45	...	25,011
6,968	718	1,542	264,923	268	248	1,484	2,213	133	...	...	31,500
57,898	15,627	70,517	302,971	186	2,481	1,046	...	11	...	...	1,836
64,866	16,345	72,059	567,894	454	2,729	2,530	2,213	144	...	...	33,336
174	1,502	1,186	202,290	40	359	4,277	272	46	...	...	10,365
935	35,951	59,921	406,697	150	830	9,372	...	1	...	...	3,278
1,109	37,453	61,107	608,987	190	1,189	13,649	272	47	...	...	13,643

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Hissar	Irrigated	31,541	420	...	759	...	...	...	641
	Unirrigated ...	495	415	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	32,036	835	...	761	...	...	...	641
Rohtak	Irrigated	12,094	878	2	2,990	...	...	...	238
	Unirrigated ...	21,232	841	...	95	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,326	1,719	2	3,085	...	...	...	238
Gurgaon... ...	Irrigated	17,814	706	...	2,009	4	...	...	1,062
	Unirrigated ...	24,358	1,203	...	5	1	...	...	3
	Total ...	42,172	1,909	...	2,014	5	...	...	1,065
Delhi	Irrigated	5,709	901	...	608	7	...	...	1,611
	Unirrigated ...	8,851	675	...	19	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,560	1,576	...	627	9	...	...	1,611
Karnal	Irrigated	23,091	770	32	1,266	...	1,008	...	2,027
	Unirrigated ...	14,752	1,430	174	98	2	4	...	...
	Total ...	37,843	2,200	206	1,364	2	1,012	...	2,027
Umballa ...	Irrigated	552	22	...	44	2	1,219	...	1,073
	Unirrigated ...	37,984	2,159	74	870	65	168	...	8
	Total ...	3,8536	2,181	74	914	67	1,387	...	1,081
Simla	Irrigated	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
	Unirrigated ...	10	...	3	...	...	124	52	1
	Total ...	11	...	3		...	128	52	2
Kangra	Irrigated	644	95	20	...	21	41	3,612	466
	Unirrigated ...	5,165	2,508	467	...	401	1,569	6,367	295
	Total ...	5,809	2,603	487	...	422	1,610	9,979	761
Hoshiarpur ...	Irrigated	578	8	2	15	1	33	...	2,583
	Unirrigated ...	19,408	3,978	125	486	750	...	...	100
	Total ...	19,986	3,986	127	501	751	33	...	2,683
Jullundur ...	Irrigated	19,700	524	28	78	...	200	...	3,914
	Unirrigated ...	1,642	3,628	2	76	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	21,342	4,152	30	154	...	200	...	3,916
Ludhiana ...	Irrigated	6,947	743	158	260	...	...	...	2,272
	Unirrigated ...	1,613	3,332	67	367	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	8,560	4,075	225	627	...	...	...	2,280

No. VI C—*continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
ACTICS.			ORCHARDS AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food.*						
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	*Others.*	Others.	Kharif 1898.	Rabi 1899.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1898-99.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	7,403	537	633	741	164	25	73,158	103,190	176,348	23,482	199,830	127,778
...	...	48,369	96	29	2	1	90	308,466	38,863	347,329	1,490,368	1,837,697	381,678
...	...	55,772	633	662	743	165	115	381,624	142,053	523,677	1,513,850	2,037,527	509,456
...	1	2,283	318	404	747	284	44	58,860	103,646	162,506	13,235	175,741	246,607
...	10	54,300	408	121	...	...	...	376,528	8,047	384,575	327,869	712,444	283,062
...	11	56,583	726	525	747	284	44	435,388	111,693	547,081	341,104	888,185	529,069
...	11	1,303	373	1,062	2,828	196	13	33,009	141,718	174,727	9,373	184,100	218,738
...	120	24,823	506	427	...	24	80	516,457	110,603	627,060	187,011	814,071	539,897
...	131	26,126	879	1,489	2,828	220	93	549,466	252,321	801,787	196,384	998,171	758,635
...	...	6,941	2,956	1,464	658	505	213	52,700	142,669	195,369	9,163	204,532	191,556
...	...	12,048	639	336	...	499	564	210,376	57,976	268,352	86,242	354,594	232,129
...	...	18,989	3,595	1,800	658	1,004	777	263,076	200,645	463,721	95,405	559,126	423,685
...	...	12,009	413	767	1,410	468	140	100,067	215,668	315,735	18,090	333,825	302,173
...	...	68,738	2,785	70	9	98	3,514	359,629	134,112	493,741	240,179	733,920	417,898
...	...	80,747	3,198	837	1,419	566	3,654	459,696	349,780	809,476	258,269	1,067,745	720,071
...	...	431	547	1,032	132	46	38	18,007	26,817	44,824	2,217	47,041	41,266
...	...	90,944	12,162	1,154	47	254	1,619	430,298	296,376	726,674	149,795	876,469	611,892
...	...	91,375	12,709	2,186	179	300	1,657	448,305	323,193	771,498	152,012	923,510	653,158
...	...	...	4	7	...	2	...	726	432	1,158	86	1,244	740
...	...	...	59	4	...	183	63	6,818	5,023	11,841	1,750	13,591	8,854
...	...	...	63	11	...	185	63	7,544	5,455	12,999	1,836	14,835	9,594
3	4	81	396	622	8	356	12	97,086	75,511	172,597	3,464	176,061	112,994
1	11	491	777	1,133	5	898	500	316,540	235,741	552,281	59,094	611,375	388,417
4	15	572	1,173	1,755	13	1,254	512	413,626	311,252	724,878	62,558	787,436	501,411
...	...	8,423	222	1,277	514	173	303	33,376	38,458	71,834	889	72,723	54,253
...	...	59,039	11,323	2,415	7	3,546	328	361,598	435,977	797,575	69,500	867,075	622,445
...	..	67,462	11,545	3,692	521	3,719	631	394,974	474,435	869,409	70,389	939,798	676,698
...	...	56,809	832	2,646	524	4,145	79	152,882	237,366	390,248	10,186	400,434	288,735
...	...	71,209	128	245	5	851	251	191,804	194,766	386,570	60,093	446,663	334,677
...	...	128,018	960	2,891	529	4,996	330	344,686	432,132	776,818	70,279	847,097	623,412
...	213	18,816	213	1,253	1,783	1,291	66	92,718	158,946	251,664	6,524	258,188	172,498
...	15	73,103	111	272	3	609	265	225,874	274,219	500,093	102,171	602,264	482,634
..	228	91,919	324	1,525	1,786	1,900	331	318,592	433,165	751,757	108,695	860,452	655,132

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and							
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwá.	Maize.	Gram.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated	5,543	258,099	47,229	40,438	31,869	...	68,241	105,521
	Unirrigated ...	836	148,478	34,147	55,828	20,398	...	3,033	86,110
	Total ...	6,379	406,577	81,376	96,266	52,267	...	71,274	191,631
Mooltan ...	Irrigated	20,342	241,869	8,851	51,799	21,348	136	3,118	10,347
	Unirrigated ...	86	43,163	951	991	1,169	1	29	4,627
	Total ...	20,428	285,032	9,802	52,790	22,517	137	3,147	14,974
Jhang ...	Irrigated	5,111	457,931	15,783	80,266	13,767	858	30,313	6,366
	Unirrigated ...	350	24,887	1,038	5,982	2,313	1	1,098	3,686
	Total ...	5,461	482,818	16,821	86,248	16,080	859	31,411	10,052
Montgomery ...	Irrigated	13,755	132,312	9,873	18,737	5,074	36	11,326	14,471
	Unirrigated ...	503	11,259	521	599	324	...	83	2,685
	Total ...	14,258	143,571	10,394	19,336	5,398	36	11,409	17,156
Lahore ...	Irrigated	51,252	326,831	18,934	7,701	1,632	343	63,295	26,501
	Unirrigated ...	649	36,106	2,143	12,839	1,167	...	3,155	15,919
	Total ...	51,901	362,937	21,077	20,540	2,799	343	66,450	42,420
Amritsar ...	Irrigated	45,897	237,015	16,955	1,232	26	952	54,558	33,565
	Unirrigated ...	967	87,617	3,466	11,522	230	76	4,293	66,833
	Total ...	46,864	324,632	20,421	12,754	256	1,028	58,851	100,398
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated	38,652	64,401	7,465	97	6	...	9,101	3,162
	Unirrigated ...	25,244	230,690	41,990	12,562	6,162	...	62,113	63,500
	Total ...	63,896	295,091	49,455	12,659	6,168	...	71,214	66,662
Sialkot ...	Irrigated	69,451	214,220	43,118	1,484	475	4,372	25,173	4,414
	Unirrigated ...	19,157	130,951	23,569	21,175	9,660	1,776	37,615	28,421
	Total ...	88,608	345,171	66,687	22,659	10,135	6,148	62,788	32,835
Gujrat ...	Irrigated	5,850	82,656	16,850	4,783	5,323	774	10,692	2,130
	Unirrigated ...	2,783	173,014	13,917	52,283	114,066	129	8,030	27,013
	Total ...	8,633	255,670	30,767	57,066	119,389	903	18,722	29,143
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated	38,731	298,941	32,123	15,109	8,729	...	23,350	9,518
	Unirrigated ...	645	21,724	3,471	42,475	6,167	...	3,338	40,342
	Total ...	39,376	320,665	35,594	57,584	14,896	...	26,688	49,860
Shahpur ...	Irrigated	2,679	119,226	6,966	8,579	11,796	...	3,090	6,274
	Unirrigated ...	1,425	55,520	2,017	9,033	54,490	...	3,631	8,203
	Total ...	4,104	174,746	8,988	17,612	66,286	...	6,721	14,477

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mûng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
593	5,121	14,873	577,527	20	1,238	60,284	1,587	775	1	...	1,914
94	9,825	47,955	406,704	1	2,545	16,981	1	70	...	...	3
687	14,946	62,828	984,231	21	3,783	77,265	1,588	845	1	...	1,917
11,816	820	8,871	379,317	1	28,358	9,362	88	344	...	...	903
125	2,723	29,537	83,402	...	2,492	1,726	...	27	...	...	...
11,941	3,543	38,408	462,719	1	30,850	11,088	88	371	...	...	903
20,385	2,758	4,749	638,287	369	7,825	50,772	143	212	...	...	16,391
474	15,762	7,989	63,580	49	1,991	128	...	21	...	...	1
20,859	18,520	12,738	701,867	418	9,816	50,900	143	233	...	...	16,392
13,198	1,155	1,473	221,410	6	12,085	1,099	257	1,137	...	...	631
132	707	5,608	22,421	...	1,686	399	3	22	...	...	...
13,330	1,862	7,081	243,831	6	13,771	1,498	260	1,159	...	...	631
4,874	896	3,887	506,146	25	2,175	9,683	2,104	182	1	...	8,538
239	2,076	6,954	81,247	4	3,397	3,154	...	35	...	...	57
5,113	2,972	10,841	587,393	29	5,572	12,837	2,104	217	1	...	8,595
695	1,880	1,271	394,046	256	1,296	11,748	713	236	...	...	19,268
2,208	10,199	14,332	201,743	123	7,058	7,012	...	3	...	...	1,480
2,903	12,079	15,603	595,789	379	8,354	18,760	713	239	...	...	20,748
1,054	2,680	2,949	129,567	408	465	3,187	400	151	239	49	28,839
22,485	56,875	49,507	571,128	5,201	24,385	8,586	24	265	127	551	27,354
23,539	59,555	52,456	700,695	5,609	24,850	11,773	424	416	366	600	56,193
2,172	503	2,447	367,829	933	396	11,937	774	173	180	2	32,364
25,260	15,184	37,490	350,258	3,550	7,621	13,048	9	27	7	14	10,402
27,432	15,687	39,937	718,087	4,483	8,017	24,985	783	200	187	16	42,766
3,871	148	2,205	135,282	160	492	3,736	252	...	...	...	7,282
18,998	3,572	38,801	452,606	1,181	8,201	14,166	14	...	...	...	750
22,869	3,720	41,006	587,888	1,341	8,693	17,902	266	...	...	...	8,032
21,819	2,173	2,587	453,080	195	1,278	27,163	210	41	3	...	25,110
32,746	4,805	17,001	172,714	347	5,361	6,884	...	5	...	...	404
54,565	6,978	19,588	625,794	542	6,639	34,047	210	46	3	...	25,514
9,860	121	1,225	169,816	29	1,732	129	75	171	...	...	2,029
447	4,202	19,589	158,557	103	2,102	1,792	...	4	...	...	7
10,307	4,323	20,814	328,373	132	3,834	1,921	75	175	...	...	2,036

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated	9,931	1,630	6	7	...	...	...	2,875
	Unirrigated ...	329	807	4	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	10,260	2,437	10	7	..	...	...	2,877
Mooltan ...	Irrigated	22,258	16	1	10,960	...	...	...	1,509
	Unirrigated ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	22,267	16	1	10,960	...	...	...	1,514
Jhang	Irrigated	81,132	404	32	17	2	2	..	2,496
	Unirrigated ...	143	4	7	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	81,275	408	39	17	2	2	...	2,499
Montgomery ...	Irrigated	18,399	120	2	51	...	15	...	1,659
	Unirrigated ...	85	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,484	124	2	51	...	15	...	1,659
Lahore ...	Irrigated	56,759	1,233	10	1	52	160	...	3,234
	Unirrigated ...	1,683	324	2	1	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	58,442	1,557	12	2	52	160	...	3,237
Amritsar ...	Irrigated	17,805	953	32	...	...	110	...	1,865
	Unirrigated ...	1,720	989	7	...	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	19,525	1,942	39	...	...	110	...	1,873
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated	5,341	184	...	...	...	...	...	1,340
	Unirrigated ...	13,169	4,524	...	...	38	...	...	184
	Total ...	18,510	4,708	...	...	38	...	...	1,524
Sialkot ...	Irrigated	19,537	547	82	...	...	...	...	3,484
	Unirrigated ...	11,355	2,935	41	...	2	...	...	32
	Total ...	30,892	3,482	123	...	2	...	...	3,516
Gujrat ...	Irrigated	7,856	89	6	60	241	33	...	2,314
	Unirrigated ...	13,315	1,211	14	3	2,819	...	...	48
	Total ...	21,171	1,300	20	63	3,060	33	...	2,362
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated	51,942	946	28	137	1	...	...	2,133
	Unirrigated ...	2,249	179	230	17	...	...	...	13
	Total ...	54,191	1,125	258	154	1	...	...	2,146
Shahpur ...	Irrigated	9,653	28	6	1	...	1,047	...	1,063
	Unirrigated ...	2,132	87	5	...	...	...	...	15
	Total ...	11,785	115	11	1	...	1,047	...	1,078

No. VI *C—continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
COTICS.			ORCHARDS AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food*						
Indigo hemp (bhang.)	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1898.	Rabi 1899.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1898-99.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	1	53,501	336	1,282	3,541	10,449	4	221,827	505,082	726,909	90,113	817,022	670,073
...	...	50,075	43	277	24	632	1	185,906	292,593	478,499	604,777	1,083,277	417,667
...	1	103,576	379	1,559	3,565	11,081	5	407,733	797,675	1,205,408	694,890	1,900,298	1,087,740
...	102	29,781	1,625	3,122	42,374	12	81	192,419	337,795	530,214	87,442	617,656	494,808
...	6	3,435	4	420	1,647	6	398	9,849	83,728	93,577	7,878	101,455	79,711
...	108	33,216	1,629	3,542	44,021	18	479	202,268	421,523	623,791	95,320	719,111	574,519
2	5	48,592	278	903	36,841	10,694	605	262,666	633,338	896,004	60,001	956,005	775,615
...	...	319	...	157	915	330	3	29,425	38,226	67,651	8,714	76,365	61,136
2	5	48,911	278	1,060	37,756	11,024	608	292,091	671,564	963,655	68,715	1,032,370	836,751
...	...	54,318	196	733	31,079	3,071	70	122,325	224,013	346,338	46,763	393,101	314,571
...	...	5,153	...	58	1,041	175	8	5,513	25,542	31,055	13,406	44,461	28,989
...	...	59,471	196	791	32,120	3,246	78	127,838	249,555	377,393	60,169	437,562	343,560
...	6	102,677	2,256	12,889	10,406	1,818	277	254,560	466,072	720,632	115,598	836,230	584,685
...	1	22,963	32	518	13	133	58	49,151	64,474	113,625	172,169	285,794	121,312
...	7	125,640	2,288	13,407	10,419	1,951	335	303,711	530,546	834,257	287,767	1,122,024	705,997
...	...	90,284	8,764	3,193	558	1,982	157	175,937	377,329	553,266	20,387	573,653	407,193
...	...	79,853	256	39	7	678	92	134,624	166,444	301,068	54,919	355,987	299,913
...	...	170,137	9,020	3,232	565	2,660	249	310,561	543,773	854,334	75,306	929,640	707,106
...	122	18,922	1,227	1,773	74	1,473	1	92,544	101,218	193,762	2,792	196,554	200,137
...	144	57,570	2,459	319	15	3,590	33	344,912	374,754	719,666	42,001	761,667	584,921
...	266	76,492	3,686	2,092	89	5,063	34	437,456	475,972	913,428	44,793	958,221	785,058
...	10	60,435	1,798	2,954	3,129	3,091	12	173,904	335,763	509,667	26,473	536,140	483,230
...	...	61,543	371	119	22	2,150	12	241,360	222,158	463,518	77,585	541,103	346,360
...	10	121,978	2,169	3,073	3,151	5,241	24	415,264	557,921	973,185	104,058	1,077,243	829,590
...	...	16,889	1,989	2,643	9,813	195	137	52,278	137,191	189,469	25,011	214,480	172,478
...	...	17,968	1,309	206	175	13	452	255,830	258,621	514,451	114,358	628,809	482,069
...	...	34,857	3,298	2,849	9,988	208	589	308,108	395,812	703,920	139,369	843,289	654,547
...	...	52,974	609	1,972	13,879	6,227	637	201,304	437,261	638,565	40,167	678,732	641,288
...	...	31,334	41	205	108	2,335	391	119,509	103,308	222,817	97,695	320,512	145,506
...	...	84,308	650	2,177	13,987	8,562	1,028	320,813	540,569	861,382	137,862	999,244	786,794
...	..	11,446	8	533	21,554	1,819	1,133	54,700	167,572	222,272	32,894	255,166	211,220
...	...	2,518	...	25	83	3,797	80	99,658	71,655	171,313	115,351	286,664	167,024
...	...	1,3964	8	558	21,687	5,616	1,219	154,358	239,227	393,585	148,245	541,830	378,244

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and							
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated	33	17,262	3,251	143	4,265	...	3,267	109
	Unirrigated ...	1,417	288,766	8,806	10,805	123,603	...	3,631	38,879
	Total ...	1,450	306,028	12,057	10,948	127,868	...	6,898	38,988
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated	967	10,704	9,378	602	2,162	...	21,488	13
	Unirrigated ...	232	410,314	23,380	52,070	228,383	...	35,147	42,540
	Total ..	1,199	421,018	32,758	52,672	230,545	...	56,635	42,553
Hazara ...	Irrigated	13,079	13,115	5,773	220	91	...	17,048	61
	Unirrigated ...	...	90,848	50,306	3,105	15,381	...	169,390	1,173
	Total ...	13,079	103,963	56,079	3,325	15,472	...	186,438	1,234
Peshawar ...	Irrigated	14,712	106,069	66,331	5,966	30	...	127,028	2
	Unirrigated ..	7	150,522	71,638	27,705	2,277	...	8,274	3,396
	Total ...	14,719	256,591	137,969	33,671	2,307	...	135,302	3,398
Kohat ...	Irrigated	2,241	16,878	3,903	46	947	...	11,594	2
	Unirrigated ...	...	67,530	2,020	3,505	40,195	...	8,204	15,576
	Total ...	2,241	84,408	5,923	3,551	41,142	...	19,798	15,578
Bannu ...	Irrigated	1,988	82,813	15,679	2,139	2,899	...	30,020	147
	Unirrigated ..	...	157,072	8,240	7,447	43,865	...	16	102,164
	Total ...	1,988	239,885	23,919	9,586	46,764	...	30,036	102,311
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated	1,828	97,440	8,965	6,792	8,370	2	67	1,136
	Unirrigated ...	...	153,857	13,634	18,332	36,193	...	1	56,374
	Total ...	1,828	251,297	22,599	25,124	44,563	2	68	57,510
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated	34,655	89,466	3,398	25,057	14,075	...	35	4,632
	Unirrigated ...	...	42,354	1,530	84,073	17,178	...	...	7,317
	Total ...	34,655	131,820	4,928	109,130	31,253	...	35	11,949
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	39,943	172,112	7,541	10,467	12,516	192	16	5,917
	Unirrigated ...	...	50,752	1,914	971	1,403	1	1	6,131
	Total ...	39,943	222,864	9,455	11,438	13,919	193	17	12,048
Total of the Province.	Irrigated	550,233	3,766,872	537,207	307,835	159,454	10,160	705,842	354,537
	Unirrigated ...	228,479	3,288,626	492,208	850,292	1,397,504	19,813	875,421	1,124,418
	Total ...	778,712	7,055,498	1,029,415	1,158,127	1,556,958	29,973	1,581,263	1,478,955

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mung and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and other.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
543	9	193	29,075	64	18	66	378	156	...	4	334
890	13,302	36,801	526,900	655	709	20,728	4	13	...	8	35
1,433	13,311	36,994	555,975	719	727	20,794	382	169	...	12	369
122	227	826	46,489	35	20	301	372	189	...	...	1,705
2,336	41,474	41,277	877,153	68	2,849	72,752	2	3	...	...	22
2,458	41,701	42,103	923,642	103	2,869	73,053	374	192	...	...	1,727
29	586	1,108	51,110	...	24	832	80	...	574	...	856
5,134	8,302	32,229	375,868	...	578	17,924	2	...	...	...	...
5,163	8,888	33,337	426,978	...	602	18,756	82	...	574	...	856
127	2,764	6,359	329,388	27	253	7,056	1,383	23	...	...	10,844
590	2,379	20,145	286,933	10	9,502	23,227	...	...	...	...	12
717	5,143	26,504	616,321	37	9,755	30,283	1,383	23	...	...	10,856
28	1,119	39	36,797	2	152	62	38	15	...	...	21
1,868	4,671	5,294	148,863	...	1,328	655	...	1	...	...	...
1,896	5,790	5,333	185,660	2	1,480	717	38	16	...	...	21
6	1	333	136,025	8	10	1,554	37	...	66	...	5,827
1	3,473	20,983	343,261	61	1,748	1,086	...	...	...	...	...
7	3,474	21,316	479,286	69	1,758	2,640	37	...	66	...	5,827
1,327	18	631	126,576	2	211	2,220	27	284	...	...	110
2,417	6,385	33,621	320,814	36	26,245	15,500	7	145	...	...	...
3,744	6,403	34,252	447,390	38	26,456	17,720	34	429	...	...	110
1,403	22	6,267	179,010	...	1,088	2,758	99	...	...	...	56
1,133	3,124	14,018	170,727	...	985	9,464	...	...	...	...	...
2,536	3,146	20,285	349,737	...	2,073	12,222	99	...	...	...	56
2,355	53	9,135	260,247	2	1,449	3,037	125	20	...	...	4,299
541	1,161	6,921	69,796	9	3,731	1,956	...	3	...	...	...
2,896	1,214	16,056	330,043	11	5,180	4,993	125	23	...	...	4,299
112,319	31,130	88,926	6,624,515	16,238	62,738	229,737	16,664	7,141	1,493	77	312,549
232,353	414,051	974,814	9,897,979	17,342	157,228	307,135	286	1,115	603	590	82,245
344,672	445,181	1,063,740	16,522,494	33,580	219,966	536,872	16,950	8,256	2,096	667	394,794

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflowers.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated	2,580	16	6	...	1	...	...	692
	Unirrigated ...	9,865	977	64	...	36	...	...	17
	Total ...	12,445	993	70	...	37	...	...	709
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated	2,972	16	3	...	1	...	...	3,487
	Unirrigated ...	12,849	1,520	4	...	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	15,821	1,536	7	...	1	...	...	3,492
Hazara ...	Irrigated	973	10	3	...	...	...	...	340
	Unirrigated ...	6,543	104	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,516	114	7	...	...	...	...	340
Peshawar ...	Irrigated	15,727	67	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
	Unirrigated ...	776	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,503	68	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
	Unirrigated ...	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Bannu	Irrigated	1,967	30	...	1	...	...	...	555
	Unirrigated ...	849	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,816	46	...	1	...	...	...	555
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated	3,305	1	...	1	1	...	...	708
	Unirrigated ...	1,766	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,071	4	...	1	1	...	...	708
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated	21,033	1	...	7,710	1	483	...	1,131
	Unirrigated ...	599	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21,632	1	...	7,715	1	483	...	1,131
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	15,790	8	...	13,234	1	...	...	1,052
	Unirrigated ...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	15,869	8	...	13,234	1	...	..	1,055
Total of the Province.	Irrigated	484,464	11,366	459	40,209	336	4,355	3,612	53,768
	Unirrigated ...	216,363	33,854	1,294	2,044	4,116	1,865	6,419	755
	Total ...	700,827	45,220	1,753	42,253	4,452	6,220	10,031	54,523

No. VI C—*concluded.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
COTICS.			ORCHARDS AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food*						
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharff 1898.	Rabi 1899.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1898-99.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	1,796	249	601	1,973	572	285	12,224	26,642	38,866	2,473	41,339	26,401
...	...	18,065	3	97	64	2,742	681	217,459	364,204	581,663	331,781	913,444	561,963
...	...	19,861	252	698	2,037	3,314	966	229,683	390,846	620,529	334,254	954,783	588,364
...	...	1,364	140	815	417	1,983	32	31,555	28,786	60,341	2,727	63,068	36,785
...	...	11,134	16	36	14	4,897	3	428,344	554,983	983,327	232,382	1,215,709	928,091
...	...	12,498	156	851	431	6,880	35	459,899	583,769	1,043,668	235,109	1,278,777	964,876
...	...	3,444	207	503	25	172	73	35,028	24,198	59,226	1,615	60,841	41,103
...	...	515	11	176	15	295	2	237,874	164,163	402,037	39,677	441,714	332,809
...	...	3,959	218	679	40	467	75	272,902	188,361	461,263	41,292	502,555	373,912
...	...	27,157	2,210	3,308	409	4,883	318	192,209	216,644	408,853	13,206	422,059	272,333
...	...	12,983	...	...	...	4,033	13	83,160	254,330	337,490	80,610	418,100	322,873
...	...	40,140	2,210	3,308	409	8,916	331	275,369	470,974	746,343	93,816	840,159	595,206
...	...	879	241	230	64	438	204	17,494	22,625	40,119	3,165	43,284	28,311
...	...	2,362	...	...	...	1,365	...	68,754	87,158	155,912	60,242	216,154	151,946
...	...	3,241	241	230	64	1,803	204	86,248	109,783	196,031	63,407	259,438	180,257
...	...	10,177	255	693	376	3,008	26	45,588	115,027	160,615	6,822	167,437	132,768
...	...	802	...	49	143	12,757	3	79,422	281,353	360,775	139,007	499,782	351,380
...	...	10,979	255	742	519	15,765	29	125,010	396,380	521,390	145,829	667,219	484,148
10	...	640	239	574	11,286	2,956	53	21,773	127,431	149,204	10,694	159,898	142,307
1	9	1,553	...	21	4,099	13,806	38	103,251	280,792	384,043	69,464	453,507	364,833
11	9	2,193	239	595	15,385	16,762	91	125,024	408,223	533,247	80,158	613,405	507,140
38	...	3,682	558	1,234	6,983	106	14	108,427	117,558	225,985	31,203	257,188	214,677
11	...	12,518	67	557	287	52	1	119,697	75,576	195,273	59,508	254,781	193,330
49	....	16,200	625	1,791	7,270	158	15	228,124	193,134	421,258	90,711	511,969	408,007
1	...	35,852	777	1,327	356	631	1,866	114,573	225,501	340,074	23,572	363,646	297,050
...	...	19,004	8	27	47	286	2,496	8,214	89,231	97,445	7,774	105,219	92,309
1	...	54,856	785	1,354	403	917	4,362	122,787	314,732	437,519	31,346	468,865	389,359
54	475	739,309	30,773	52,449	204,482	63,210	6,918	3,095,924	5,871,467	8,967,391	739,827	9,707,218	7,903,771
13	316	914,731	33,614	9,512	8,797	61,035	12,045	6,126,300	5,644,996	11,771,296	5,103,370	16,874,666	10,337,725
67	791	1,654,040	64,387	61,961	213,279	124,245	18,963	9,222,224	11,516,463	20,738,687	5,843,197	26,581,884	18,241,496

STATEMENT No. VII.

INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Area in acres.					Total land revenue and population.						Incidence of land revenue on fully assessed area (col. 4) per acre.		Population of towns over 1,000 inhabitants.	
District.	Total area by survey less feudatory.	Deduct.		*Balance of area fully assessed.*		*Total land revenue of district* (i.e., *on area shown in column* 2).			Population of district (*i.e.*, of area shown in column 2).	Land revenue per head of population; columns 8 and 9.	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as acquired for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Hissár	3,338,880	28,216	45,085	3,264,979	2,605,185	7,43,847	31,016	7,74,863	776,006	1 0 3	7,67,493	0 3 9	0 4 9	4	83,946
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,175	4,788	1,134,117	949,229	9,31,264	25,589	9,56,853	590,475	1 9 11	9,47,562	0 13 4	1 0 0	2	28,583
Gurgáon	1,269,760	26,099	181,972	1,061,689	738,990	11,69,441	36,635	12,06,076	668,929	1 12 10	11,85,047	1 1 10	1 9 8	2	39,161
Delhi	825,600	10,562	14,263	800,775	415,716	7,88,731	60,097	8,48,828	638,689	1 5 3	8,34,018	1 0 8	2 0 1	2	205,190
Karnál	2,017,920	189,013	13,710	1,815,197	1,027,803	8,15,374	2,58,224	10,73,598	861,160	1 3 11	8,94,929	0 7 11	0 13 11	4	76,751
Umballa	1,184,680	1,258	...	1,183,422	606,786	7,11,820	4,36,060	11,47,880	859,009	1 5 5	10,98,284	0 14 10	1 13 0	3	102,768
Simla	64,600	1,322	43,311	19,967	9,646	15,923	1,533	17,456	41,618	0 6 3	15,923	0 12 9	1 10 5	1	13,279
Kángra	6,385,920	44,417	5,544,788	796,715	470,719	7,16,415	2,07,343	9,23,758	763,030	1 3 4	8,90,848	1 1 11	1 14 3	...	...
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	7,003	4,850	1,424,307	676,698	13,22,386	1,08,579	14,30,965	1,011,659	1 6 8	14,22,047	1 0 0	2 1 7	2	33,184
Jullundur	915,650	2,767	50,671	862,212	620,695	13,79,758	1,07,339	14,87,097	907,583	1 10 3	14,82,091	1 11 6	2 6 2	3	87,310
Ludhiána	931,390	30,551	40,628	860,211	629,440	9,05,423	2,04,519	11,09,942	648,722	1 11 5	10,81,518	1 4 1	1 11 1	2	64,450
Ferozepore	2,753,280	154,839	599,717	1,998,724	996,704	8,99,363	2,11,719	11,11,082	886,676	1 4 1	10,33,895	0 8 3	1 0 7	1	50,437
Mooltan	3,908,738	11,834	101,881	3,795,023	997,057	8,69,096	29,123	8,98,219	634,266	1 6 8	8,91,746	0 3 9	0 14 4	2	74,562
Jhang	4,262,928	699,489	1,187,532	2,375,907	806,911	7,05,893	16,450	7,22,343	434,009	1 10 8	5,87,004	0 3 11	0 11 8	2	36,766
Montgomery	3,053,396	17,984	1,498,467	1,536,945	343,560	3,75,895	18,960	3,94,855	499,521	0 12 8	3,86,357	0 4 0	1 2 0	...	...
Lahore	2,370,590	43,568	511,337	1,815,685	692,961	8,44,360	1,36,614	9,80,974	1,075,379	0 14 7	9,44,777	0 8 3	1 5 10	4	207,483
Amritsar	1,024,640	18,699	32,328	973,613	694,283	10,29,566	2,24,852	12,54,418	992,697	1 4 3	12,27,689	1 4 2	1 12 4	1	136,766
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	7,983	50,322	1,150,655	833,172	14,14,148	1,13,644	15,27,792	943,922	1 9 11	15,16,709	1 5 1	1 13 2	1	27,223
Siálkot	1,274,240	7,228	7,313	1,259,699	825,774	14,01,767	84,875	14,86,642	1,119,847	1 5 3	14,80,845	1 2 10	1 12 8	2	55,087
Gujrát	1,312,640	5,906	137,637	1,169,097	687,883	7,82,853	56,961	8,39,814	760,875	1 1 8	8,35,162	0 11 5	1 3 5	2	29,115
Gujránwála	2,040,828	26,304	740,436	1,274,088	765,752	8,25,828	1,62,818	9,88,646	690,169	1 6 11	9,77,182	0 12 3	1 4 5	2	42,571
Shahpur	3,097,600	48,704	1,133,638	1,915,258	457,215	5,67,511	44,937	6,12,448	493,588	1 3 10	6,05,490	0 5 1	1 5 2	1	17,428
Jhelum	2,556,800	22,789	...	2,534,011	1,014,568	6,90,558	38,421	7,28,979	609,056	1 3 2	7,23,903	0 4 7	0 11 5	2	27,933
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	79,344	1,625,856	1,398,800	866,221	9,10,707	64,609	9,75,316	887,194	1 1 7	9,58,887	0 11 0	1 1 9	1	73,795
Hazára	2,170,240	576,241	558,524	1,035,475	354,242	2,29,662	78,728	3,08,390	516,288	0 9 7	2,90,333	0 4 6	0 13 1	1	10,163
Pesháwar	1,667,392	446,406	108,969	1,112,017	462,297	9,16,035	1,77,962	10,93,997	711,943	1 8 7	8,44,599	0 12 2	1 13 3	4	107,137
Kohát	1,670,208	351,047	...	1,319,161	244,444	1,29,902	61,797	1,91,699	195,148	0 15 9	1,04,954	0 1 3	0 6 10	1	27,003
Bannu	2,462,080	634,921	109,280	1,717,879	455,341	4,07,639	33,441	4,41,080	372,276	1 2 11	4,16,957	0 3 11	0 14 8	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,041,600	471,369	728,492	4,841,739	467,004	4,15,924	1,18,829	5,34,753	486,201	1 1 7	4,78,166	0 1 7	1 0 5	1	26,884
Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,148,160	300,784	72,729	2,774,647	979,056	4,11,115	77,390	4,88,505	404,031	1 3 4	4,76,641	0 2 9	0 7 9	1	27,886
Muzaffargarh ...	2,325,760	332,258	590,061	1,403,441	388,677	5,65,830	11,463	5,77,293	381,095	1 8 3	5,76,432	0 6 7	1 7 9	...	...
Grand Total ...	70,974,720	4,610,080	15,739,185	50,625,455	22,084,029	2,38,94,034	32,40,527	2,71,34,561	20,861,061	1 3 11	2,59,77,488	0 8 3	1 2 10	54	1,712,861

STATEMENT No. VIII

IRRIGATION IN 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Districts.	Total area of crops in column 41, Form VI C, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED BY						DETAILS OF IRRIGATED CROPS.				Serial No.
			Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Hissár	523,677	161,142	6,946	1,100	7,160	...	176,348	38,705	89,243	4,685	43,715	1
2	Rohtak	547,081	132,130	...	...	30,376	...	162,506	64,268	43,677	34,369	20,192	2
3	Gurgáon	201,787	71,236	...	46	101,531	1,914	174,727	35,800	100,682	10,742	27,503	3
4	Delhi	463,721	88,026	...	272	107,071	...	195,369	96,232	44,640	31,472	23,025	4
5	Karnál	809,476	173,902	7,837	8,770	125,129	97	315,735	160,938	82,515	25,579	46,703	5
6	Umballa	771,498	2,109	...	3,805	28,107	10,803	44,824	16,828	15,376	7,207	5,413	6
7	Simla	12,999	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,158	375	734	13	36	7
8	Kángra	724,878	...	172,597	...	...	...	172,597	49,860	99,790	3,345	19,602	8
9	Hoshiárpur	869,409	11,387	10,035	295	44,985	5,132	71,834	19,222	31,393	8,217	13,002	9
10	Jullundur	776,818	...	...	...	388,316	1,932	390,248	142,784	122,139	39,647	85,678	10
11	Ludhiána	751,757	70,926	...	548	180,190	...	251,664	102,530	99,790	14,905	34,469	11
12	Ferozepore	1,205,408	458,270	119,065	...	149,574	...	726,909	258,099	319,428	17,522	131,860	12
13	Mooltan	623,791	388,838	10,617	...	123,638	7,121	530,214	241,869	137,448	48,036	102,861	13
14	Jhang	963,655	649,227	739	...	242,549	3,489	896,004	457,931	180,356	65,107	192,610	14
15	Montgomery	377,393	121,979	3,736	...	213,383	7,240	346,338	132,312	89,098	35,710	89,218	15
16	Lahore	834,257	399,259	...	7,956	296,236	17,181	720,632	326,831	179,315	35,907	178,579	16
17	Amritsar	854,334	272,190	...	950	277,368	2,758	553,266	237,015	157,031	33,765	125,455	17
18	Gurdáspur	913,428	39,575	28,069	4,528	121,590	...	193,762	64,401	65,166	33,386	30,809	18
19	Siálkot	973,185	...	10,352	...	459,004	40,311	509,667	214,220	153,609	43,336	98,502	19
20	Gujrát	703,920	...	...	...	189,469	...	189,469	82,656	52,626	21,922	32,265	20
21	Gujránwála	861,382	294,156	...	931	343,478	...	638,565	298,941	154,139	47,797	137,688	21
22	Shahpur	393,585	37,571	24,159	...	160,542	...	222,272	119,226	50,590	25,943	26,513	22
23	Jhelam	620,529	...	308	...	36,787	1,771	38,866	17,262	11,813	3,729	6,062	23
24	Ráwalpindi	1,043,668	...	15,657	...	44,684	...	60,341	10,704	35,785	5,060	8,792	24
25	Hazára	461,263	...	57,668	...	1,558	..	59,226	13,115	37,995	1,763	6,353	25
26	Pesháwar	746,343	164,296	162,616	...	77,043	4,898	408,853	106,069	223,319	21,654	57,811	26
27	Kohát	196,031	...	...	1,356	1,719	37,044	40,119	16,878	19,919	994	2,328	27
28	Bannu	521,390	...	156,886	...	3,729	...	160,615	82,813	53,212	10,159	14,431	28
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	533,247	...	41,757	...	107,001	446	149,204	97,440	29,136	15,165	7,463	29
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	421,258	164,689	442	...	49,102	11,752	225,985	89,466	89,544	8,937	38,038	30
31	Muzaffargarh	437,519	280,981	...	680	45,583	12,830	340,074	172,112	88,135	7,390	72,437	31
	Grand Total ...	20,738,687	3,981,889	829 486	31,237	3,956,902	167,877	8,967,391	3,766,872	2,857,643	663,463	1,679,413	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLE SALE PRICES OF PRODUCE,

Serial No.	Districts.	Wholesale Prices of Agricultural												
		Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowár.	Cumbur or bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
1	Hissár ...	4 0 0	2 3 7	1 10 3	2 2 2	2 4 7	...	1 14 10	2 4 7	2 8 0	2 9 3	8 0 0	4 13 7	
2	Rohtak ...	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 3 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	5 0 0	
3	Gurgáon ...	4 10 0	2 5 6	1 13 0	1 14 6	2 1 3	1 9 7	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	4 13 6	4 3 6	
4	Delhi ...	3 1 3	2 1 8	1 9 7	1 10 1	1 13 9	1 7 3	2 0 0	1 11 6	2 5 8	2 1 8	3 12 11	4 7 1	
5	Karnál ...	4 1 2	2 2 9	1 6 5	1 10 11	2 1 0	1 9 4	2 0 1	2 2 9	2 8 3	2 5 4	3 14 9	3 15 2	
6	Umballa ...	3 6 6	2 2 11	1 9 11	1 8 0	1 15 3	1 6 0	1 15 2	2 5 5	1 13 9	2 3 9	3 6 1	4 3 4	
7	Simla ...	4 2 1	2 9 1	1 11 3	...	...	1 12 5	2 6 11	...	...	3 14 1	...	5 0 0	
8	Kángra ...	2 7 11	1 13 1	1 1 9	...	...	1 2 10	2 0 0	...	2 10 8	2 13 9	2 13 9	4 0 0	
9	Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	1 13 0	1 8 0	2 6 6	2 8 0	1 5 0	1 11 0	1 8 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	
10	Jullundur ...	5 11 5	1 13 5	1 4 8	2 3 6	2 5 9	1 1 9	1 12 6	1 11 2	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 2	4 0 0	
11	Ludhiána ...	5 7 4	1 13 9	1 4 8	1 14 1	1 12 9	1 3 0	1 13 9	1 7 8	1 13 11	2 0 0	3 12 11	4 3 4	
12	Ferozepore	5 0 0	2 2 7	1 5 4	1 11 10	2 1 8	1 6 10	1 13 1	2 0 0	2 5 8	2 13 8	4 7 1	4 7 1	
13	Moultan ...	4 9 0	2 1 1	1 11 0	1 9 4	1 15 3	1 7 11	2 0 10	1 13 5	2 11 5	2 5 2	4 1 8	3 15 6	
14	Jhang ...	5 2 0	2 0 9	2 0 9	1 10 3	2 9 0	1 10 3	2 7 9	2 0 9	4 0 0	2 11 0	5 14 0	4 1 6	
15	Montgomery	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 7 0	1 10 8	1 10 8	1 6 6	1 10 0	1 14 6	2 3 6	2 13 9	5 13 6	4 0 0	
16	Lahore ...	2 9 9	1 14 8	1 7 9	1 8 0	1 14 3	1 6 3	1 14 9	1 13 3	2 1 6	2 6 0	3 5 9	3 14 6	
17	Amritsar ...	3 7 4	2 1 8	1 3 4	1 11 9	1 15 8	1 5 10	1 11 1	...	...	...	3 2 8	4 4 9	
18	Gurdáspur	4 14 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	
19	Siálkot ...	3 1 3	2 4 7	1 8 7	1 9 5	1 12 8	1 10 8	1 14 6	1 14 0	2 5 5	2 7 3	3 1 3	3 14 5	
20	Gujrát ...	3 12 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 1 6	3 12 0	
21	Gujránwála	4 10 11	2 2 7	1 3 3	1 9 7	1 14 3	1 12 2	1 12 7	1 14 6	2 10 0	2 11 3	3 15 7	3 11 2	
22	Shahpur ...	4 3 0	2 3 0	1 8 0	1 13 1	1 11 5	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 10 0	2 6 10	2 13 7	3 8 0	4 12 0	
23	Jhelum ...	5 10 8	2 4 6	1 9 6	1 8 6	1 13 6	1 8 6	1 14 6	2 4 6	1 10 9	2 10 6	3 10 3	3 10 3	
24	Ráwalpindí	4 0 10	2 5 0	1 6 6	1 5 4	1 13 2	1 8 5	1 15 5	1 9 4	2 5 3	2 10 10	3 4 3	3 10 0	
25	Hazára ...	3 3 2	2 4 0	1 8 7	1 9 9	2 2 2	1 10 1	2 8 0	1 13 3	3 3 2	3 3 2	5 0 0	4 15 0	
26	Peshawar ...	4 1 7	2 3 6	1 5 8	1 1 9	1 14 6	1 6 10	2 1 8	1 12 8	2 10 8	2 13 8	3 10 2	4 0 0	
27	Kohát ...	3 2 3	2 6 9	1 10 2	...	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 15 6	1 15 3	2 9 9	3 2 3	...	4 3 0	
28	Bannu ...	2 12 7	1 11 3	1 0 8	1 5 4	1 6 2	1 2 2	1 6 2	1 6 3	3 0 1	3 10 7	4 0 0	4 5 3	
29	D. I. Khan	3 12 11	2 1 5	1 10 3	1 9 8	1 12 0	1 5 9	1 10 3	1 11 4	3 0 5	3 2 1	4 7 7	3 9 0	
30	D. G. Khan	5 15 1	2 6 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 5 3	2 14 9	...	4 0 0	
31	Muzaffargarh	2 8 0	2 5 9	1 13 8	2 0 0	1 12 0	...	2 5 6	2 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	
	Average ...	4 0 9	2 2 1	1 8 1	1 11 5	1 15 10	1 7 10	1 13 3	1 14 7	2 9 4	2 11 5	4 1 0	4 3 1	

No. IX.

&c., AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Produce per maund of 82⅔ lbs.									Retail Prices.						
Sugar (gur or jaggery).	Cotton (cleaned).	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Fire-wood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish per seer.	Districts.
			Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and bájra.							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3 5 4	11 6 10	29 1 5	0 10 8	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 6 5	3 5 6	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Hissár.
2 8 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 5 3	3 8 0	5 8 6	40 0 0	2 8 0	...	Rohtak.
2 13 9	10 0 0	30 8 0	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	3 3 3	5 0 0	55 0 0	3 8 0	...	Gurgáon.
3 7 8	10 0 0	32 13 2	0 11 8	0 10 8	0 13 1	0 7 7	3 5 4	4 4 0	62 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Delhi.
3 4 9	10 7 10	30 7 7	0 11 6	0 8 10	0 12 6	0 4 0	3 10 2	5 8 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	Karnál.
3 8 8	9 13 6	31 3 0	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 8 10	0 4 1	3 2 2	6 2 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	Umballa.
5 11 5	13 5 4	32 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	0 5 4	4 0 0	5 11 5	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 6 0	Simla.
4 15 10	13 5 4	32 14 7	0 6 5	1 0 0	...	0 5 4	3 9 3	6 10 8	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Kángra.
4 8 0	12 8 0	31 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	6 4 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6	Hoshiárpur.
4 0 0	11 7 0	33 10 11	1 0 0	0 10 8	...	0 7 0	3 1 3	6 7 0	55 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6	Jullundur.
3 4 3	10 10 8	32 4 3	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 5 11	3 5 1	2 4 0	52 8 0	3 4 0	0 2 6	Ludhiána.
4 0 0	11 6 10	32 0 0	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	3 2 2	4 7 0	45 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0	Ferozepore.
3 6 4	9 12 7	32 13 5	0 5 4	0 7 6	0 3 4	0 5 7	3 1 3	5 11 7	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6	Mooltan.
3 14 0	11 9 0	31 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 6	3 5 0	5 3 6	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	Jhang.
3 10 6	11 0 0	29 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 5 4	5 12 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	Montgomery
4 0 0	11 5 3	32 15 3	0 12 3	0 6 7	...	0 7 6	3 1 9	5 8 0	56 4 0	5 0 0	0 3 0	Lahore.
3 12 11	11 11 8	35 8 11	0 6 7	0 6 3	0 4 2	0 6 5	3 0 4	5 0 0	43 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 3	Amritsar.
3 0 0	13 0 0	34 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Gurdáspur.
3 4 0	13 5 4	34 1 10	0 10 0	0 7 4	0 5 3	0 5 7	2 14 6	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Siálkot.
3 4 0	12 4 0	30 8 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	Gujrát.
4 5 2	14 8 9	33 11 0	1 0 0	0 8 6	1 1 0	0 7 0	2 15 0	5 15 0	40 0 0	5 8 0	0 1 6	Gujránwála.
3 14 6	12 0 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	2 12 0	4 12 0	20 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0	Shahpur.
3 10 3	13 5 4	32 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	...	0 6 3	2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	Jhelum.
4 0 5	13 4 2	28 13 2	0 11 7	0 8 3	0 8 5	0 9 1	2 14 1	6 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	Ráwalpindi.
5 0 0	13 5 0	29 12 3	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 5	3 7 8	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 3	Hazára.
4 9 0	14 8 9	30 7 6	0 6 5	0 7 0	0 10 8	0 9 3	2 5 1	5 7 6	32 8 0	4 0 0	0 3 0	Pesháwar.
...	15 8 0	32 3 0	1 0 9	0 15 9	...	0 5 7	2 1 4	7 0 0	25 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 4	Kohát.
3 3 5	15 9 6	34 9 6	0 14 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 7 2	1 15 9	7 8 0	35 0 0	7 13 9	...	Bannu.
4 0 0	12 10 1	36 9 6	1 0 0	0 12 10	...	0 4 6	2 5 7	6 4 0	55 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	D. I. Khan.
4 14 9	14 8 0	35 8 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	9 0 0	42 8 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	D. G. Khan.
4 0 0	11 8 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	3 5 6	7 0 0	40 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 6	Muzaffargarh.
3 13 6	12 3 8	32 0 10	0 11 1	0 9 1	0 8 6	0 5 10	3 1 4	5 12 0	38 3 0	3 10 11	0 2 4	Average.

STATEMENT

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
Districts. / Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
HISSAR.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership	282	933	84,294	65,361	17,231	3,553	84,648	70,625	21,256	323	12,211	9,318	2,558
Right of occupancy	130	207	2,501	2,460	1,016	1,899	18,670	17,650	7,374	121	911	850	323
Total	412	1,140	86,795	67,821	18,247	5,452	103,318	88,275	28,630	444	13,122	10,668	2,881
ROHTAK.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership	310	942	7,913	7,252	6,516	2,834	26,747	25,753	27,116	189	865	838	881
Right of occupancy	19	27	63	59	59	417	1,576	1,522	2,051	14	61	58	51
Total	329	969	7,976	7,311	6,575	3,251	28,323	27,275	29,167	203	926	896	932
GURGAON.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership	579	1,722	17,778	16,613	19,804	2,243	28,353	26,540	35,769	497	2,322	2,234	3,010
Right of occupancy	87	197	685	681	985	746	2,787	2,725	3,593	52	69	68	89
Total	666	1,919	18,463	17,294	20,789	3,989	31,140	29,265	39,362	549	2,391	2,302	3,099
DELHI.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	163	143	251	...	...	...	...
Ownership	342	1,142	8,176	5,151	7,996	2,530	19,540	17,577	30,256	205	783	672	1,074
Right of occupancy	39	71	131	130	156	766	2,406	2,347	4,204	16	32	32	62
Total	381	1,213	8,307	5,281	8,152	3,302	22,109	20,067	34,711	221	815	704	1,136
KARNAL.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	108	74	45	...	...	...	...
Ownership	151	1,030	14,903	7,570	4,854	5,076	66,822	43,324	46,757	309	2,501	1,592	1,819
Right of occupancy	2	5	30	30	47	592	1,800	1,680	2,214	14	39	36	48
Total	153	1,035	14,933	7,600	4,901	5,698	68,730	45,078	49,016	323	2,540	1,628	1,867
UMBALLA.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	2	2	714	589	4	162	2,238	1,622	248	...	...	...	...
Ownership	543	1,556	8,028	5,180	7,689	5,247	41,854	32,517	53,457	1,048	2,185	1,952	3,012
Right of occupancy	63	113	194	183	341	991	2,287	2,181	4,080	46	113	98	211
Total	608	1,671	8,936	5,952	8,034	6,400	46,379	36,320	57,785	1,094	2,298	2,050	3,223
SIMLA.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership	1	1	20	15	12	106	449	226	391	25	27	17	33
Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	20	15	12	106	449	226	391	25	27	17	33
KANGRA.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	31	23	6	...	...	...	...
Ownership	1,482	4,101	7,508	5,333	8,881	9,879	30,344	19,315	32,117	1,459	3,560	1,938	3,158
Right of occupancy	117	244	316	228	209	749	1,659	1,194	927	144	109	92	166
Total	1,599	4,345	7,824	5,561	9,090	10,634	32,034	20,532	33,050	1,603	3,669	2,030	3,324
HOSHIARPUR.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	89	40	37	613	...	...	...	...
Ownership	316	1,143	11,227	3,603	5,867	4,978	32,785	24,658	47,432	1,623	1,286	1,065	2,347
Right of occupancy	171	392	513	489	1,157	3,702	7,106	5,849	15,325	256	193	169	434
Total	487	1,535	11,740	4,092	7,024	8,769	39,931	30,544	63,370	1,879	1,479	1,234	2,781
JULLUNDUR.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Ownership	950	2,660	6,205	5,179	9,916	3,422	19,843	17,571	41,505	3,856	4,775	4,403	8,702
Right of occupancy	120	252	292	278	674	899	2,049	2,004	5,354	306	189	181	430
Total	1,070	2,912	6,497	5,457	10,590	4,327	21,892	19,575	46,873	4,162	4,964	4,584	9,132
LUDHIANA.													
Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	180	126	24	...	...	...	...
Ownership	2,542	7,738	23,626	22,766	33,404	2,842	20,993	19,896	31,111	1,642	2,201	2,224	3,253
Right of occupancy	203	418	759	751	1,335	358	999	969	1,504	58	34	32	41
Total	2,745	8,156	24,385	23,517	34,739	3,215	22,172	20,991	32,639	1,700	2,325	2,256	3,294

No. X A.

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALE AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred.		Revenue or rent, or consideration of transfers.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,126	25,615	23,690	7,830	3,10,712	788	10,463	9,728	3,384	1,29,876	1,829	30,002	24,271	7,430	5,67,053	415	11,052	9,060	3,634
1,336	9,650	9,573	3,523	1,60,026	265	2,219	2,169	824	27,743	225	2,473	2,201	825	35,680	743	22,408	18,472	25,717
3,462	35,265	33,263	11,353	4,70,738	1,053	12,682	11,897	4,208	1,57,619	2,054	32,475	26,562	8,255	6,02,733	1,158	33,550	27,532	29,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,789	13,631	13,250	13,402	5,67,914	1,023	5,925	5,789	5,261	1,61,453	398	2,399	2,289	1,944	1,56,145	746	4,238	3,976	3,993
153	487	481	484	18,912	23	132	132	120	4,089	7	29	29	36	1,163	105	602	563	475
2,942	14,118	13,731	13,886	5,86,826	1,046	6,057	5,921	5,381	1,65,542	405	2,428	2,318	1,980	1,57,308	851	4,840	4,539	4,468
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,959	19,573	19,135	25,894	9,68,408	5,061	14,597	14,110	19,839	4,28,141	354	3,475	2,862	3,541	1,40,643	3,135	10,963	10,420	15,534
863	1,847	1,814	2,841	91,554	388	951	948	1,158	34,091	20	96	93	132	9,436	515	6,401	5,899	10,505
8,822	21,420	20,949	28,735	10,49,962	5,449	15,548	15,058	20,997	4,62,232	374	3,571	2,955	3,673	1,50,079	3,650	17,364	16,319	26,039
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,359	9,058	7,706	12,542	6,18,017	1,678	5,350	5,052	8,325	2,88,960	382	3,818	3,236	6,172	3,66,122	841	3,861	3,213	6,248
446	1,115	1,105	2,647	62,568	214	571	564	1,094	18,117	13	57	54	74	4,890	174	840	782	1,518
3,805	9,173	8,811	14,589	6,80,585	1,892	5,921	5,616	9,419	3,07,077	395	3,875	3,290	6,246	3,71,012	1,015	4,701	3,995	7,766
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,769	11,742	10,060	11,405	4,97,928	1,556	7,511	5,692	6,589	2,22,077	1,069	10,004	5,494	6,367	3,80,828	1,165	7,073	5,170	6,483
203	521	504	765	32,662	77	218	202	333	10,751	27	129	118	171	5,038	98	426	330	421
2,972	12,263	10,564	12,170	5,30,590	1,633	7,729	5,894	6,922	2,32,828	1,096	10,133	5,612	6,538	3,85,866	1,263	7,499	5,500	6,904
9	519	308	42	315	4	12	8	2	46	12	908	701	48	2,053	11	1,421	1,027	196
5,509	10,242	9,590	14,734	8,76,440	3,513	8,238	7,792	12,049	4,97,174	1,427	4,441	3,846	6,074	4,38,300	1,699	17,525	9,611	12,250
650	812	804	1,658	62,223	261	440	435	888	19,416	67	140	138	290	11,434	312	1,557	1,296	2,317
6,167	11,573	10,702	16,434	9,38,978	3,778	8,690	8,235	12,939	5,16,636	1,506	5,489	4,685	6,412	4,51,787	2,022	20,503	11,934	14,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157	117	74	142	8,279	102	106	59	142	6,124	118	343	125	159	27,673	29	28	16	607
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3
157	117	74	142	8,279	102	106	59	142	6,124	118	343	125	159	27,673	30	31	18	610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,481	10,885	7,332	12,412	4,65,632	3,438	9,972	6,703	11,387	3,07,985	1	2	1	...	...	3,927	13,346	6,414	10,689
189	167	138	185	6,319	138	90	76	196	3,732	2,236	6,989	3,494	5,840	3,73,584	1,116	2,446	2,003	3,910
4,670	11,052	7,470	12,597	4,71,951	3,576	10,062	6,779	11,583	3,11,717	90	69	58	75	3,724	1,116	2,446	2,003	3,910
2,327	7,060	3,553	5,915	3,77,308	5,043	15,792	8,417	14,599										
18	3	2	352	10,117	12	...	...	149	2,194	1	...	...	25	1,000	5	...	...	116
8,945	13,545	11,525	24,600	17,84,310	8,694	12,501	11,076	24,556	12,22,354	2,487	4,506	2,908	5,631	5,39,450	4,427	7,894	4,832	10,655
2,933	2,821	2,567	6,840	3,49,989	2,413	2,419	2,297	6,721	2,30,464	254	356	293	738	35,607	3,175	3,894	2,946	9,374
11,896	16,369	14,094	31,792	21,44,416	11,119	14,920	13,373	31,426	14,55,012	2,742	4,862	3,291	6,394	5,76,057	7,607	11,788	7,778	20,139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,153	10,702	9,560	23,219	13,42,604	6,633	11,712	11,200	27,159	11,48,954	2,650	4,033	3,783	7,473	7,96,759	1,906	4,549	3,452	10,112
785	934	924	2,980	1,21,148	806	1,008	992	3,090	92,066	149	198	105	505	30,826	463	1,377	1,077	3,137
6,938	11,636	10,484	26,199	14,63,752	7,439	12,720	12,192	30,243	12,41,020	2,799	4,231	3,978	7,978	8,27,585	2,371	5,926	4,529	13,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	23	13	4	373	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	8	11	600	4	...	...	1
5,781	14,413	13,790	18,458	15,55,736	4,511	12,258	11,948	17,424	9,42,587	1,586	3,353	3,092	4,875	4,49,033	1,808	5,861	4,669	7,304
308	620	610	785	53,850	226	475	473	693	32,352	40	57	49	77	2,530	201	578	470	560
6,094	15,056	14,422	19,247	16,09,959	4,737	12,733	12,421	18,117	9,74,939	1,631	3,423	3,149	4,963	4,52,163	2,014	6,437	5,139	7,865

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	985	886	40	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,263	4,520	76,585	64,586	24,286	2,843	101,116	68,893	35,479	2,181	9,075	7,066	3,258
	Right of occupancy	487	1,235	9,256	9,116	4,734	1,212	10,437	10,001	6,492	368	2,561	2,411	1,083
	Total	1,750	5,755	85,841	73,702	29,020	4,093	112,538	79,780	42,011	2,549	11,636	9,477	4,341
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	16	29	460	245	416	148	20,212	9,572	13,327	19	782	248	405
	Ownership	1,788	3,856	63,908	28,498	36,369	2,390	70,647	26,727	34,477	862	11,866	5,726	8,756
	Right of occupancy	25	57	753	615	439	211	3,888	1,403	2,214	23	210	30	27
	Total	1,829	3,942	65,121	29,358	37,224	2,749	94,747	37,702	50,018	904	12,858	6,004	9,188
JHANG.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	2	2	2	1	...	63	512	167	31	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	291	553	8,402	2,390	3,027	2,137	51,011	13,890	16,707	96	1,282	468	784
	Right of occupancy	1	3	619	522	33	624	114,338	104,571	7,137	820	74,477	44,186	2,267
	Total	294	558	9,023	2,913	3,060	2,824	165,861	118,628	23,875	916	75,759	44,654	3,051
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	30	130	4,913	1,269	1,430	709	18,221	6,053	4,451	53	1,624	551	176
	Right of occupancy	2	4	17	...	...	110	997	465	168	5	23	4	2
	Total	32	134	4,930	1,269	1,430	819	19,218	6,518	4,619	58	1,647	555	178
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	364	338	18	1	14	11	1
	Ownership	229	1,684	26,171	14,692	9,243	2,546	53,174	35,015	29,506	356	3,455	2,195	1,825
	Right of occupancy	4	11	42	36	52	500	3,566	2,594	2,645	50	2,021	34	39
	Total	233	1,695	26,213	14,728	9,295	3,049	57,104	37,947	32,169	407	5,490	2,240	1,865
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,333	1,645	16	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	373	1,329	8,344	62,600	9,274	3,233	31,853	27,773	52,344	954	1,313	1,256	1,934
	Right of occupancy	51	81	174	171	460	748	2,119	2,056	4,432	36	25	25	70
	Total	424	1,410	8,518	6,431	9,734	3,988	36,205	31,474	56,792	990	1,338	1,281	2,004
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	179	166	300	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	374	1,179	7,511	5,654	9,955	3,931	35,699	29,852	52,052	483	1,542	1,416	2,396
	Right of occupancy	14	31	103	95	202	946	2,758	2,541	4,820	17	55	51	106
	Total	388	1,210	7,614	5,749	10,157	4,880	38,636	32,559	57,772	500	1,597	1,467	2,502
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	71	61	132	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,617	4,430	15,835	14,063	25,610	3,994	34,708	27,319	43,660	1,090	2,822	2,470	4,044
	Right of occupancy	289	577	914	911	1,904	1,083	2,270	2,219	4,892	113	129	113	198
	Total	1,906	5,007	16,749	14,974	27,514	5,089	37,049	29,599	48,684	1,203	2,951	2,583	4,242
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	159	151	7	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,039	2,163	8,272	6,102	5,609	2,890	29,861	23,050	22,681	399	1,689	1,434	1,565
	Right of occupancy	62	80	80	80	152	702	2,065	1,977	2,321	41	72	72	84
	Total	1,101	2,243	8,352	6,182	5,761	3,599	32,085	25,178	25,009	440	1,761	1,506	1,649
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	282	1,054	35,578	12,555	9,545	1,380	35,865	21,133	23,801	170	2,229	1,459	1,236
	Right of occupancy	18	44	652	599	308	387	4,651	4,161	3,044	338	5,441	2,059	1,049
	Total	300	1,098	36,230	13,154	9,853	1,771	40,516	25,294	26,846	508	7,670	3,518	2,285
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	26	89	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	394	1,223	38,957	11,845	8,820	1,545	42,401	23,642	18,516	286	4,753	1,579	1,130
	Right of occupancy	23	76	147	140	171	131	562	493	624	3	18	14	9
	Total	417	1,299	39,104	11,985	8,991	1,677	42,990	24,161	19,229	291	4,771	1,593	1,139

No. X A—*continued.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALE AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent, or consideration of transfers.
2 9,869 2,823	105 33,217 8,528	105 30,602 8,385	10 20,731 5,699	44 18,77,381 4,36,505	1 3,544 866	25 13,100 2,898	25 11,904 2,835	2 8,611 2,134	10 5,26,485 1,05,886	... 2,066 455	... 12,647 3,541	... 9,762 3,334	... 5,377 1,597	... 7,71,331 1,24,967	5 2,257 1,548	1,044 25,482 13,629	936 20,137 13,173	66 1,48,950 47,503
12,694	41,850	39,092	26,440	23,13,930	4,411	16,023	14,764	10,747	6,32,381	2,521	16,188	13,096	6,974	8,96,298	3,810	40,155	34,246	1,96,519
31 1,648 25	2,130 39,157 158	1,186 14,789 106	1,220 22,209 319	2,329 10,71,275 4,816	25 1,009 8	2,459 19,947 42	1,218 9,709 28	1,153 15,861 64	16,383 4,81,134 1,786	57 1,935 26	4,154 48,240 340	1,576 19,825 149	1,234 36,551 104	8,064 11,67,052 3,057	240 4,709 407	11,151 77,782 12,953	5,410 27,802 4,388	6,639 1,79,063 9,343
1,704	41,445	16,081	23,748	10,78,420	1,042	22,448	10,955	17,078	4,99,303	2,018	52,734	21,550	37,889	11,78,173	5,355	1,01,886	37,600	1,95,045
10 1,053 7	149 11,875 60	72 4,332 34	28 5,290 30	1,076 4,18,765 938	15 1,109 7	160 13,234 51	59 4,574 19	28 5,594 20	996 2,63,416 1,161	10 745 6	68 8,327 2,280	17 1,635 2,220	2 2,154 173	1,181 2,68,583 1,149	9 638 143	203 27,472 20,847	120 16,485 13,429	... 4,672 856
1,070	12,084	4,438	5,348	4,20,779	1,131	13,445	4,652	5,642	2,65,573	761	10,675	3,872	2,329	2,70,913	790	48,522	30,034	5,528
1 415 18	142 7,889 103	8 3,186 66	... 2,358 61	63 1,09,900 2,220	... 190 12	... 5,990 60	... 1,744 44	... 1,197 44	... 48,399 675	... 196 9	... 4,536 28	... 1,090 3	... 842 6	... 1,00,413 685	... 229 17	... 9,995 121	... 2,846 57	... 3,281 68
434	8,134	3,260	2,419	1,12,183	202	6,050	1,788	1,241	49,074	205	4,564	1,093	848	1,01,098	246	10,116	2,903	3,349
1 4,392 411	... 28,201 1,510	... 20,853 1,383	... 17,402 1,400	... 13 13,360 72,940	... 3,325 238	... 21,163 927	... 16,348 843	... 14,856 855	... 7,58,787 26,053	1 1,230 31	4 11,435 247	3 6,146 183	... 5,868 211	... 7,91,784 12,596	1 1,087 168	1 16,570 1,673	1 6,515 1,130	... 8,287 99,113
4,804	29,801	22,236	18,802	13,86,300	3,563	22,090	17,191	15,711	7,84,840	1,262	11,686	6,332	6,079	8,04,380	1,256	18,244	7,646	1,07,400
... 7,889 759	... 18,248 1,172	... 17,770 1,161	... 28,300 2,358	... 21,36,098 1,07,287	... 7,931 555	... 18,943 908	... 18,432 898	... 29,126 1,833	... 14,53,250 56,806	... 856 19	... 2,312 40	... 2,052 38	... 3,711 98	... 3,82,773 5,290	... 2,991 315	... 11,498 805	... 9,012 762	... 1,56,806 11,869
8,648	19,420	18,931	30,658	22,43,385	8,486	19,851	19,330	30,959	15,10,056	875	2,352	2,090	3,809	3,88,063	3,306	12,303	9,774	1,68,675
... 8,651 618	... 19,008 962	... 17,956 949	... 37,865 1,881	... 14,45,291 64,003	... 6,384 458	... 15,195 821	... 14,356 791	... 30,188 1,735	... 7,23,344 35,175	... 778 39	... 2,574 136	... 2,280 133	... 4,732 277	... 2,30,176 6,244	... 2,751 413	... 9,296 817	... 6,753 755	... 14,364 1,717
9,269	19,970	18,905	39,746	15,09,294	6,842	16,016	15,147	31,923	7,58,519	817	2,710	2,413	5,009	2,36,420	3,164	10,113	7,508	16,081
... 10,104 952	... 18,991 1,109	... 17,846 1,062	... 30,866 2,547	... 15,30,050 64,724	... 5,170 378	... 14,648 574	... 13,642 569	... 23,780 1,335	... 7,86,717 30,593	... 1,286 32	... 4,580 69	... 4,027 69	... 8,763 217	... 4,54,590 6,101	3 4,209 749	353 11,669 1,967	350 9,823 1,914	541 1,15,490 9,152
11,056	20,100	18,903	33,413	15,94,774	5,548	15,222	14,211	25,115	8,17,310	1,318	4,649	4,096	8,980	4,60,691	4,961	13,989	12,087	1,25,183
... 8,521 1,093	... 15,744 1,388	... 15,199 1,357	... 17,187 1,854	... 9,65,450 29,780	... 4,501 506	... 8,859 647	... 8,551 640	... 10,417 843	... 3,57,254 35,394	... 2,281 52	... 7,075 120	... 4,845 119	... 5,937 112	... 5,04,335 9,790	... 1,398 221	... 4,207 666	... 3,550 646	... 4,336 863
9,614	17,132	16,556	19,041	9,95,230	5,007	9,506	9,191	11,260	3,92,648	2,333	7,195	4,964	6,049	5,14,125	1,619	4,873	4,196	5,199
... 1,429 34	... 11,904 177	... 8,584 165	... 10,445 323	... 3,06,902 6,646	.. 831 20	... 8,923 153	... 5,872 132	... 7,797 202	... 1,53,769 2,352	... 847 9	... 11,646 38	... 6,133 35	... 6,207 87	... 3,73,993 1,455	5 1,588 78	... 31,483 1,551	... 18,950 1,040	132 16,646 767
1,463	12,081	8,749	10,768	3,13,548	851	9,076	6,004	7,999	1,56,121	856	11,684	6,168	6,294	3,75,448	1,671	33,034	19,990	17,545
... 2,325 97	... 19,506 313	... 12,121 280	... 11,924 362	... 4,63,026 10,605	... 1,548 48	... 13,774 122	... 8,908 108	... 8,825 140	... 2,30,857 2,890	2 1,408 19	41 12,286 46	37 4,303 38	133 4,186 39	180 3,96,786 2,131	... 1,519 33	... 19,592 919	... 10,947 343	... 8,700 617
2,422	19,819	12,401	12,286	4,73,631	1,596	13,896	9,016	8,965	2,33,747	1,429	12,373	4,378	4,358	3,99,097	1,552	20,511	11,290	9,317

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
DISTRICTS.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
JHELUM.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	205	118	49	1	218	92	6
	Ownership	1,575	5,041	27,110	22,120	13,626	3,352	62,764	39,332	28,418	1,645	5,067	2,870	1,994
	Right of occupancy	308	656	2,069	1,791	1,285	740	5,010	4,014	2,661	115	348	230	136
	Total	1,883	5,697	29,179	23,911	14,911	4,095	67,979	43,464	31,128	1,761	5,633	3,192	2,136
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1,674	918	177	4	8	8	4
	Ownership	995	2,070	11,071	6,995	5,575	5,499	78,591	42,562	38,033	1,033	4,885	2,699	2,254
	Right of occupancy	361	666	1,268	1,189	1,303	2,606	10,362	3,970	6,909	218	563	421	626
	Total	1,356	2,736	12,339	8,184	6,878	8,150	90,627	52,450	45,119	1,255	5,456	3,128	2,884
HAZARA.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	983	1,716	11,864	5,995	4,109	1,718	21,213	10,840	10,820	539	3,318	1,723	686
	Right of occupancy	485	873	2,745	1,781	1,705	1,361	7,785	4,556	3,938	186	544	249	187
	Total	1,468	2,589	14,609	7,776	5,814	3,079	28,998	15,396	14,758	725	3,862	1,972	873
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	172	126	58	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	553	1,469	17,578	9,769	15,616	3,260	36,246	27,794	45,219	1,576	5,247	4,591	5,026
	Right of occupancy	49	151	492	408	730	475	4,247	3,452	4,122	127	599	591	486
	Total	602	1,620	18,070	10,177	16,346	3,736	40,665	31,372	49,399	1,703	5,846	5,182	5,512
KOHAT.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,848	4,549	34,432	12,691	9,683	3,598	38,850	21,298	12,369	1,188	2,342	1,491	1,299
	Right of occupancy	72	165	1,034	731	326	584	3,286	2,423	358	62	176	149	93
	Total	1,920	4,714	35,466	13,422	10,009	4,182	42,136	23,721	12,727	1,250	2,518	1,640	1,392
BANNU.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	480	2,848	669	773	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,032	2,074	16,335	8,218	6,045	3,471	58,976	29,586	15,438	498	2,647	1,755	1,022
	Right of occupancy	6	12	267	118	41	133	2,576	1,345	488	4	31	10	5
	Total	1,038	2,086	16,602	8,336	6,086	4,084	64,400	31,600	16,699	502	2,678	1,765	1,027
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	62	67	12,087	1,661	1,006	605	75,234	21,430	1,442	16	2,436	908	42
	Ownership	1,734	3,403	31,974	13,190	8,528	5,629	1,64,200	43,497	29,489	1,193	9,191	3,100	2,202
	Right of occupancy	436	725	8,706	2,607	2,391	1,391	19,701	6,067	4,300	309	1,369	722	503
	Total	2,232	4,195	52,767	17,458	11,925	7,625	2,59,135	70,994	35,231	1,518	12,996	4,730	2,747
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,151	1,639	16,196	10,806	7,225	3,709	76,252	33,842	15,128	403	5,015	2,694	1,355
	Right of occupancy	31	71	1,064	199	45	359	4,009	2,358	1,531	18	99	88	29
	Total	1,182	1,710	17,260	11,005	7,270	4,068	80,261	36,200	16,659	421	5,114	2,782	1,384
MUZAFFARGARH.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	245	321	3,182	1,442	1,565	411	40,815	13,358	15,355	42	1,484	611	555
	Ownership	2,031	4,181	69,071	12,085	14,130	4,847	75,790	23,836	31,212	1,179	10,341	4,309	5,382
	Right of occupancy	221	377	2,846	1,191	1,578	308	2,547	1,491	1,476	54	619	247	321
	Total	2,497	4,879	75,099	14,718	17,273	5,566	1,19,152	38,685	48,043	1,275	12,444	5,167	6,258
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	327	421	16,445	3,938	2,991	2,145	148,450	51,656	33,016	83	4,942	1,878	1,013
	Ownership	27,080	71,231	719,785	413,806	3,49,875	106,391	1,489,816	873,936	9,27,567	27,362	122,509	77,605	78,171
	Right of occupancy	3,896	7,821	38,732	27,589	23,838	25,730	248,513	205,278	1,11,198	3,934	91,130	53,322	9,175
	Total	31,303	79,473	774,962	445,333	3,76,704	134,266	1,886,779	1,130,870	10,71,781	31,379	218,581	132,805	88,359

No. X A—*concluded.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALE AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent, or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	1	89	75	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,663	22,660	15,636	14,146	702,927	3,008	12,167	9,702	7,972	3,27,904	4,672	12,998	9,155	6,023	8,28,220	8,594	26,426	17,174	23,082
810	2,053	1,806	1,847	91,776	305	1,095	972	898	35,693	557	2,130	1,215	875	77,595	587	2,664	1,843	1,221
6,473	24,713	17,442	15,993	794,703	3,314	13,351	10,749	8,907	3,63,597	5,229	15,128	10,370	6,898	9,05,815	9,181	29,090	19,017	24,303
2	5	5	3	370	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	20	14	1,043	2	45	26	12
4,081	12,812	9,894	8,459	503,258	2,681	9,910	7,770	6,286	2,90,108	7,264	15,332	10,851	8,761	10,79,250	812	2,659	2,051	3,074
1,110	1,432	1,374	2,887	115,759	793	1,074	1,017	2,135	66,629	1,010	1,524	1,399	2,202	1,27,658	568	1,150	861	1,795
5,193	14,249	11,273	11,349	619,387	3,474	10,984	8,787	8,421	3,56,737	8,279	16,877	12,270	10,377	12,07,951	1,382	3,854	2,938	4,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,081	12,199	7,281	7,079	534,855	3,927	7,955	5,668	5,433	3,16,277	1,542	4,298	2,165	1,679	2,08,840	2,006	11,437	4,531	62,476
1,682	2,910	1,906	2,271	136,850	1,116	1,944	1,413	2,335	75,945	573	1,309	750	933	49,087	1,161	3,281	2,148	19,804
6,763	15,109	9,187	9,350	671,705	5,043	9,899	7,081	7,768	3,92,222	2,115	5,607	2,915	2,612	2,55,927	3,167	14,718	6,679	82,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,533	16,460	15,084	50,041	1,113,867	3,645	11,467	10,726	32,387	4,93,705	3,772	11,728	9,689	18,299	8,21,321	3,945	17,167	13,116	30,345
361	1,148	1,022	1,826	59,175	232	696	646	1,456	30,841	234	694	600	1,107	58,900	470	1,430	1,295	1,493
5,894	17,608	16,106	51,867	1,173,042	3,877	12,163	11,372	33,843	5,24,546	4,007	12,422	10,289	19,406	8,80,221	4,415	18,597	14,411	31,838
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	1
4,508	19,046	14,485	6,786	484,042	4,617	17,810	16,704	7,191	3,49,774	2,108	10,283	6,541	3,691	2,14,137	3,620	19,554	9,094	9,940
133	554	483	109	9,469	75	280	221	68	3,884	87	349	266	117	6,625	303	4,070	1,805	890
4,641	19,600	14,968	6,895	493,511	4,692	18,090	16,925	7,259	3,53,658	2,195	10,632	6,807	3,808	2,20,762	3,924	23,674	10,901	10,831
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,204	502	20
8,436	59,337	41,697	18,109	1,282,061	8,166	51,902	35,867	18,169	9,02,847	2,371	12,598	7,029	4,486	5,52,572	2,066	21,991	8,022	1,48,699
161	1,269	913	335	24,601	107	1,193	788	255	11,436	22	147	91	44	2,878	55	1,176	639	2,180
8,597	60,606	42,610	18,444	1,306,662	8,273	53,095	36,655	18,424	9,14,283	2,393	12,745	7,120	4,530	5,55,450	2,123	24,371	9,163	1,50,899
71	10,957	4,908	335	12,301	46	15,221	4,487	387	8,091	130	16,612	3,306	416	17,483	235	51,804	12,741	1,881
3,332	43,439	16,909	11,765	580,759	1,975	28,211	11,565	8,343	2,35,367	3,541	35,521	9,103	6,672	4,84,650	6,500	1,48,608	42,780	23,080
602	9,952	3,589	2,533	59,624	250	3,755	1,838	1,333	20,046	435	4,242	1,329	896	29,816	3,283	30,348	13,725	5,361
4,005	64,348	25,406	14,633	652,684	2,271	47,187	17,890	10,063	2,63,504	4,106	56,375	13,738	7,984	5,31,949	10,018	2,30,760	69,246	30,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,721	28,590	15,784	9,319	648,809	1,974	17,786	9,363	5,576	2,72,115	1,939	13,794	6,838	4,364	4,27,138	2,056	20,177	9,779	31,743
31	154	105	69	3,254	15	75	71	17	1,657	57	378	330	189	7,936	359	2,100	1,075	237
3,752	28,744	15,889	9,388	652,063	1,989	17,861	9,434	5,593	2,73,772	1,996	14,172	7,168	4,553	4,35,074	2,415	22,277	10,854	31,980
69	4,276	2,212	2,887	7,432	54	1,430	836	1,073	2,364	101	2,671	990	1,342	14,941	317	20,199	4,470	5,617
3,358	23,794	11,243	14,362	755,759	1,694	11,284	6,035	8,184	2,64,242	2,652	19,025	6,424	8,282	6,46,897	10,172	75,513	24,157	37,213
190	1,089	632	1,160	16,719	52	423	269	324	4,596	122	1,048	437	455	10,092	996	8,997	5,144	3,888
3,617	29,159	14,087	18,409	779,910	1,800	13,137	7,140	9,581	2,71,202	2,875	22,744	7,851	10,079	6,71,930	11,485	1,04,709	33,771	46,718
219	18,309	8,819	4,881	34,420	158	19,396	6,708	2,831	30,084	325	24,494	6,659	3,225	46,545	840	87,475	25,585	15,216
150,036	600,690	436,972	509,281	2,72,29,815	104,226	420,901	316,589	3,91,902	1,44,91,436	58,025	334,598	185,383	2,02,091	1,49,38,431	83,245	674,969	324,357	11,17,756
19,783	55,015	45,298	51,979	22,76,042	10,852	26,261	22,430	33,143	10,22,319	4,686	22,310	16,056	12,662	6,84,380	18,779	151,783	100,012	2,76,674
170,038	671,014	491,089	566,141	2,95,41,177	115,236	466,558	345,727	4,27,876	1,56,43,839	63,036	381,402	208,008	2,17,978	1,56,69,356	102,864	914,227	449,954	14,09,646

STATEMENT No. X B.

STATEMENT SHOWING TRANSFER TO NEW AGRICULTURISTS OR BY ORDER OF COURT OUT OF THE TRANSACTIONS ENTERED IN COLUMNS 16—20 AND 26—30 OF STATEMENT No. X A.

Districts.	Details.		Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
				Total.	Cultivated.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	567	6,455	5,925	2,066	86,127
		2. By order of Court ...	68	4,201	3,872	1,245	35,311
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	220	4,374	3,665	1,265	1,22,490
		2. By order of Court ...	276	9,435	7,717	2,219	1,16,880
Rohtak	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,049	5,828	5,653	5,072	2,33,120
		2. By order of Court ...	60	452	439	492	23,404
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	126	587	561	541	48,895
		2. By order of Court ...	40	645	588	399	24,744
Gurgaon	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,337	6,439	6,207	8,839	2,83,911
		2. By order of Court ...	15	132	124	210	7,153
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	516	1,275	1,072	1,755	58,009
		2. By order of Court ...	20	208	190	272	7,646
Delhi	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,381	4,201	4,102	6,446	3,06,761
		2. By order of Court ...	14	345	331	449	6,545
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	110	2,114	1,839	3,469	1,41,758
		2. By order of Court ...	33	385	353	576	30,677
Karnal	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,486	7,210	6,270	7,052	3,05,837
		2. By order of Court ...	25	119	101	122	4,125
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	393	3,906	2,276	2,610	1,63,121
		2. By order of Court ...	53	901	366	411	17,844
Umballa	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,006	5,358	4,804	7,158	3,77,585
		2. By order of Court ...	95	289	265	458	21,759
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	462	1,632	1,385	2,240	1,77,743
		2. By order of Court ...	61	255	202	319	26,166
Simla	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1	...	...	...	33
		2. By order of Court ...	3	1	1	2	183
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	15	16	9	17	6,469
		2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,194	4,004	2,552	4,455	1,48,972
		2. By order of Court ...	57	441	239	344	10,162
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	345	1,967	1,012	1,813	65,573
		2. By order of Court ...	47	113	71	180	7,616
Hoshiarpur ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,597	3,985	3,288	6,957	4,70,029
		2. By order of Court ...	556	2,198	1,874	4,082	1,66,951
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	640	1,160	914	1,704	1,38,370
		2. By order of Court ...	111	355	229	534	40,592
Jullundur	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,808	4,124	3,953	8,014	3,88,571
		2. By order of Court ...	74	279	274	381	10,114
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	575	1,324	1,228	1,972	2,02,297
		2. By order of Court ...	104	240	235	456	31,448
Ludhiana ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,531	4,797	4,654	7,496	4,29,336
		2. By order of Court ...	189	863	808	1,546	73,873
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	342	950	855	1 377	1,35,029
		2. By order of Court ...	229	362	324	517	29,718
Ferozepore ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,504	9,709	8,566	11,456	4,58,585
		2. By order of Court ...	59	321	316	233	22,221
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	515	2,328	2,057	1,328	189,197
		2. By order of Court ...	157	3,110	2,292	1,127	1,20,698
Mooltan	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	802	18,251	7,805	11,619	4,24,734
		2. By order of Court ...	8	167	69	324	5,303
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	367	8,919	3,622	6,070	2,83,584
		2. By order of Court ...	59	1,506	495	652	40,861
Jhang	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	42	1,476	362	434	20,033
		2. By order of Court ...	19	249	115	88	7,039
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	25	353	83	98	8,211
		2. By order of Court ...	63	704	135	160	23,815
Montgomery ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	187	2,768	1,406	867	40,534
		2. By order of Court ...	4	265	86	60	1,708
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	39	1,539	305	204	33,997
		2. By order of Court ...	8	114	51	27	1,120
Lahore	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,590	12,145	8,966	7,563	4,69,035
		2. By order of Court ...	16	173	141	115	7,666
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	344	4,602	1,897	2,189	4,29,240
		2. By order of Court ...	92	865	568	430	37,596

STATEMENT No. X B—*concluded.*

Districts.	Details.		Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assigned.	Consideration money.
				Total.	Cultivated.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,416	6,538	6,389	11,078	6,38,090
		2. By order of Court ...	43	117	116	196	17,397
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	224	579	505	1,089	1,54,854
		2. By order of Court ...	28	204	193	449	28,823
Gurdaspur... ...	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,828	7,530	7,280	13,698	5,91,142
		2. By order of Court ...	157	502	483	926	34,034
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	173	837	535	1,096	64,128
		2. By order of Court ...	101	185	151	365	41,159
Sialkot	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	5,032	10,266	9,457	16,830	8,32,242
		2. By order of Court ...	137	463	429	745	30,845
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	438	1,424	1,145	1,894	1,46,308
		2. By order of Court ...	41	127	124	227	14,562
Gujrat	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	4,227	9,578	9,109	10,944	5,17,339
		2. By order of Court ...	102	349	340	371	16,728
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	778	3,695	2,230	2,344	1,88,176
		2. By order of Court ...	58	620	343	444	28,146
Gujranwala ...	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	769	7,344	5,111	6,255	1,92,490
		2. By order of Court ...	83	1,020	658	884	27,202
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	323	3,623	1,944	2,120	1,13,455
		2. By order of Court ...	62	1,832	634	684	33,582
Shahpur	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,541	14,971	8,249	8,948	3,47,663
		2. By order of Court ...	27	536	330	266	5,769
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	709	7,829	1,897	1,804	2,23,370
		2. By order of Court ...	61	991	318	368	17,974
Jhelum	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,317	12,538	8,614	7,313	4,03,262
		2. By order of Court ...	62	609	310	236	9,650
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,132	3,445	2,589	2,426	2,21,131
		2. By order of Court ...	79	668	401	275	14,301
Rawalpindi ...	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	580	4,341	2,262	1,531	1,69,446
		2. By order of Court ...	257	435	394	795	44,754
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	339	1,125	855	571	58,539
		2. By order of Court ...	130	624	387	315	25,828
Hazara	Mortgages	1. To new agriculturists ...	683	989	720	808	69,730
		2. By order of Court ...	4	12	11	14	612
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	100	138	109	158	14,769
		2. By order of Court ...	15	330	31	42	2,925
Peshawar	Mortgages	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,499	4,822	4,395	14,337	3,09,010
		2. By order of Court ...	32	80	78	324	12,677
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	656	2,772	2,282	5,430	2,21,004
		2. By order of Court ...	84	453	441	581	19,802
Kohat	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	517	1,492	1,240	853	46,333
		2. By order of Court ...	14	19	65	19	1,753
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	233	1,553	734	477	29,532
		2. By order of Court ...	57	288	238	156	8,797
Bannu	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	763	6,471	4,304	1,858	1,33,104
		2. By order of Court ...	17	1,208	1,145	516	82,790
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	91	382	192	90	15,673
		2. By order of Court ...	55	569	363	191	13,484
D. I. Khan... ...	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	32	603	272	226	11,071
		2. By order of Court ...	17	712	469	159	2,241
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	59	1,838	456	141	17,155
		2. By order of Court ...	22	1,241	436	135	10,076
D. G. Khan ...	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	50	185	165	143	10,021
		2. By order of Court ...	2	30	30	26	1,450
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	16	244	162	150	10,578
		2. By order of Court ...	8	200	150	107	1,647
Muzaffargarh ...	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	718	6,869	2,813	3,580	2,73,692
		2. By order of Court ...	64	142	85	104	7,251
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	334	3,579	871	1,376	1,35,830
		2. By order of Court ...	88	1,276	462	798	33,337
Grand Total ...	Mortgages... ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	44,054	191,287	144,893	1,93,896	89,87,838
		2. By order of Court ...	2,280	16,729	13,998	15,732	6,98,670
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	10,639	70,109	39,486	49,818	38,18,485
		2. By order of Court ...	2,242	28,806	18,488	13,416	8,51,864

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT Nos. X A AND B.

STATEMENT SHOWING OLD MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND SALES WHICH TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Mortgages with possession, including transfer for debt by Order of Court.					Redemption of Mortgages.					Permanent transfers for value or sales.				
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	*Area transferred.* Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	*Area transferred.* Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	*Area transferred.* Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Prices in rupees.
Hissar.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	331	4,398	3,961	1,859	56,901	59	952	889	331	10,646	297	4,968	3,968	1,302	68,477
	Right of Occupancy...	281	2,194	2,187	747	32,807	33	365	329	96	4,219	54	688	657	218	10,857
	Total	612	6,592	6,148	2,606	89,708	92	1,317	1,218	427	14,865	351	5,656	4,625	1,520	79,334
Rohtak.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	788	3,460	3,384	3,192	1,33,284	143	896	872	812	26,068	112	664	648	747	46,044
	Right of Occupancy...	22	77	77	77	2,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	810	3,537	3,461	3,269	1,35,826	143	896	872	812	26,068	112	664	648	747	46,044
Gurgaon.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	998	3,283	3,121	4,275	1,34,198	570	2,094	2,058	2,761	49,335	121	1,479	1,214	1,476	46,588
	Right of Occupancy...	103	236	232	338	8,353	27	71	70	143	2,136	6	32	29	45	5,872
	Total	1,101	3,519	3,353	4,613	1,42,551	597	2,165	2,128	2,904	51,471	127	1,511	1,243	1,521	52,460
Delhi.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,049	2,922	2,706	4,122	1,62,057	422	1,588	1,496	2,674	58,002	137	2,846	2,379	4,405	1,33,534
	Right of Occupancy...	140	401	385	725	16,823	48	128	107	251	3,099	1	9	9	14	45
	Total	1,189	3,323	3,091	4,847	1,78,880	470	1,716	1,603	2,925	61,101	138	2,855	2,388	4,419	1,33,579
Karnal.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,401	7,127	5,664	9,316	2,42,438	889	3,796	3,104	2,995	1,16,447	460	4,710	2,626	3,124	1,79,967
	Right of Occupancy...	40	118	115	162	7,494	26	81	81	123	4,544	7	69	60	90	1,989
	Total	1,441	7,245	5,779	9,478	2,49,932	915	3,877	3,185	3,118	1,20,991	467	4,779	2,686	3,214	1,81,956
Umballa.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	5	362	191	26	159	1	6	5	1	...	5	238	180	19	1,323
	Ownership	1,707	3,463	3,233	5,092	3,07,442	838	2,138	2,049	3,226	1,47,295	457	1,472	1,292	2,057	1,45,060
	Right of Occupancy...	192	265	262	535	19,295	56	56	56	128	3,186	37	41	40	107	6,239
	Total	1,904	4,090	3,686	5,653	3,26,896	895	2,200	2,110	3,355	1,50,481	499	1,751	1,512	2,183	1,52,622

Simla.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	60	61	36	74	5,019	31	55	30	71	2,286	12	57	20	39	3,410
	Right of Occupancy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	60	61	36	74	5,019	31	55	30	71	2,236	12	57	20	39	3,410
Kangra.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	908	2,449	1,639	2,752	85,537	572	1,729	1,191	2,016	33,821	285	1,993	683	1,279	48,744
	Right of Occupancy...	23	48	33	24	1,128	16	13	11	10	250	11	9	8	10	338
	Total	931	2,497	1,672	2,776	86,665	588	1,742	1,202	2,026	34,071	296	2,002	691	1,289	49,082
Hoshiar-pur.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	15	...	...	257	9,452	10	...	...	132	1,459	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,829	6,172	4,739	10,236	7,24,465	2,504	3,524	2,976	6,964	3,59,850	1,080	2,072	1,461	2,652	2,26,628
	Right of Occupancy...	986	1,011	874	2,276	1,80,228	515	509	481	1,536	35,097	82	109	95	269	10,101
	Total	4,830	7,183	5,613	12,769	9,14,145	3,029	4,033	3,457	8,632	3,96,406	1,162	2,181	1,556	2,921	2,36,729
Jullundur.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,106	3,738	3,607	8,089	4,82,279	1,654	3,041	2,934	6,521	2,82,253	898	1,711	1,629	2,875	2,78,025
	Right of Occupancy...	264	311	306	898	36,286	209	227	222	755	19,862	77	84	83	213	11,762
	Total	2,370	4,049	3,913	8,987	5,18,565	1,863	3,268	3,156	7,276	3,02,115	975	1,795	1,712	3,088	2,89,787
Ludhiana.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	403	973	944	1,502	89,375	160	246	196	374	15,301	272	429	394	769	51,469
	Right of Occupancy...	7	19	16	29	1,707	3	10	10	17	891	12	1	...	...	59
	Total	410	992	960	1,531	91,082	163	256	206	391	16,192	284	430	394	769	51,528
Feroze-pore.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,847	10,467	9,453	7,075	4,94,821	899	4,340	4,058	2,808	1,49,614	840	2,892	2,727	2,164	2,50,133
	Right of Occupancy...	641	1,700	1,649	1,459	1,01,798	176	544	510	463	20,123	102	640	529	269	23,316
	Total	3,488	12,167	11,102	8,534	5,96,619	1,075	4,884	4,568	3,271	1,69,737	942	3,532	3,256	2,433	2,73,449
Mooltan.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	5	77	44	51	455	3	917	385	2	190	9	1,167	512	143	2,647
	Ownership	488	8,252	3,877	4,172	2,59,598	253	5,185	2,487	3,512	1,28,137	528	9,615	3,292	5,422	3,21,442
	Right of Occupancy...	4	37	28	35	847	1	11	5	9	75	6	89	59	7	649
	Total	497	8,366	3,449	4,258	2,60,900	257	6,113	2,877	3,523	1,28,402	543	10,871	3,863	5,572	3,24,738
Jhang.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	9	145	70	28	10,045	10	102	46	28	700	1	48	1	2	385
	Ownership	472	5,037	1,859	2,152	1,43,592	441	3,839	1,494	1,801	74,969	307	3,180	653	852	85,336
	Right of Occupancy...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	481	5,182	1,929	2,180	1,53,637	453	3,949	1,540	1,829	75,769	308	3,228	654	854	85,721
Mont-gomery.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	1	142	8	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	391	7,492	3,035	2,175	96,169	168	5,168	1,684	1,080	38,200	176	3,969	905	706	84,106
	Right of Occupancy...	9	71	42	40	1,646	8	48	37	36	498	9	29	4	6	685
	Total	401	7,705	3,085	2,215	97,878	176	5,216	1,721	1,116	38,698	185	3,998	909	712	84,791
Lahore.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,421	10,708	6,650	5,351	3,68,218	752	4,892	3,989	4,001	1,84,949	465	3,365	2,383	2,136	2,72,532
	Right of Occupaucy...	72	201	177	184	10,524	24	99	91	99	2,568	7	76	48	43	1,100
	Total	1,493	10,909	6,827	5,535	3,78,742	776	4,991	4,080	4,100	1,87,517	472	3,441	2,431	2,179	2,73,632

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT Nos. X A AND B—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES.					PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE OR SALES.				
			Area transferred.					*Area transferred.*					*Area transferred.*			
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Prices in rupees.
AMRITSAR.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,556	3,568	3,441	5,509	4,08,760	741	1,868	1,834	2,729	1,38,899	211	737	645	956	91,290
	Right of Occupancy...	134	215	212	424	14,816	31	59	59	118	3,785	11	18	18	46	2,485
	Total	1,690	3,783	3,653	5,933	4,23,576	772	1,927	1,893	2,847	1,42,684	222	755	663	1,002	93,775
GURDASPUR	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,384	8,744	8,378	18,001	6,98,477	3,231	7,067	6,713	14,090	3,29,110	335	1,026	892	1,771	90,411
	Right of Occupancy...	305	448	443	852	29,206	213	328	315	690	15,827	20	82	80	179	2,078
	Total	4,689	9,192	8,821	18,853	7,22,683	3,444	7,395	7,028	14,780	3,44,937	355	1,108	972	1,950	92,489
SIALKOT.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,629	7,942	7,382	12,541	6,19,271	1,667	5,113	4,749	7,992	2,90,546	484	2,195	1,991	3,301	2,30,304
	Right of Occupancy...	287	455	452	923	33,181	102	156	152	349	9,322	7	14	14	99	1,501
	Total	3,916	8,397	7,834	13,464	6,52,452	1,769	5,269	4,901	8,341	2,99,868	491	2,209	2,005	3,400	2,31,805
GUJRAT.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,926	5,200	5,080	5,863	2,27,435	1,669	3,267	3,123	3,926	1,68,243	579	2,002	1,473	1,541	1,23,724
	Right of Occupancy...	124	257	248	347	7,327	102	130	129	162	7,012	10	21	21	17	1,822
	Total	3,050	5,457	5,328	6,210	2,34,762	1,771	3,397	3,252	4,088	1,75,255	589	2,023	1,494	1,558	1,25,546
GUJRANWALA.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	279	2,391	1,833	2,017	55,747	118	1,203	1,013	1,173	21,176	112	2,480	1,022	1,195	66,144
	Right of Occupancy...	15	54	51	64	1,682	8	28	28	47	444	1	1	1	1	20
	Total	294	2,445	1,884	2,081	57,429	126	1,231	1,041	1,220	21,620	113	2,481	1,023	1,196	66,164
SHAHPUR.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,086	11,169	6,886	6,413	2,47,343	569	7,437	4,718	4,793	1,15,144	657	6,863	2,176	1,836	1,82,466
	Right of Occupancy...	20	43	42	39	1,996	2	5	5	7	206	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,106	11,212	6,928	6,452	2,49,339	571	7,442	4,723	4,800	1,15,350	657	6,863	2,176	1,836	1,82,466

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Jhelum.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,341	8,827	5,219	3,869	2,27,588	401	2,075	1,752	1,350	55,449	948	3,939	2,122	1,759	1,67,962
	Right of Occupancy...	116	316	286	317	16,000	34	170	150	110	4,144	83	221	187	111	12,057
	Total	1,457	9,143	5,505	4,186	2,43,588	435	2,245	1,902	1,460	59,593	1,031	4,160	2,309	1,870	1,80,019
Rawal-pindi.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	12	12	832
	Ownership	1,308	5,538	3,828	2,777	1,65,196	777	4,740	3,249	1,958	99,073	2,055	5,625	4,110	2,806	3,93,572
	Right of Occupancy...	248	376	352	448	24,276	141	426	417	293	12,359	208	514	470	487	35,821
	Total	1,556	5,914	4,180	3,225	1,89,472	918	5,166	3,666	2,251	1,11,432	2,267	6,151	4,592	3,306	4,30,225
Hazara.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	15,348	5,442	2,897	2,501	1,69,389	1,340	2,476	1,556	1,523	77,299	1,035	2,978	1,360	900	1,04,755
	Right of Occupancy...	513	1,115	571	813	46,676	348	572	294	471	16,731	179	453	276	311	13,448
	* Total	15,861	6,557	3,468	3,314	2,16,065	1,688	3,048	1,850	1,994	94,030	1,214	3,431	1,636	1,211	1,18,203
Peshawar.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,153	10,819	9,904	38,241	5,86,836	1,945	6,707	6,325	23,027	3,16,964	2,419	7,835	6,322	13,312	5,56,207
	Right of Occupancy...	229	924	800	1,293	34,573	129	479	431	908	17,726	152	532	450	723	44,242
	Total	3,382	11,743	10,704	39,534	6,21,409	2,074	7,186	6,756	23,935	3,34,690	2,571	8,367	6,772	14,035	6,00,449
Kohat.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,343	13,673	10,943	4,169	3,46,024	3,314	16,103	13,249	4,677	2,55,247	1,162	6,524	4,149	2,014	1,17,697
	Right of Occupancy...	70	307	270	87	4,770	47	131	119	61	2,558	51	221	171	79	4,328
	Total	3,413	13,980	11,213	4,256	3,50,794	3,361	16,234	13,368	4,738	2,57,805	1,213	6,745	4,320	2,093	1,22,025
Bannu.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,971	45,099	31,236	10,362	7,71,293	4,932	35,874	24,770	10,825	5,17,617	842	7,880	3,380	1,456	1,79,761
	Right of Occupancy...	53	327	254	75	7,455	36	348	223	46	3,068	11	44	39	9	871
	Total	5,024	45,426	31,490	10,437	7,78,748	4,968	36,222	24,993	10,871	5,20,685	853	7,924	3,419	1,465	1,80,632
D. I. Khan.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	45	4,894	1,670	181	2,407	37	11,528	3,240	229	8,191	96	10,412	2,079	533	12,795
	Ownership	1,591	21,960	7,798	5,998	3,00,114	1,020	13,060	4,468	3,959	1,14,655	1,651	17,639	4,542	3,383	2,25,556
	Right of Occupancy...	307	5,288	1,710	1,551	28,387	120	1,274	656	525	7,256	250	2,098	763	590	16,367
	Total	1,943	32,142	11,178	7,730	3,30,908	1,177	25,862	8,364	4,713	1,30,102	1,997	30,149	7,384	4,506	2,54,718
D. G. Khan	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,499	11,989	6,465	4,462	2,54,926	649	4,022	3,022	1,661	84,348	751	4,628	2,738	1,303	1,69,730
	Right of Occupancy...	11	53	51	16	776	4	23	21	5	363	20	102	101	75	2,093
	Total	1,510	12,042	6,516	4,478	2,55,702	653	4,045	3,043	1,666	84,711	771	4,730	2,839	1,378	1,71,823
Muzaffar-garh.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	3	382	167	112	570	4	83	17	19	200	14	110	39	39	1,208
	Ownership	1,132	7,988	3,488	4,490	2,86,009	362	2,209	1,170	1,469	49,931	731	6,436	2,174	2,547	1,87,452
	Right of Occupancy...	23	178	113	108	2,334	3	85	49	69	500	22	137	33	32	1,304
	Total	1,158	8,548	3,768	4,710	2,88,913	369	2,377	1,236	1,557	50,631	767	6,683	2,246	2,618	1,89,964
Grand Total.	Superior Ownership and Talukdári	83	6,002	2,150	655	23,151	65	12,636	3,693	411	10,740	129	11,987	2,823	749	19,190
	Ownership	66,745	250,351	172,186	1,98,647	91,44,801	33,090	156,704	113,218	1,27,099	43,10,818	20,419	124,209	65,370	72,085	51,28,526
	Right of Occupancy	5,239	17,045	12,238	14,886	6,74,933	2,464	6,384	5,058	7,527	1,97,949	1,436	6,334	4,245	4,050	2,11,449
	Total	72,067	273,398	186,574	2,14,188	98,42,885	35,619	175,724	121,969	1,35,037	45,19,507	21,984	142,530	72,438	76,884	53,59,165

XCVII

STATEMENT No. XI.

VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HISSAR.						ROHTAK.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	3	3	1,795	56,779	18,926	5,957	35	35	28,123	248,942	7,113	6,364
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	212	212	2,359	549,720	2,593	599	8	8	41	8,249	1,031	909
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	771	771	90,734	2,659,739	3,450	816	468	468	81,706	891,378	1,905	1,563
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	9	9	65	4,313	479	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	266	5,223	435	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	1	2,000	2,000	...	3	3	20	5,674	1,891	1,239
	Total ...	1,008	1,008	95,220	3,277,774	3,252	769	514	514	109,890	1,154,243	2,246	1,878
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	17	57,438	...	17,758	...	...	435	3,972	...	3,438
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	48	1,585	...	514	...	...	260	1,293	...	1,696
3. For life or lives		...	...	273	15,840	...	4,429	...	...	185	2,711	...	2,392
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	1	74	...	16	...	...	3	503	...	536
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of these holdings	...	...	339	74,937	...	22,717	...	...	883	8,479	...	8,062
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	9,910	Total. 114,028 / Of which cultivated. 104,253	...	...			16,034	Total. 92,674 / Of which cultivated. 85,458		

KOTHI

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GURGAON.						DELHI.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	3	3	188	12,820	4,273	5,712	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	20	20	11,025	108,592	5,430	6,673	7	7	3,712	31,485	4,498	5,998
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	110	110	2,890	86,879	789	701	64	64	2,126	44,698	698	623
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,110	1,110	96,701	927,750	836	883	700	700	78,284	710,022	1,014	1,007
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	7	7	72	1,947	278	56	21	21	940	3,949	188	31
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	14	14	623	3,183	227	73	14	14	964	3,808	272	62
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	16,481	...	...
	Total ...	1,264	1,264	111,499	1,141,171	903	958	812	812	86,026	810,443	998	1,046
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	119	12,308	...	10,453	...	...	2,546	23,284	...	34,656
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1253	3,235	...	5348	...	...	928	5,921	...	8,798
3. For life or lives		...	...	42	199	...	737	...	...	132	1,070	...	2,411
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	678	476	...	20,186	...	...	392	243	...	14,450
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	22	27	...	48	...	...	127	201	...	251
	Total of these holdings	...	...	2,114	16,245	...	36,772	...	...	4,125	30,719	...	60,566
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				36,499	Total. 151,866.	Of which cultivated. 142,842.				11,361	Total. 66,070	Of which cultivated. 61,100	

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KARNAL.						UMBALLA.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	8	7,326	55,186	5,519	6,640	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	109	109	2,980	93,100	854	363	71	71	968	40,310	568	360
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,225	1,219	138,400	1,823,745	1,489	777	1,648	1,648	146,050	1,076,697	653	674
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	42	42	735	13,250	315	48	29	29	325	4,814	166	37
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	44	44	1,511	20,090	457	60	47	47	1,868	11,805	251	60
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	3	3	5	3,995	1,331	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,433	1,425	150,957	2,009,366	1,402	742	1,795	1,795	149,211	1,133,626	631	635
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	4,086	298,500	...	164,910	...	...	16,287	622,255	...	480,926
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	3,797	189,703	...	95,522	...	...	900	6,842	...	6,219
3. For life or lives		...	...	215	2,465	...	1,015	...	...	441	3,379	...	3,401
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	237	3,099	...	15,084	...	...	1,882	2,208	...	3,043
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	808	1,435	...	1,624	...	...	944	2,116	...	3,126
	Total of these holdings	...	...	9,143	495,202	...	278,155	...	...	20,454	636,800	...	496,715
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				19,324	Total. 94,572 / Of which cultivated. 77,708			...	...	38,169	Total. 1,23,654 / Of which cultivated. 1,11,073	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIMLA.						KANGRA.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	20	44,281	204,843	216	154
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	70	6,625	662	410
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	21	21	4,886	48,952	2,331	831	5,651	667	248,466	1,485,771	263	137
,, ,, less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	15	6,070	1,214	59
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	679	4,548	162	36
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21	21	4,886	48,952	2,331	831	6,641	718	293,511	1,707,857	257	139
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	37	1,028	...	1,011	...	...	100	4,911	...	1,666
2. ,, subject to conditions		...	...	34	761	...	522	...	...	1,510	314,776	...	159,708
3. For life or lives		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,772	12,152	...	11,951
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	41,195	...	30,383
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	3,873	930	...	798
Total of these holdings		...	...	122	1,794	...	1,537	...	...	9,763	373,964	...	204,506
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	2,123	Total. 1,857 / Of which cultivated. 984	...	...			41,565	Total. 137,930 / Of which cultivated. 90,003		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HOSHIARPUR.						JULLUNDUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndárí	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6,790	6,790	8,500
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	214	5,595	2,798	6,230	16	16	12,792	61,160	3,823	8,109
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndárí	93	93	792	62,144	668	420	31	30	436	13,563	438	373
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,884	1,885	147,927	1,302,220	691	725	1,217	1,189	120,968	768,954	632	1,089
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndárí	57	57	829	12,554	220	44	22	22	1,134	6,138	279	29
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	139	139	5,288	37,185	268	63	25	25	3,413	6,039	242	42
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,175	2,176	155,050	1,419,698	653	656	1,312	1,283	138,744	862,644	658	1,126
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,730	6,779	...	38,559	...	...	605	61,241	...	51,090
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,361	7,137	...	29,453	...	...	1,767	16,019	...	23,170
3. For life or lives		...	...	465	1,342	...	12,077	...	...	879	11,484	...	14,985
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	385	1,681	...	22,266	...	...	175	...	...	18,635
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	818	948	...	1,909	...	...	...	...	...	484
Total of these holdings		...	...	4,759	17,887	...	104,264	...	...	3,426	88,744	...	108,364
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				61,094	Total. 139,882 / Of which cultivated. 99,710			...	...	48,373	Total. 101,561 / Of which cultivated. 93,545	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		LUDHIANA.						FEROZEPORE.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndárí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	10	10	7,545	54,157	5,416	6,047	13	13	8,579	87,526	6,733	5,700
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndárí	23	23	480	11,954	520	456	216	216	1,354	296,951	1,375	351
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	846	846	113,141	820,404	970	1,212	1,250	1,250	106,679	2,187,273	1,750	763
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndárí	18	18	495	3,565	198	32	75	75	985	21,144	282	45
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	5	5	215	1,715	343	35	59	59	1,224	13,502	229	57
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	3,718	930	260
	Total	902	902	121,876	891,795	989	1,217	1,617	1,617	118,824	2,610,114	1,614	687
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,250	151,812	...	165,734	...	...	9,514	422,945	...	160,357
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,167	4,838	...	7,724	...	...	678	73,456	...	20,265
3. For life or lives		...	...	682	3,658	...	5,766	...	...	544	28,946	...	15,122
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	359	346	...	12,911	...	...	206	...	...	14,525
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	513	1,960	...	2,964	...	...	121	1,332	...	1,201
Total of these holdings		...	...	3,971	162,614	...	195,099	...	...	11,063	596,679	...	211,470
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	23,854	Total. 108,032 / Of which cultivated. 98,869	...	...			37,536	Total. 237,243 / Of which cultivated. 206,419		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MOOLTAN.						JHANG.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	9	9	2,293	75,030	8,337	6,609	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	75	75	803	94,247	1,256	427	37	37	829	36,058	975	264
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,005	1,005	65,849	2,170,606	2,160	727	695	695	59,349	1,524,958	2,194	540
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	134	134	1,093	268,681	2,005	37	123	123	2,593	78,134	635	14
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	206	206	3,884	306,304	1,487	49	128	128	3,735	93,510	731	50
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	11	11	2,112	130,317	11,847	4,463	617	617	21,612	969,551	1,571	383
	Total ...	1,440	1,440	76,034	3,045,185	2,115	615	1,600	1,600	88,118	2,702,211	1,689	392
	ADDENDA.												
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	227	22,211	...	8,997	...	...	79	14,194	...	1,974
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	176	16,129	...	3,082	...	...	132	9,858	...	3,557
3. For life or lives		...	...	58	12,467	...	4,022	...	...	37	2,487	...	2,164
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	126	1,491	...	10,853	...	...	28	1,443	...	1,479
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	14	18	...	566	...	...	145	130	...	7,320
Total of these holdings		...	...	601	52,316	...	27,520	...	...	421	28,112	...	16,494
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				13,498	Total. 277,299 / Of which cultivated: 104,101					16,312	Total. 202,949 / Of which cultivated. 66,079		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MONTGOMERY.						LAHORE.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	4,085	68,767	8,596	5,830
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	191	201	2,284	234,766	1,229	223	120	113	1,036	109,343	911	412
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	678	687	35,815	862,633	1,272	320	1,289	1,237	94,739	1,843,554	1,430	661
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	188	191	2,458	71,665	381	47	69	68	857	21,355	309	49
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	259	268	9,994	135,109	522	100	85	82	1,835	29,754	350	70
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	115	122	2,036	133,393	1,160	289	38	28	119	47,561	1,252	170
	Total ...	1,431	1,469	52,587	1,437,566	1,005	229	1,609	1,536	102,671	2,120,334	1,318	600
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	88	31,952	...	6,962	...	...	234	101,212	...	41,206
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	102	12,240	...	2,758	...	...	753	89,114	...	45,398
3. For life or lives		...	...	44	12,757	...	2,976	...	...	784	80,725	...	34,835
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	10	2,164	...	349	...	...	658	3,765	...	4,745
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	667	...	485
Total of these holdings		...	...	244	59,113	...	13,045	...	...	2,506	275,483	...	126,669
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.				4,647	Total. 126,227 / Of which cultivated. 55,336			...	...	35,424	Total. 263,542 / Of which cultivated. 126,537	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		AMRITSAR.						GURDASPUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	17	17	10,375	72,352	4,256	7,012	3	3	2,757	14,330	4,777	8,493
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	17	14	121	10,786	634	700	81	81	878	30,916	382	444
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,020	1,010	102,388	908,748	891	1,097	2,182	2,182	101,942	1,103,776	506	669
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	9	4	383	2,732	304	23	28	28	427	6,127	219	32
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	9	8	485	1,608	179	61	71	71	1,943	10,564	149	65
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	1	60	60	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,073	1,054	113,753	996,286	929	1,166	2,365	2,365	107,947	1,165,713	493	648
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	349	77,864	...	97,408	...	...	186	6,627	...	12,830
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	927	49,363	...	67,877	...	...	1,007	31,516	...	41,118
3. For life or lives		...	...	983	10,494	...	17,587	...	...	1,569	16,683	...	24,233
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	1,217	2,600	...	17,105	...	...	1,475	6,856	...	32,571
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,535	2,423	...	3,545	...	...	470	1,688	...	2,362
	Total of those holdings	...	...	5,011	142,744	...	203,522	...	...	4,707	63,370	...	113,114
					Total. / Of which cultivated.						Total. / Of which cultivated.		
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	58,947	140,156. / 133,076.	...	...	...	...	69,530	200,977. / 177,200.	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIALKOT.						GUJRAT.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	3	3	1,466	8,315	2,772	6,849	1	1	677	5,108	5,108	6,585
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	63	58	885	26,129	415	401	20	20	380	17,276	864	300
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	2,331	2,073	130,485	1,207,973	518	613	1,305	1,305	114,280	1,136,736	871	625
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	25	17	801	5,891	236	42	12	12	155	3,897	325	44
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	94	60	2,614	10,944	116	60	75	75	2,838	13,900	185	60
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2,123	2,123	300
	Total	2,516	2,211	136,251	1,259,252	500	589	1,414	1,414	118,330	1,179,040	834	659
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	12	4,689	...	2,072	...	...	82	699	...	4,981
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	2,238	27,674	...	33,897	...	...	466	12,020	...	25,285
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,804	22,259	...	23,843	...	...	357	5,546	...	6,589
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	4,503	1,289	...	28,801	...	...	1,233	1,872	...	19,626
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1	9	...	19	...	...	141	719	...	929
Total of these holdings		...	...	8,558	55,920	...	88,632	...	...	2,279	20,856	...	57,410
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	62,088	Total. 239,453. / Of which cultivated. 222,749.	...	...	...	...	63,946	Total. 134,952. / Of which cultivated. 123,809.	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GUJRANWALA.						SHAHPUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndárí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	217	26,680	13,340	6,088	7	7	3,232	102,901	14,700	6,570
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndárí	90	92	985	91,349	1,015	460	43	43	373	86,277	2,006	547
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,086	1,103	56,458	1,522,254	1,402	758	567	567	53,115	1,973,912	3,481	902
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndárí	12	12	175	4,704	392	43	10	10	87	4,242	424	59
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	18	18	526	4,945	275	62	27	27	506	34,721	1,286	63
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	124	124	6,118	234,253	1,889	888	56	56	306	76,135	1,359	316
	Total	1,332	1,351	64,479	1,884,185	1,415	743	710	710	57,619	2,278,188	3,209	846
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	156	267,083	...	110,851	...	...	51	42,799	...	24,569
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,452	16,232	...	13,223	...	...	136	54,120	...	18,071
3. For life or lives		...	...	467	16,483	...	17,136	...	...	90	35,440	...	7,426
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	39	226	...	349	...	..	94	350	...	8,412
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	21	244	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of these holdings		...	...	2,135	300,268	...	141,953	...	...	371	132,709	...	58,478
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	8,505	Total. 137,380. / Of which cultivated. 97,620.	...	...	...	...	24,967	Total. 222,956. / Of which cultivated. 115,217.	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		JHELUM.						RAWALPINDI.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	1,358	134,823	67,412	6,810	1	1	832	9,081	9,081	6,200
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	31	30	506	61,384	1,980	499	53	53	251	122,929	2,319	374
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	886	872	106,816	2,104,434	2,375	782	1,445	1,445	168,977	2,662,090	1,842	648
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	11	8	193	4,956	451	41	25	25	152	10,650	426	44
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	52	48	1,479	17,246	332	65	167	167	7,722	71,195	426	60
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	27	8	64	9,648	357	103	11	11	12	4,777	434	105
	Total ...	1,009	968	110,416	2,332,491	2,312	722	1,702	1,702	177,946	2,880,722	1,692	572
	ADDENDA.												
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue,* viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	135	43,189	...	12,202	...	...	175	156,035	...	12,353
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	284	4,999	...	2,551	...	...	644	184,017	...	22,613
3. For life or lives		...	...	138	5,999	...	3,154	...	...	614	92,095	...	28,114
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	151	8,028	...	14,809	...	...	17	1,626	...	981
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	24	51	...	63	...	...	19	2,072	...	558
	Total of these holdings	...	...	732	62,266	...	32,779	...	...	1,469	435,845	...	64,619
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	25,045	Total. 125,553. / Of which cultivated. 87,125.	...	...	...	...	33,396	Total. 241,752. / Of which cultivated. 163,007.	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HAZARA.						PESHAWAR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	2,187	89,998	44,999	5,556	32	32	18,205	175,709	5,491	6,775
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	94	94	1,285	138,546	1,474	379	63	63	3,726	84,711	1,345	532
	2. Pattídári and bhayachára ...	531	531	51,991	1,459,641	2,748	464	680	680	116,246	1,324,059	1,947	1,237
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	87	87	598	37,040	425	43	17	17	990	14,881	875	19
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	185	185	5,474	93,313	504	57	46	46	3,695	69,288	1,506	50
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	899	899	61,535	1,818,538	2,023	342	838	838	142,862	1,668,648	1,991	1,305
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1	...	...	44	...	...	12	23,802	...	6,066
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,276	706,959	...	63,063	...	...	780	73,755	...	41,554
3. For life or lives		...	...	172	19,075	...	4,981	...	...	4,906	118,345	...	63,694
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	3	...	...	108	...	...	10,794	26,587	...	57,629
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	611	881	...	11,275	...	...	91	652	...	2,819
	Total of these holdings	...	...	2,063	726,915	...	79,471	...	...	16,583	243,141	...	171,762
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	...	Total. 83,906. / Of which cultivated. 48,479.	...	...	...	...	31,281	Total. 108,858 / Of which cultivated. 81,900	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KOHAT.						BANNU.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1	1	5,169	43,777	43,777	5,062	11	11	12,434	472,153	42,923	6,550
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	28	28	137	67,913	2,425	264	23	23	344	34,823	1,514	284
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	207	202	47,618	1,490,635	7,201	811	391	391	107,548	1,810,918	4,631	925
,, ,, less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	14	14	86	26,135	1,867	58	14	14	55	97,284	6,949	53
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	25	25	1,200	79,134	3,165	...	48	48	2,887	34,868	726	51
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	13	12	153	43,210	3,324	598	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	288	282	54,363	1,750,804	6,079	661	487	487	123,268	2,450,046	5,031	906
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	6	109,113	...	4,073	...	...	25	71,389	...	24,237
2. ,, subject to conditions		...	...	92	4,414	...	4,029	...	...	4,342	5,136	...	18,960
3. For life or lives...		...	...	1,505	80,642	...	5,065	...	...	50	1,764	...	1,595
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	5,802	140,675	...	13,440	...	...	22	...	...	825
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,177	36,043	...	6,394	...	...	201	93	...	4,261
Total of these holdings		...	...	8,582	370,887	...	33,001	...	...	4,640	78,382	...	49,878
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	22,138	Total. 92,166. / Of which cultivated. 67,741.	...	...	...	...	50,010	Total. 370,608. / Of which cultivated. 195,863.	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.						DERA GHAZI KHAN.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 7	... 7	10,379	148,992	21,285	6,874
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	10,433	508,234	42,353	7,738						
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	31	31	1,416	102,443	3,305	578	45	45	380	324,321	7,207	493
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	634	634	117,025	4,347,386	6,857	839	506	506	122,140	2,358,651	4,661	830
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	13	13	163	15,170	1,167	34	32	32	495	74,747	2,336	31
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	111	111	5,320	266,045	2,397	40	90	90	8,828	212,556	2,362	45
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	13	5	18	14,682	1,129	88	41	41	484	27,465	670	166
	Total	814	806	1,34,375	5,253,960	6,455	797	721	721	142,706	3,146,732	4,364	697
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz. —													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	74	666,248	...	104,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	395	26,945	...	9,993	...	...	2,448	43,537	...	2,290
3. For life or lives		...	...	138	107,395	...	9,178	...	...	112	9,980	...	3,487
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	177	931	...	434	...	...	170	19,199	...	37,964
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	56	672	...	343	...	...	976	773,957	...	32,514
Total of these holdings		...	...	840	802,191	...	123,957	...	...	3,706	846,673	...	76,255
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.	Total.	...	...	24,276	467,519.	...	...	...	...	35,797	358,811.	...	...
	Of which cultivated.				135,636.						187,264.		

STATEMENT No. X[redacted]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MUZAFFARGARH.						GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	189	19,610	4,902	6,409
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	4	4	3,029	41,589	10,397	5,593	1,185	256	214,520	2,912,104	2,457	1,458
,, ,, ,, 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	26	26	668	97,496	3,750	597	2,078	2,073	31,783	2,985,906	1,437	433
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	592	592	91,311	1,556,879	2,630	924	34,821	29,491	3,118,034	48,072,748	1,381	679
,, ,, less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	15	15	273	9,260	617	35	1,123	1,109	17,629	835,295	744	39
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	69	69	2,228	28,090	407	54	2,152	2,107	83,244	1,620,192	753	60
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	5	5	5	642	128	48	1,090	1,059	33,069	1,725,685	1,583	439
	Total	711	711	97,514	1,733,956	2,439	825	42,453	36,099	3,498,468	58,171,540	1,370	635
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of condition		...	...	41	2,848	...	2,170	...	...	38,709	3,378,427	...	1,607,562
2. ,, subject to condition		...	...	147	406	...	373	...	...	31,500	1,994,000	...	778,631
3. For life or lives		...	...	8	35	...	156	...	...	20,466	733,917	...	334,521
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	67	39	...	8,901	...	...	32,412	268,966	...	411,416
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	2	13	...	14	...	...	12,788	829,286	...	86,270
Total of these holdings		...	...	265	3,341	...	11,614	...	...	135,875	7,204,596	...	3,218,400
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	18,645	Total. 172,813 / Of which cultivated. 70,792	...	...	...	...	944,294	Total. 5,382,191 / Of which cultivated. 3,431,495	...	...

STATEMENT No. XII.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	HISSAR.		ROHTAK.		GURGAON.		DELHI.		KARNAL.		UMALLA.	
Total cultivated area	245,864	2,660,570	248,374	958,365	246,580	972,620	228,140	530,730	279,281	1,086,595	344,807	749,162
Area cultivated by owners	71,368	991,297	104,532	580,208	128,809	488,985	86,223	280,964	135,109	750,923	161,383	471,509
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	7,731	32,667	11,002	12,233	11,263	16,244	10,277	6,763	12,589	8,840	16,481	5,818
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS. *With right of occupancy.* — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	27,602	319,068	13,738	40,050	22,342	67,935	20,307	43,666	13,273	35,100	24,380	42,629
With right of occupancy. — Paying other cash rent	22,044	182,406	1,697	5,201	5,235	16,824	3,716	9,455	2,124	6,971	1,020	1,129
With right of occupancy. — Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	3,566	23,987	157	425	626	3,732	830	1,583	2,156	7,407	8,080	16,644
Without right of occupancy. — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	10,256	79,590	33,998	74,346	30,558	69,487	32,220	43,765	28,937	54,423	12,828	14,331
Without right of occupancy. — Paying other cash rent	80,331	832,342	60,761	193,014	78,127	243,270	54,292	113,921	26,245	78,488	27,906	39,642
Without right of occupancy. — Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	22,966	199,213	22,489	52,888	19,620	66,143	20,275	30,613	58,848	144,443	92,729	157,460
Total held by tenants paying rents	166,765	1,636,606	132,840	365,924	156,508	467,391	131,640	243,003	131,583	326,832	166,943	271,835

DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.	DETAIL.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.
Rents in kind.	(1). Zabti rents	3,346	6,175	2	...	544	675	122	60	1,396	2,725	604	5,172
Rents in kind.	(2). Half produce or more	482	9,123	12,423	12,885	5,495	18,657	5,732	5,995	1,058	9,129	2,606	56,026
Rents in kind.	(3). Two-fifths and less than half	4,000	57,436	1,950	2,179	836	2,890	953	1,423	831	9,547	3,951	55,675
Rents in kind.	(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	15,293	70,973	11,018	8,986	18,932	15,668	8,552	5,499	10,022	39,165	1,885	27,198
Rents in kind.	(5). Less than one-third	11,105	20,848	2,441	645	1,651	588	1,075	502	14,492	49,875	46	3,969
Rents in kind.	(6). By fixed amount of produce	1	431	328	31	155	52	539	161	5,280	983	117	211
Rents in kind.	(7). Total area under rents in kind	34,227	164,986	28,162	24,726	27,613	38,530	16,973	13,640	33,079	111,364	9,209	148,251
Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána ...	5,035	74,555	29,200	45,146	14,945	54,542	14,724	29,041	21,639	32,784	672	13,659
Cash rents.	(9). Total paying other cash rents	40,827	791,515	46,581	[illegible]	52,302	190,968	38,459	75,462	32,374	46,114	2,895	36,837
Cash rents.	(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	85,243	588,691	198,589	[illegible]	63,398	507,265	287,622	322,935	145,637	180,844	267,892	

STATEMENT No. XI[redacted]ued.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LA[redacted]OR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	SIMLA.		KANGRA.		HOSHIARPUR.		JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPORE.	
Total cultivated area	8,522	10,046	353,754	590,180	658,219	710,719	452,906	688,908	313,835	754,111	375,031	2,110,135
Area cultivated by owners	5,885	8,156	169,481	371,677	209,071	329,398	169,163	385,668	143,154	484,306	127,882	959,243
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	582	263	9,428	3,055	36,853	11,173	23,313	7,859	10,029	3,723	19,233	28,237
Area cultivated by tenants paying rents — *With right of occupancy.* — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	39	46	4,153	5,433	124,851	113,369	31,633	38,086	11,578	23,249	39,158	128,545
Paying other cash rent	16	51	3,256	4,353	16,015	14,251	3,793	4,751	1,460	1,513	16,046	145,905
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	...	...	12,973	20,371	27,477	28,471	5,609	7,386	3,126	7,253	12,188	68,100
Without right of occupancy. — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	587	399	6,510	8,733	15,319	10,974	13,141	15,348	8,027	13,483	9,864	22,849
Paying other cash rent	619	649	8,024	11,271	85,387	73,994	84,168	85,885	66,765	91,321	32,775	161,730
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	794	482	139,929	165,287	143,246	129,089	122,086	143,925	69,696	129,263	117,885	595,526
Total held by tenants paying rents	2,055	1,627	174,845	215,448	412,295	370,148	260,430	295,381	160,652	206,082	227,916	1,122,655

Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will.	Detail.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.	Area. Irrigated.	Area. Un-irrigated.
Rents in kind.	(1). Zabti rents	...	...	799	1,834	133	1,687	147	525	68	579	9	1
	(2). Half produce or more	49	291	39,308	74,695	8,565	105,266	47,829	90,707	15,302	77,669	41,443	93,036
	(3). Two-fifths and less than half	...	6	3,538	16,420	541	4,375	1,166	2,150	7,604	9,363	2,975	2,909
	(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	15	28	1,306	20,952	539	6,066	189	657	6,457	9,466	45,656	75,236
	(5). Less than one-third	...	8	54	329	21	613	31	124	1,187	981	206,124	127,900
	(6). By fixed amount of produce	7	78	4,110	1,942	293	990	207	193	214	373	87	150
	(7). Total area under rents in kind	71	411	49,115	116,172	10,092	118,997	49,569	94,356	30,832	98,431	296,294	299,232
Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	20	379	1,306	7,427	666	10,308	6,185	9,163	3,007	10,476	9,608	13,241
	(9). Total paying other cash rents	47	602	1,896	9,375	4,584	69,410	46,226	39,659	25,184	66,137	77,951	83,779
	(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9	279	1,932	25,224	29,022	91,722	697,598	667,142	288,970	324,251	423,943	245,701	278,928

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			MOOLTAN.		JHANG.		MONTGOMERY.		LAHORE.		AMRITSAR.		GURDASPUR.	
Total cultivated area			111,152	918,305	132,844	855,620	78,278	413,864	323,587	1,188,601	468,629	776,751	533,611	827,042
Area cultivated by owners			31,149	230,033	29,962	122,780	13,026	67,495	107,848	498,972	168,291	378,423	179,511	390,815
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent			1,031	2,633	948	1,435	1,299	2,256	26,174	33,460	26,481	11,782	21,483	9,662
Area cultivated by tenants paying rents. — *With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána		1,161	6,733	9,888	153,598	1,970	3,647	20,788	65,044	39,309	52,176	37,054	55,290
	Paying other cash rents		41	152	20	56	61	167	1,794	6,727	1,503	2,807	4,907	6,749
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash		2,224	17,026	2,141	7,515	1,941	7,140	2,635	9,688	472	852	4,954	7,442
Area cultivated by tenants paying rents. — *Without right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána		1,167	4,719	21,964	242,239	1,498	3,895	16,695	58,704	25,925	25,308	27,304	33,732
	Paying other cash rent		2,192	21,996	1,548	10,744	480	1,511	31,733	112,219	88,791	147,313	65,958	93,974
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash		72,187	635,014	66,373	317,253	58,003	327,753	115,920	403,787	117,857	158,090	192,440	229,378
Total held by tenants paying rents			78,972	685,640	101,934	731,405	63,953	344,113	189,565	656,169	273,857	386,546	332,617	426,565
Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will. — *Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents		217	...	25	287	105	1	733	679	34	71	3,563	9,915
	(2). Half produce or more		220,270	39,068	166,602	44,107	3,855	4,026	29,062	23,297	51,614	38,003	39,005	137,176
	(3). Two-fifths and less than half		76,148	5,689	10,593	1,768	5,156	4,885	4,253	3,565	5,949	3,701	2,269	13,702
	(4). One-third and less than two-fifths		209,021	35,322	60,017	11,013	20,859	14,042	71,295	57,642	19,433	12,311	2,113	12,255
	(5). Less than one-third		47,955	965	22,103	301	252,159	22,635	162,960	35,623	765	427	141	983
	(6). By fixed amount of produce		344	15	431	6	30	...	13,507	1,171	20,645	5,137	5,710	2,546
	(7). Total area under rents in kind		553,955	81,059	259,771	57,482	282,164	45,589	281,810	121,977	98,440	59,650	52,801	176,577
Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána		2,511	2,208	239,264	2,975	3,064	831	40,566	18,138	12,742	12,566	7,954	25,778
	(9). Total paying other cash rents		20,262	1,734	10,696	48	1,297	214	72,930	39,289	65,506	79,807	27,766	66,208
	(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9		133,930	1,812	186,530		3,923		286,599	111,178	501,585	382,979	199,981	287,360

STATEMENT No. XI[redacted]ed.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LA[redacted]OR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	SIALKOT.		GUJRAT.		GUJRANWALA.		SHAHPUR.		JHELUM.		RAWALPINDI.	
Total cultivated area	573,922	923,736	350,593	823,228	234,781	980,133	142,203	708,306	346,168	1,042,806	497,911	1,301,081
Area cultivated by owners	173,505	423,741	139,387	499,993	63,874	332,179	66,760	364,406	158,153	586,045	202,057	630,857
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	37,444	16,041	19,601	11,661	11,585	10,246	4,778	6,349	20,790	15,058	10,981	7,487
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS. *With right of occupancy.* Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	48,256	58,284	38,483	55,480	16,443	118,280	3,717	13,056	28,225	77,541	36,728	63,005
With right of occupancy. Paying other cash rents	2,333	2,183	237	255	540	1,740	151	790	2,065	7,133	34,645	39,531
With right of occupancy. Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,983	3,372	1,505	2,537	403	961	1,034	3,802	11,548	43,991	34,660	134,091
Without right of occupancy. Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	30,066	42,096	26,427	38,194	26,539	91,052	7,012	20,973	16,628	17,260	6,602	5,670
Without right of occupancy. Paying other cash rents	43,205	86,438	14,785	30,786	37,051	156,115	1,462	7,461	5,331	7,037	18,064	23,581
Without right of occupancy. Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	236,130	291,581	110,168	184,322	78,346	269,560	57,289	291,469	109,428	288,741	154,224	396,859
Total held by tenants paying rents	362,973	483,954	191,605	311,574	159,322	637,708	70,665	337,551	167,225	441,703	284,923	662,737

DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.	DETAIL.	AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
		Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Rents in kind.	(1). Zabti rents	979	1,059	37	476	169	...	683	159	...	...	...	...
Rents in kind.	(2). Half produce or more	64,874	104,442	14,126	79,314	20,605	926	122,397	60,934	10,973	166,901	8,027	235,604
Rents in kind.	(3). Two-fifths and less than half	12,745	8,003	2,316	7,214	3,394	2,411	7,405	25,014	634	12,882	1,290	65,919
Rents in kind.	(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	15,429	2,302	27,844	33,907	41,157	19,947	37,924	33,560	706	77,114	472	68,840
Rents in kind.	(5). Less than one-third	692	267	3,500	1,501	83,747	20,386	932	2,202	12	19,357	129	16,531
Rents in kind.	(6). By fixed amount of produce	68,355	12,434	7,449	6,638	72,078	4,740	16	3	85	77	3	44
Rents in kind.	(7). Total area under rents in kind	163,074	128,507	55,272	129,050	221,150	48,410	169,657	121,812	12,410	276,331	9,921	386,938
Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána ...	26,295	15,801	13,938	24,256	78,212	12,840	3,774	17,199	568	16,692	130	5,540
Cash rents.	(9). Total paying other cash rents	59,179	27,259	6,864	23,922	101,653	54,462	3,545	3,916	131	6,906	1,735	21,846
Cash rents.	(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	300,637	108,319	16,771	47,237	267,579	103,758	17,533	5,379	813	10,798	33,739	41,098

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.		KOHAT.		BANNU.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.		DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
Total cultivated area			158,737	427,405	215,861	898,473	84,651	312,420	168,774	857,975	140,242	846,440	131,081	955,526
Area cultivated by owners			65,882	184,840	106,445	482,162	47,363	186,144	81,146	504,574	50,017	332,185	36,602	287,205
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent			8,292	11,268	9,267	18,243	2,026	3,635	2,404	7,627	1,041	1,645	970	2,448
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	916	2,758	9,044	41,373	1,676	6,353	3,466	19,480	10,522	30,873	295	1,905
		Paying other cash rents	24,956	67,267	340	1,693	286	1,118	3	30	25	38	22	106
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	14,450	53,002	4,162	11,909	2,776	18,850	2,363	13,064	16,748	108,196	7,660	37,044
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	81	177	8,941	27,812	4,000	9,412	10,462	31,388	8,147	24,657	1,978	14,229
		Paying other cash rents	14,492	31,998	4,353	26,566	679	2,093	939	1,140	235	1,231	2,216	12,209
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	29,668	76,095	73,309	288,715	25,845	84,815	67,991	280,672	53,507	347,615	81,338	600,380
Total held by tenants paying rents			84,563	231,297	100,149	398,068	35,262	122,641	85,204	345,774	89,184	512,610	93,509	665,873

DETAIL.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	1	575	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	37	...
		(2). Half produce or more	3,557	15,373	128,313	12,701	16,250	1,924	71,693	79,580	28,046	85,188	11,221	54,204
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	1,319	13,532	1,176	773	25	213	3,498	4,780	18,881	65,963	7,567	32,618
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	433	17,679	8,992	20,740	380	11,835	3,853	79,917	10,277	67,107	97,294	140,248
		(5). Less than one-third	691	22,718	14,022	101,022	213	53,859	6,348	29,602	14,634	57,018	134,578	122,185
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	59	158	692	284	50	66	360	1,038	239	262	232	196
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	6,060	70,035	153,195	135,520	16,918	67,897	85,755	194,917	72,077	275,538	250,929	349,451
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána ...	15	162	4,276	23,536	729	8,683	1,966	29,422	9,131	15,526	6,742	7,487
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	2,958	29,040	12,182	14,384	287	1,806	866	274	608	623	5,888	6,321
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	24,562	48,626	84,180		3,896	1,424	17,692	46	1,643	293	31,160	6,900

STATEMENT No. XI [illegible]led.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF [illegible]R THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	DETAIL.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
		MUZAFFARGARH.		.....		.....		.....		.....		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Total cultivated area	140,132	448,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,638,470	27,328,190
	Area cultivated by owners	47,366	155,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,280,404	12,760,596
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent	2,471	1,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,797	311,636
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS. — *With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	4,172	14,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645,167	1,696,582
	Paying other cash rents	17	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,368	531,409
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	3,260	9,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,707	675,548
	Without right of occupancy. Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	6,163	16,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443,844	1,115,736
	Paying other cash rents	587	2,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939,501	2,702,134
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	76,096	248,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,606,682	7,534,549
	Total held by tenants paying rents	90,295	291,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,980,269	14,255,958
	DETAIL.	AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
		Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS AT-WILL. — *Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,882	32,702
	(2). Half produce or more	17,432	20,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208,514	1,756,359
	(3). Two-fifths and less than half	10,731	6,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,694	443,236
	(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	85,942	35,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833,305	1,031,434
	(5). Less than one-third	58,310	10,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042,118	724,956
	(6). By fixed amount of produce	2,190	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,713	40,636
	(7). Total area under rents in kind	174,631	73,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505,226	4,029,323
Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without malikána...	13,730	2,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573,614	543,122
	(9). Total paying other cash rents	1,729	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767,318	1,934,816
	(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	9,531	1,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,553,915	

STATEMENT No. XIII.

PREVAILING RENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	District.	Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at-will.										District.	Serial No.
		For land irrigated by wells only.		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*			
		Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of grass produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.		
		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.			
1	Hissár	4 12 9 to 1 12 0	33 to 20	...	...	4 8 0 to 0 15 5	50 to 25	1 9 7 to 0 8 0	50 to 33	2 7 4 to 0 12 7	50 to 25	Hissár ...	1
2	Rohtak	9 6 7 to 3 12 0	50 to 25	5 11 3	33	7 10 0 to 4 12 10	50 to 33	...	...	3 12 0 to 2 4 0	50 to 33	Rohtak ...	2
3	Gurgáon	9 9 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	...	...	5 0 0 to 4 4 0	50	6 0 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	3 12 0 to 1 12 0	50 to 33	Gurgáon ...	3
4	Delhi	9 9 6 to 7 0 0	50 to 33	9 9 6	50 to 33	9 9 6 to 5 8 0	50 to 33	4 12 9 to 3 0 0	50 to 33	4 12 9 to 3 8 4	50 to 33	Delhi ...	4
5	Karnál	14 6 0 to 0 7 3	33⅓ to 25	9 10 0 to 3 10 0	50 to 25	9 0 0 to 0 9 9	33 to 25	10 13 0 to 0 13 0	50 to 25	6 6 0 to 0 9 9	50 to 25	Karnál ...	5
6	Umballa	15 3 2 to 10 0 0	50 to 40	...	...	12 0 0	50 to 33½	9 9 7 to 6 0 0	50 to 40	9 9 7 to 4 0 0	50 to 40	Umballa ...	6
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	Simla ...	7
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40	Kángra ...	8
9	Hoshiárpur	23 1 1 to 8 4 5	50	...	...	8 11 6 to 7 13 2	50	...	...	12 6 7 to 6 5 8	50	Hoshiárpur ...	9
10	Jullundur	21 0 0 to 15 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	16 0 0 to 7 0 0	50	11 0 0 to 5 4 0	50	Jullundur ...	10
11	Ludhiána	24 0 0 to 10 0 0	50 to 33	20 0 0	40 to 33	15 0 0 to 14 0 0	50 to 33	10 0 0 to 5 0 0	50	8 12 0 to 5 0 0	50	Ludhiána ...	11
12	Ferozepore	7 13 10 to 1 4 0	50 to 25	3 9 0 to 1 14 0	50 to 25	7 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 8 0	33 to 20	6 3 0 to 0 7 0	40 to 25	Ferozepore ...	12
13	Mooltan	...	48·50 to 22·32	...	50 to 27	...	50 to 31	...	50·50 to 31·33	...	49 to 21	Mooltan ...	13
14	Jhang	...	50 to 36	1 4 0	50	8 14 1 to 7 0 0	50 to 40	...	50 to 44	...	50 to 29	Jhang ...	14
15	Montgomery ...	12 0 0 to 8 0 0	33 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	25 to 17	...	33 to 17	Montgomery ...	15
16	Lahore	19 4 9 to 0 14 4	33 to 20	15 10 0 to 1 4 9	50 to 20	23 0 3 to 1 3 2	50 to 25	8 10 3 to 1 1 7	50 to 25	7 4 0 to 1 1 7	50 to 25	Lahore ...	16
17	Amritsar	7 14 0 to 6 8 3	48 to 35	10 4 0 to 6 8 3	0·45 to 0·35	10 4 0 to 6 8 3	0·46 to 0·37	7 10 0 to 4 3 9	0·49 to 0·47	5 0 0 to 4 3 9	0·49 to 0·43	Amritsar ...	17
18	Gurdáspur	10 0 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	8 0 0 to 6 0 0	50 to 33	8 0 0 to 7 0 0	50	7 0 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 25	6 12 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 25	Gurdáspur ...	18
19	Siálkot	9 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6 0 0	50	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50	8 0 0 to 1 2 0	50 to 33·3	Siálkot ...	19
20	Gujrát	5 0 0 to 1 12 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 33⅓	2 11 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 33⅓	Gujrát ...	20
21	Gujránwála ...	4 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	...	25	5 to 4	40 to 25	1 12 0 to 1 0 0	40 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 0 0	33 to 25	Gujránwála ...	21
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	44 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30	Shahpur ...	22
23	Jhelum	19 0 0 to 3 5 4	50 to 33	8 0 0	50	...	50 to 33	2 9 7 to 1 11 0	50	1 11 0 to 0 15 0	50 to 33	Jhelum ...	23
24	Ráwalpindi	20 0 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 33	10 0 0	50	12 0 0 to 2 4 9	50	2 0 0	50	4 8 0 to 0 14 0	50 to 25	Ráwalpindi ...	24
25	Hazára	20 0 0 to 12 0 0	50 to 40	...	...	40 0 0 to 8 0 0	50 to 25	...	...	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	Hazára ...	25
26	Pesháwar	18 0 5 to 8 0 2	50 to 33	18 0 0	48	36 12 0 to 2 8 10	50 to 40	2 9 6 to 2 0 1	50 to 23	3 7 3 to 0 4 4	43 to 17	Pesháwar ...	26
27	Kohát	3 1 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33	...	...	6 0 0 to 3 0 0	50	...	...	1 5 0 to 0 8 0	25 to 20	Kohát ...	27
28	Bannu	2 13 0	50 to 13	...	50 to 33	23 9 0	75 to 33	...	50 to 33	...	50 to 20	Bannu ...	28
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4 0 8 to 0 12 0	40 to 16¼	2 8 8	...	4 2 9 to 1 6 0	75 to 40	4 8 0 to 2 12 0	50 to 25	5 0 0 to 0 12 0	50 to 25	D. I. Khan ...	29
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5 0 0 to 1 1 10	40 to 25	6 11 2 to 4 11 1	40 to 25	5 0 0 to 0 13 6	50 to 25	6 5 0 to 13 8 0	50 to 25	1 9 11	33 to 25	D. G. Khan ...	30
31	Muzaffargarh ...	...	29·69 to 25	...	37·5 to 25	...		...	50 to 33·3	...	...	Muzaffargarh ...	31

STATEMENT [redacted].

AGRICULTURAL STOCK FOR THE YE[redacted]ENDING 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock of both sex and all classes shown in columns 2 to 5.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissár	111,064	111,452	2,119	63,500	161,038	151,867	186,056	7,694	98	13,858	32,256	76,460	11,231	18
2	Rohtak	119,903	88,149	930	57,413	131,339	24,803	70,370	6,126	194	11,555	2,149	45,643	19,014	...
3	Gurgáon	146,964	130,155	2,376	74,048	167,038	39,291	163,937	13,624	71	14,399	2,052	60,844	14,391	10
4	Delhi	105,436	77,927	1,923	55,227	103,123	31,209	73,103	6,529	403	9,860	849	40,781	14,816	78
5	Karnál	198,435	143,386	5,508	168,148	216,199	66,921	99,217	12,771	915	17,228	1,619	80,793	16,527	53
6	Umballa	183,156	104,506	2,908	85,172	139,782	47,584	107,306	9,722	1,424	9,020	891	73,955	21,157	100
7	Simla	6,771	7,490	64	1,360	4,843	3,241	4,757	290	112	50	...	2,863	5	...
8	Kángra	326,677	229,424	17,688	91,530	209,976	338,362	529,156	7,648	1,301	1,408	453	109,810	114	24
9	Hoshiárpur	203,529	133,707	31,247	80,729	168,432	31,292	221,747	8,627	1,148	6,588	1,676	93,934	17,505	89
10	Jullundur	204,183	91,836	40,150	49,589	121,483	29,771	96,988	6,897	866	12,696	747	92,338	26,339	90
11	Ludhiána	156,534	66,967	2,557	52,275	94,224	35,434	88,264	5,703	337	10,702	2,176	60,066	22,711	34
12	Ferozepore	229,646	96,858	13,510	90,295	141,894	197,546	195,878	15,890	371	19,249	13,430	104,704	26,913	183
13	Mooltan	183,171	150,663	5,661	39,168	153,141	325,979	361,878	11,376	683	29,071	25,516	75,138	903	133
14	Jhang	202,225	181,206	27,589	72,809	142,868	249,661	160,050	11,212	227	23,236	15,837	90,496	5,393	108
15	Montgomery	125,002	122,904	26,352	44,585	89,820	286,826	237,805	10,380	204	28,191	25,119	60,646	439	108
16	Lahore	201,329	143,382	58,661	105,535	163,934	227,795	214,190	23,628	984	28,772	4,655	112,557	13,217	200
17	Amritsar	136,457	101,770	57,819	98,164	150,409	43,820	117,941	15,776	2,020	20,918	759	79,938	7,975	109
18	Gurdáspur	165,774	158,478	75,948	63,011	197,822	46,889	148,221	12,949	1,438	13,107	663	92,158	7,623	192
19	Siálkot	141,178	123,867	69,012	114,434	162,505	55,028	84,593	12,325	1,051	13,566	420	114,933	2,808	85
20	Gujrát	132,607	84,600	27,511	64,348	92,481	64,556	80,176	8,867	571	19,291	2,282	75,155	634	79
21	Gujránwála	146,133	134,686	69,047	106,413	138,547	139,348	116,413	13,516	260	19,797	2,649	100,090	3,656	64
22	Shahpur	136,856	153,570	23,268	41,776	114,334	286,686	153,993	10,086	635	23,219	18,058	64,227	1,358	228
23	Jhelum	128,480	121,838	5,802	27,354	78,160	188,110	198,269	8,571	1,971	35,246	5,603	80,380	220	191
24	Ráwalpindi	174,489	182,057	7,514	50,307	80,909	273,306	273,067	13,122	3,788	41,507	8,739	113,687	3,157	57
25	Hazára	98,365	107,379	3,721	82,875	73,575	111,250	179,442	5,253	4,175	11,171	721	47,776	407	7
26	Pesháwar	137,947	94,479	6,990	28,386	87,349	153,265	58,066	11,575	11,900	27,645	5,240	62,800	3,276	250
27	Kohát	56,938	42,845	872	4,664	28,395	134,745	148,383	3,548	1,440	16,762	6,395	26,846	451	39
28	Bannu	121,109	87,068	923	18,616	61,071	173,591	110,925	6,946	624	36,778	10,863	46,498	64	94
29	Dera Ismail Khan	151,504	110,809	1,793	23,513	83,174	632,770	360,952	9,537	828	30,171	56,877	63,126	125	212
30	Dera Gházi Khan	117,454	115,816	1,393	23,880	89,279	243,129	220,794	14,179	399	22,713	13,876	45,995	237	243
31	Muzaffargarh	137,340	128,829	3,955	35,978	91,698	208,327	159,165	10,577	154	17,594	8,807	56,639	99	161
	Grand Total ...	4,686,636	3,628,103	594,811	1,915,162	3,738,842	4,842,411	5,221,102	314,944	40,592	585,368	271,377	2,251,276	242,765	3,239

STATEMENT No. XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES INTRODUCED DURING THE YEAR 1898-99, AND THE OPINION FORMED OF THEIR VALUE AFTER EXPERIMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Designation of implement.	Use.	Special advantages or instructions.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name and designation of official reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks by officials reporting.
						Blank.			

STATEMENT No. XV A.

LIST OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES ALREADY REPORTED AS HAVING MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE YEARS 1882-83 TO 1898-99.

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Rohtak ... ... Gurgaon ... ... Delhi ... ... Karnal ... ... Hoshiarpur ... ... Jullundur ... ... Ferozepore ... ... Mooltan ... ... Lahore ... ... Hazara	Beheea Sugar Mill ...	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in these districts, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or re-adjusted except where there is a Workshop with special machinery.
Peshawar	Rurki-made Sugar Mill	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in this district, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or re-adjusted except where there is a Workshop with special machinery.
Shahpur	Cotton Gin	The machine is not patronised by the agricultural population. Cotton traders have their cotton ginned here in considerable quantities.	It yields an income of Rs. 40 per diem while the expenditure on it amounts to Rs. 15.
Ferozepore	Burke's improved plough	...	This has been tried again by horse power with very fair result, but the native agriculturists have not taken to it, and it seems to have but little advantage over their ordinary ploughs. It does not invert the soil, but this is not a desideratum here.
Ferozepore	Reapers	These reapers were tried with success, but as the cutting of crops by means of these reapers is expensive the native agriculturists do not take to them.	The reapers worked successfully on the Mamdot Stud Farm this year but the zamíndárs do not like this expensive machine because it not only requires a pretty large outlay (large enough for an ordinary zamíndár) but it cannot be worked in this country either by bullocks or horse power and had not the Mamdot State used camels the machines would have remained useless.

STATEMENT No. XVI.

ABSTRACT OF THE CANAL CLEARANCE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Receipts.					Expenditure.					
Districts.	Balance at hand at the beginning of the year.	Commutation for labour.	Fines for absences.	Other income.	Total.	Pay of labourers.	Tools and appliances.	Other expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Balance carried forward.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ferozepore	48,546 0 1	...	...	1,38,435 0 3	1,86,981 0 4	...	...	1,19,884 15 3	1,19,884 15 3	67,096 1 1	
Mooltan	67,830 0 0	77,955 0 0	...	17,538 0 0	1,63,323 0 0	1,07,903 0 0	...	...	1,07,903 0 0	55,420 0 0	
Peshawar	10,294 0 0	...	193 0 0	6,322 0 0	16,809 0 0	1,652 0 0	16 0 0	13,777 0 0	15,445 0 0	1,364 0 0	
Bannu	22,008 0 0	...	12,229 0 0	2,404 0 0	36,641 0 0	....	...	14,907 0 0	14,907 0 0	21,734 0 0	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7,014 0 0	12,500 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,731 0 0	22,385 0 0	7,528 0 0	...	3,377 0 0	10,905 0 0	11,480 0 0	
Muzaffargarh	35,953 0 0	38,098 0 0	...	5,344 0 0	79,395 0 0	1,808 0 0	...	39,669 0 0	41,477 0 0	37,918 0 0	
Total ...	1,91,645 0 1	1,28,553 0 0	13,562 0 0	1,71,774 0 3	5,05,534 0 4	1,18,891 0 0	16 0 0	1,91,614 15 3	3,10,521 15 3	1,95,012 1 1	

STATEMENT No. XVII.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Serial No.	Districts.	Receipts.					Ex		
		Balance in hand at the beginning of the year.	Patwári cess on land revenue, including cost of stationery.	Patwári cess on canal owner's rate.	Other income.	Total.	Salaries of patwáris.	Printing.	Paper and cloth.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hissár ...	45,122 7 6	19,482 7 0	11,205 7 0	148 13 1	75,959 2 7	43,162 12 8	...	659 13 5
							138 5 6	...	2 1 10
2	Rohtak ...	25,311 7 0	23,784 6 2	7,933 2 1	90 2 5	57,119 1 8	35,536 8 0	...	583 15 1
							146 13 6	...	2 6 7
3	Gurgáon ...	27,126 5 0	45,779 6 8	...	172 11 9	73,078 7 5	44,535 7 5	...	808 8 4
							134 15 3	...	2 7 2
4	Delhi ...	18,569 4 2	34,089 0 9	6,029 5 6	91 7 9	58,779 2 2	36,939 4 1	750 2 3	...
							164 2 9	3 5 4	...
5	Karnál ...	43,676 1 8	50,898 12 2	9,727 0 0	213 2 6	1,04,515 0 4	50,439 3 8	1,700 9 4	173 12 2
							142 14 2	4 13 1	0 7 10
6	Umballa ...	28,354 1 3	55,607 7 6	228 0 0	188 5 11	84,377 14 8	51,756 4 3	14 8 1	1,024 6 0
							135 13 6	0 0 7	2 11 0
7	Simla ...	187 12 6	1,006 1 5	...	5 13 0	1,199 10 11	946 0 0	30 0 1	0 13 0
							118 4 0	3 12 0	0 1 7
8	Kángra ...	43,660 9 5	48,916 9 3	...	803 10 8	93,380 13 4	41,608 15 8	906 7 5	630 3 6
							132 1 6	2 14 1	2 0 0
9	Hoshiárpur ...	35,778 8 11	59,933 0 0	...	3,156 8 4	98,868 1 3	58,812 5 8	1,135 14 2	573 4 3
							122 4 4	2 5 9	1 3 1
10	Jullundur ...	34,819 2 2	55,006 12 2	...	841 5 9	90,667 4 1	53,497 1 0	1 12 0	1,769 13 7
							127 15 9	0 0 1	4 3 9
11	Ludhiána ...	23,469 0 2	37,669 4 3	...	736 8 11	61,874 13 4	36,070 3 5	...	809 8 2
							120 3 9	...	2 11 2
12	Ferozepore ...	15,345 8 2	53,008 6 10	2,793 13 5	865 4 3	72,013 0 8	52,197 1 1	1,748 5 3	197 3 11
							142 3 8	4 13 1	0 8 7
13	Mooltan ...	70,704 2 11	50,133 9 10	763 13 0	1,540 9 2	1,23,142 2 11	45,934 6 2	1,318 15 2	2,996 7 10
							135 1 7	3 14 1	8 13 0
14	Jhang ...	20,370 9 5	22,870 12 9	...	...	43,241 6 2	20,747 10 9	261 7 0	1,603 6 8
							127 4 7	1 9 8	9 13 3
15	Montgomery ...	11,673 3 11	17,282 14 3	2,359 8 0	5,630 3 5	36,945 13 7	25,646 3 8	1,751 2 1	605 9 10
							118 11 8	8 1 8	2 12 10
16	Lahore ...	13,436 12 11	47,900 3 7	1,631 12 6	3,709 11 7	66,678 8 7	46,109 15 10	617 11 1	340 13 4
							140 9 3	1 14 1	1 0 8
17	Amritsar ...	70,325 8 5	58,880 0 1	...	61 14 6	1,29,267 7 0	47,445 3 7	...	1,093 7 11
							145 15 9	...	3 5 10
18	Gurdáspur ...	35,879 10 0	72,129 4 9	...	378 10 5	1,08,387 9 2	64,976 11 11	223 15 8	11 1 0
							132 14 0	0 7 4	0 0 4
19	Siálkot ...	51,799 12 2	77,698 14 6	...	39 0 4	1,29,537 11 0	60,247 10 4	285 1 0	3,139 10 1
							143 7 2	0 10 10	7 7 7
20	Gujrát ...	7,040 8 9	40,780 9 1	...	...	47,821 1 10	35,312 2 1	2,210 10 8	137 3 8
							144 11 7	9 1 0	0 9 0
21	Gujránwála ...	50,836 14 0	46,368 6 7	...	33 7 0	97,238 11 7	37,233 6 4	569 14 10	896 11 9
							128 13 4	1 15 7	3 1 8
22	Shahpur ...	21,343 12 9	23,631 9 8	294 12 3	1,779 1 11	47,049 4 7	26,437 13 9	...	995 10 11
							133 8 5	...	5 0 5
23	Jhelum ...	14,552 9 3	29,098 6 7	...	880 7 7	44,531 7 5	35,080 11 3	270 9 4	1,674 7 11
							140 5 2	1 1 4	6 11 2
24	Ráwalpindi ...	23,436 10 8	53,584 15 5	...	0 13 0	77,022 7 1	49,572 13 2	...	125 15 8
							142 0 8	...	0 5 9
25	Hazára ...	12,925 1 9	19,146 3 0	...	1,010 7 11	33,081 12 8	18,354 9 10	1,310 10 4	579 1 3
							134 15 4	9 10 2	4 4 1
26	Pesháwar ...	40,437 8 7	56,727 9 8	...	886 2 6	98,051 4 9	46,524 8 9	1,973 15 8	64 11 3
							141 13 6	6 0 4	0 3 2
27	Kohát ...	8,108 5 4	13,506 11 6	...	561 5 8	22,176 6 6	11,367 1 2	96 11 6	660 10 5
							136 15 3	1 2 8	7 15 4
28	Bannu ...	8,916 4 4	20,364 12 10	...	172 1 1	29,453 2 3	19,902 13 9	...	2,318 9 1
							118 7 6	...	13 11 10
29	D. I. Khan ...	25,443 6 4	32,140 0 8	...	262 3 3	57,845 10 3	28,324 12 11	926 4 0	1,469 8 8
							128 12 0	4 3 4	6 10 11
30	D. G. Khan ...	13,145 10 11	24,504 2 10	2,623 0 0	94 15 9	40,367 13 6	23,109 6 1	17 13 8	200 14 1
							142 10 5	1 9 0	1 3 10
31	Muzaffargarh...	37,122 7 10	32,744 8 8	360 15 0	407 3 5	70,635 2 11	29,409 5 3	1,726 13 6	5,252 0 8
							129 8 11	7 9 9	23 2 2
	Total ...	8,78,919 4 2	12,24,675 6 5	45,950 8 9	24,762 4 10	21,74,307 8 2	11,77,238 9 6	19,849 6 1	31,397 7 5
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	135 10 6	2 4 7	3 9 11

No. XVII.

PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

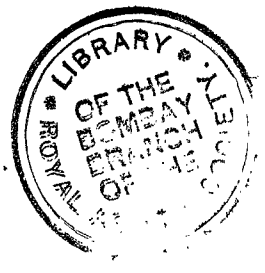
EXPENDITURE.

Survey equipment.	Patwáris' Schools.	Rewards and gratuities.	Contribution to Kánúngo Establishment.	Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at credit at close of the year.	Number of Patwáris and Assistants.	Pay, &c., due at the end of 30th September and not disallowed.	Districts.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
...	158 2 3	...	...	310 13 11	44,291 10 3	31,667 8 4	312	15,405 12 1	Hissár.
				0 15 11	141 15 4				
21 14 0	109 14 8	200 0 0	...	230 5 10	36,682 9 7	20,436 8 1	242	9,455 12 7	Rohtak
0 1 5				0 15 3	151 9 4				
...	225 5 1	930 0 0	...	1,472 13 7	47,972 2 5	25,106 5 0	330	6,080 3 0	Gurgáon.
				4 7 5	145 5 11				
...	10 0 0	...	...	571 15 0	38,271 5 4	20,507 12 10	236	8,286 8 6	Delhi.
				2 8 8	162 2 8				
52 9 0	...	150 0 0	5,332 0 0	372 13 9	58,220 15 11	46,294 0 5	353	12,500 8 4	Karnál.
0 2 5				1 0 10	164 14 10				
...	...	...	...	416 7 6	53,211 9 10	31,166 4 10	381	16,980 12 7	Umballa.
				1 1 6	139 10 7				
...	...	...	...	35 13 2	1,012 10 3	187 0 8	8	272 9 6	Simla.
				4 7 8	126 9 3				
374 0 1	284 5 4	...	...	1,514 10 10	45,318 10 10	48,062 2 6	315	13,610 14 6	Kángra.
0 1 3				4 12 11	143 13 11				
14 14 0	...	110 0 0	...	4,073 10 6	64,720 0 7	34,148 0 8	481	17,351 0 5	Hoshiárpur.
0 0 6				8 7 6	134 8 10				
...	27 6 1	300 0 0	6,000 0 0	341 14 10	61,937 15 6	28,729 4 7	418	13,678 13 0	Jullundur.
				0 13 1	148 2 10				
5 0 0	128 15 0	912 0 0	...	83 5 3	38,008 15 10	23,865 13 6	300	8,927 0 0	Ludhiána.
0 0 3				0 4 5	126 11 2				
117 8 0	54 15 0	...	4,000 0 0	1,342 10 9	59,657 12 0	12,355 4 8	367	13,121 8 1	Ferozepore.
0 5 1				3 10 6	162 8 11				
343 0 3	...	492 8 0	4,698 0 2	6,962 13 11	62,746 3 6	60,395 15 5	340	10,354 7 3	Mooltan.
1 0 2				20 7 8	184 8 9				
49 13 0	...	210 0 0	...	152 0 2	23,024 5 7	20,217 0 7	163	5,115 9 6	Jhang.
0 5 1				0 14 11	141 4 1				
2 7 0	...	120 0 0	...	1,799 9 2	29,924 15 9	7,020 13 10	216	6,067 9 9	Montgomery.
0 0 2				8 5 3	138 8 8				
298 5 6	...	...	...	4,523 13 5	51,890 11 2	14,787 13 5	328	12,460 0 0	Lahore.
0 14 6				13 12 8	158 3 2				
...	...	...	...	173 13 0	48,712 8 6	80,554 14 6	325	12,209 2 5	Amritsar.
				0 8 7	149 14 2				
14 8 0	...	90 0 0	...	2,837 7 11	68,153 12 6	40,233 12 8	489	15,696 1 10	Gurdáspur.
0 0 6				5 12 10	139 6 0				
...	...	15 12 0	...	415 13 3	64,103 14 8	65,433 12 4	420	14,875 14 2	Siálkot.
				0 15 10	152 10 1				
...	...	100 0 0	3,000 0 0	113 8 6	40,873 8 11	6,947 8 11	244	8,866 0 0	Gujrát.
				0 7 5	167 8 2				
...	44 3 8	...	...	938 15 0	39,683 3 7	57,555 8 0	289	9,180 15 0	Gujránwála.
				3 4 0	137 5 0				
...	...	230 0 0	4,000 0 0	129 15 8	31,793 8 4	15,255 12 3	198	6,829 9 4	Shahpur.
				0 10 6	160 9 2				
52 4 8	...	510 0 0	16 0 0	909 6 3	38,513 7 5	6,018 0 0	250	5,924 4 11	Jhelum.
0 3 4				3 10 2	154 0 10				
...	...	370 0 0	...	1,351 1 8	51,419 14 6	25,602 8 7	349	15,462 13 6	Ráwalpindi.
				3 14 0	147 5 4				
...	...	...	...	90 0 0	20,334 5 5	12,747 7 3	136	4,617 7 5	Hazára.
				0 10 7	149 8 3				
...	29 0 0	169 0 0	...	228 2 10	48,989 6 6	49,061 14 3	328	11,457 1 4	Pesháwar.
				0 11 2	149 5 9				
...	60 0 0	...	26 6 0	412 11 9	12,623 8 10	9,552 13 8	83	2,479 11 2	Kohát.
				4 15 7	152 1 5				
...	...	...	...	501 10 3	22,723 1 1	6,730 1 2	168	8,052 0 0	Bannu.
				2 15 3	135 4 1				
1,448 12 0	82 9 3	1,140 0 0	...	1,246 9 7	34,638 8 5	23,207 1 10	220	6,652 2 11	D. I. Khan.
6 9 4				5 10 8	157 7 2				
353 14 6	88 10 8	35 0 0	...	251 4 3	24,056 15 3	16,310 14 3	162	7,140 7 2	D. G. Khan.
2 2 11				1 8 9	148 8 0				
452 3 3	...	2,805 0 0	...	2,592 15 2	42,238 5 10	28,396 13 1	227	7,168 11 4	Muzaffargarh.
1 15 10				11 6 9	186 1 2				
3,601 1 3	1,303 7 0	8,889 4 0	27,072 6 2	36,399 2 8	13,05,750 12 1	8,68,556 12 1	8,678	306,281 7 7	*Total.*
0 6 8				4 3 1	150 7 6				Average.

PART II.

STATEMENT No. XVIII A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE COMMUTATION AND TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1898 AND RABI 1899.



STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE COMMUTATION AND

Division.	District.	Year ending.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Balance on 30th September.			Particulars of Recover	
								Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total.	Under suspension. Of the year under report.	Under suspension. Of former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár	Rabi 1898	7,26,977	7,13,440	98	2,61,872	9,75,312	13,537	1,35,402	1,48,939	8,761	1,35,360
		Rabi 1899	7,26,606	3,40,533	47	724	3,41,257	3,86,073	1,47,945	5,34,018	3,84,746	1,47,932
	Rohtak	Rabi 1898	9,26,860	9,06,395	97·8	2,49,519	11,55,914	20,465	1,12,543	1,33,008	18,425	1,12,445
		Rabi 1899	9,26,665	6,41,617	69·20	6,653	6,48,270	2,85,048	1,26,233	4,11,281	2,83,657	1,26,191
	Gurgáon	Rabi 1898	11,67,278	11,64,090	99·7	39,230	12,03,320	3,188	21,047	24,235	575	20,896
		Rabi 1899	11,67,292	11,04,727	94·3	420	11,05,147	62,565	23,815	86,380	61,248	18,072
	Delhi	Rabi 1898	7,92,679	7,64,203	96	62,729	8,26,932	28,476	66,267	94,743	15,487	65,989
		Rabi 1899	7,92,499	7,45,406	94	10,701	7,56,107	47,093	71,277	1,18,370	45,442	68,855
	Karnál	Rabi 1898	8,12,764	8,01,961	99	91,998	8,93,959	10,803	52,128	62,931	8,203	43,369
		Rabi 1899	8,07,345	7,89,235	98	12,451	8,01,686	18,110	42,047	60,157	14,646	40,010
	Umballa	Rabi 1898	7,03,527	7,02,298	99·8	49,783	7,52,078	1,232	29,318	30,550	...	29,066
		Rabi 1899	7,04,918	7,00,924	99·4	24,510	7,25,434	3,994	5,175	9,169	2,419	4,228
	Simla	Rabi 1898	16,341	16,323	100	...	16,323	18	...	18	...	...
		Rabi 1899	16,121	16,121	100	...	16,121	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	Rabi 1898	7,13,641	7,13,275	99·9	28,741	7,42,016	366	16,972	17,338	...	16,972
		Rabi 1899	7,14,970	7,14,557	99·9	17,051	7,31,608	413	263	676	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	Rabi 1898	13,16,179	13,13,611	99·9	...	13,13,611	2,568	...	2,568	...	...
		Rabi 1899	13,17,695	13,16,139	99·9	...	13,16,139	1,556	...	1,556	...	...
	Jullundur	Rabi 1898	13,80,294	13,76,484	99·7	673	13,77,157	3,810	958	4,768	...	958
		Rabi 1899	13,79,387	13,76,879	99·8	901	13,77,780	2,508	557	3,065	...	545
	Ludhiána	Rabi 1898	9,24,176	9,18,970	99·4	3,840	9,22,810	5,206	1,398	6,604	93	1,398
		Rabi 1899	9,24,031	9,21,519	99·7	2,385	9,23,904	2,512	1,990	4,502	249	658
	Ferozepur	Rabi 1898	8,80,727	8,78,547	99·7	99,910	9,78,457	2,180	11,105	13,285	175	8,513
		Rabi 1899	8,83,312	8,73,489	98·8	4,860	8,78,349	9,823	7,225	17,048	6,311	6,309
LAHORE.	Mooltan	Rabi 1898	5,66,788	5,59,658	99	2,124	5,61,782	7,130	701	7,831	156	552
		Rabi 1899	5,66,145	5,49,613	98	262	5,49,875	16,532	685	17,217	4,466	552
	Jhang	Rabi 1898	3,18,824	3,13,571	98·3	204	3,13,775	5,253	76	5,329	...	...
		Rabi 1899	3,14,500	3,12,974	99·5	722	3,13,696	1,526	56	1,582	...	...
	Montgomery	Rabi 1898	2,65,972	2,31,058	87	15,321	2,46,379	34,914	38,013	72,927	2,602	32,030
		Rabi 1899	2,65,552	1,61,529	61	13,218	1,74,747	1,04,023	58,239	1,62,262	18,578	34,287
	Lahore	Rabi 1898	8,22,985	8,04,166	97·7	57,694	8,61,860	18,819	94,007	1,12,826	1,248	89,110
		Rabi 1899	8,38,129	7,96,257	95	25,101	8,21,358	41,872	85,476	1,27,348	29,359	45,942
	Amritsar	Rabi 1898	10,28,116	10,25,999	100	2,716	10,28,715	2,117	4,941	7,058	1,877	4,941
		Rabi 1899	10,29,554	10,26,650	100	1,907	10,28,557	2,904	4,911	7,815	373	4,846
	Gurdáspur	Rabi 1898	13,93,446	13,89,730	100	28,596	14,18,326	3,716	19,523	23,239	...	18,384
		Rabi 1899	14,00,731	13,97,816	100	11,485	14,09,301	2,915	9,902	12,817	...	8,792
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Rabi 1898	13,89,184	13,84,582	99	54,220	14,38,802	4,692	7,295	11,897	778	2,701
		Rabi 1899	13,92,315	13,91,147	100	5,328	13,96,475	1,168	4,537	5,705	304	393
	Gujrát	Rabi 1898	7,78,745	7,29,181	93·6	24,924	7,54,105	49,564	2,46,946	2,96,510	41,915	2,46,606
		Rabi 1899	7,79,443	7,48,094	95·9	52,935	8,01,029	31,349	2,43,575	2,74,924	1,039	2,38,672
	Gujránwála	Rabi 1898	7,13,188	7,00,705	98·2	16,569	7,17,274	12,483	28,764	41,247	2,688	25,695
		Rabi 1899	7,12,573	6,97,654	97·9	11,193	7,08,847	14,919	28,161	43,080	4,972	26,972
	Shahpur	Rabi 1898	5,62,656	5,26,521	93·6	81,433	6,07,954	36,135	94,658	1,30,793	4,151	87,718
		Rabi 1899	5,63,216	4,95,546	88	32,148	5,27,694	67,670	94,826	1,62,496	53,121	94,151
	Jhelum	Rabi 1898	6,91,335	6,79,541	98·3	71,505	7,51,046	11,794	71,935	83,729	5,970	70,678
		Rabi 1899	6,90,249	6,34,064	91·9	7,736	6,41,800	56,185	72,310	1,28,495	47,053	39,348
	Ráwalpindi	Rabi 1898	9,10,637	9,09,272	99·7	61,496	9,70,768	1,365	26,498	27,863	833	26,498
		Rabi 1899	9,10,703	9,05,206	99·4	16,599	9,21,805	5,497	10,779	16,276	4,761	10,760
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Rabi 1898	2,28,053	2,27,917	99·9	1,857	2,29,774	136	...	136	...	...
		Rabi 1899	2,29,053	2,28,962	99·9	...	2,28,962	91	...	91	...	...
	Pesháwar	Rabi 1898	9,10,034	8,95,781	98·5	9,682	9,05,463	14,253	9,236	23,489	...	...
		Rabi 1899	9,14,598	9,02,403	98·7	3,710	9,06,113	12,195	8,510	20,705	4,237	...
	Kohát	Rabi 1898	85,352	85,257	99·8	8,597	93,854	95	2,366	2,461	...	2,366
		Rabi 1899	86,302	84,887	99·3	345	85,232	1,415	2,065	3,480	977	2,065
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Rabi 1898	3,31,586	3,31,449	100	12,818	3,44,267	137	21,703	21,840	...	21,703
		Rabi 1899	3,31,547	3,31,447	100	2,680	3,34,127	100	19,023	19,123	100	19,023
	D. I. Khan	Rabi 1898	1,58,823	1,49,491	94	18,675	1,68,166	9,332	1,70,826	1,80,158	8,938	88,435
		Rabi 1899	1,58,755	1,41,231	89	1,191	1,42,422	17,524	1,78,525	1,96,049	17,051	97,259
	D. G. Khan	Rabi 1898	2,62,294	2,58,132	98·4	73,258	3,31,390	4,162	4,250	8,412	...	137
		Rabi 1899	2,62,168	2,59,113	98·8	7,758	2,66,871	3,055	67	3,122	...	33
	Muzaffargarh	Rabi 1898	3,92,360	3,91,198	99·7	32	3,91,230	1,162	2,514	3,676	358	2,271
		Rabi 1899	3,92,051	3,90,632	99·6	54	3,90,686	1,419	2,989	4,408	279	2,575
	Grand Total.	Rabi 1898	2,21,71,821	2,18,62,803	98·6	14,30,016	2,32,92,819	3,09,018	12,91,390	16,00,408	1,23,233	11,54,791
		Rabi 1899	2,21,98,425	2,09,96,371	94·5	2,75,028	2,12,71,399	12,02,054	12,51,163	24,53,217	9,85,388	10,38,470

No. XVIII A.

TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1898 AND RABI 1899.

OF BALANCES (PARA. 32 OF CIRCULAR No. 35).						Arrears struck off by orders passed on annual balance statements during the year.	REMISSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CALAMITY OF SEASON SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.		TRIBUTE.		DISTRICT.	DIVISION
ABLE.												
Not under suspension.		UNDETERMINED.		IRRECOVERABLE.			On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Demand.	Collections.		
Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
4,543	...	...	...	233	42	270	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
1,175	...	...	...	152	13	...	...	...	...	...		
1,930	85	1	...	109	13	122	...	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
1,380	41	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...		
165	151	4	...	2,444	...	...	1,112	...	...	...	Gurgáon.	
494	...	...	3,299	823	2,444	...	...	...	...	...		
224	278	...	...	12,765	...	12,765	11,257	...	...	...	Delhi.	
568	94	29	...	1,054	2,328	...	...	...	...	...		
993	...	...	...	1,607	8,759	8,433	...	6,826	...	...	Karnál.	
3,120	104	...	...	344	1,933	...	...	...	...	...		
253	...	...	...	979	252	865	...	...	...	...	Umballa.	
29	253	4	...	1,542	694	...	609	335	...	...		
...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	42,994	42,800	Simla.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,541	42,497		
76	...	...	...	290	...	24	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
110	...	303	258	...	5	...	...	...	1,00,000	85,400		
...	...	...	...	2,568	...	2,568	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
...	...	...	...	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...		
488	...	12	...	3,310	...	3,310	...	...	1,31,000	1,31,000	Jullundur.	
543	...	...	...	1,965	12	...	...	...	1,31,000	1,31,000		
2,884	...	...	...	2,229	...	2,229	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
849	1,332	...	...	1,414	...	...	...	...	...	...		
864	2,533	...	...	1,141	59	1,200	...	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
2,510	916	...	...	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...		
106	113	20	36	6,848	...	6,884	...	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
2,320	28	...	20	9,746	85	...	...	...	...	...		
745	22	14	...	4,494	54	4,551	...	...	...	...	Jhang.	
276	32	330	24	920	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10,656	3,842	20,374	2,141	1,282	...	1,470	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
8,117	1,638	1,151	2,532	76,177	19,782	...	...	...	...	...		
16,247	3,898	108	934	1,216	65	2,249	85	3	...	...	Lahore.	
9,022	11,824	1,759	27,688	1,732	22	...	...	...	...	...		
..	...	...	...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.	
50	...	...	...	2,481	65	...	31	65	...	...		
2,095	908	...	...	1,621	231	1,852	...	...	3,800	3,800	Gurdáspur.	
615	1,079	...	...	2,300	31	...	...	...	3,800	3,800		
2,088	195	...	...	1,736	4,399	2,032	...	...	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
148	...	...	...	716	4,144	...	...	...	...	...		
3,078	340	...	...	4,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
916	149	785	...	28,609	4,754	...	27,976	...	...	...		
7,774	3,061	128	8	1,893	...	1,893	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála.	
9,348	1,053	204	136	395	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28,165	6,940	...	...	3,819	...	3,819	150	...	...	...	Shahpur.	
13,768	675	...	...	781	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2,141	1,257	...	...	3,683	...	3,683	683	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
7,235	1,696	...	...	1,897	31,266	...	366	31,266	...	...		
47	...	...	...	485	...	485	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
136	19	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	136	...	136	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3,582	593	4,426	3,651	6,245	4,992	11,269	...	...	...	...	Pesháwar.	
1,709	234	578	1,032	5,671	7,244	...	...	...	...	...		
44	...	51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
...	...	...	...	438	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	137	...	137	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
207	...	130	82,006	57	385	442	...	352	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan.	
169	...	269	81,136	35	130	...	...	...	...	...		
3,631	4,057	531	38	...	18	587	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan.	
1,777	34	1,252	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	414	...	390	243	633	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
452	..	35	...	653	414	...	...	...	...	...		
93,026	28,273	26,213	88,814	66,546	19,512	74,217	13,287	7,181	2,77,794	2,77,600	GRAND TOTAL.	
66,836	21,201	6,699	1,16,125	1,43,131	75,367	...	28,982	31,666	2,77,341	2,96,897		

STATEMENT No. XVIII B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE HELD UNDER SUSPENSION AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND THE CLOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1898-99.

Districts.	Tahsils.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Sums under suspension remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar ...	Bhiwâni ...	1895-96 ...	4	...	4	..	...	4	Hissar.
		1896-97 ...	17,852	...	17,852	...	8	17,844	
		1898-99 ...	...	67,073	67,073	4,240	...	62,833	
	Hánsi ...	1896-97 ...	47,796	...	47,796	368	7	47,421	
		1897-98 ...	6,322	...	6,322	...	...	6,322	
		1898-99 ...	...	76,768	76,768	2,578	...	74,190	
	Hissár ...	1896-97 ...	24,185	...	24,185	...	...	24,185	
		1898-99 ...	...	91,042	91,042	5,209	...	85,833	
	Fatehabad ...	1895-96 ...	1,091	...	1,091	...	...	1,091	
		1896-97 ...	37,556	...	37,556	...	20	37,536	
		1897-98 ...	1,704	...	1,704	...	...	1,704	
		1898-99 ...	...	71,491	71,491	1,471	...	70,020	
	Sirsa	1896-97 ...	6,749	...	6,749	216	2	6,531	
		1897-98 ...	735	...	735	...	...	735	
		1898-99 ...	...	97,522	97,522	1,159	...	96,363	
		Total ...	1,43,994	4,03,896	5,47,890	15,241	37	5,32,612	
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	1895-96 ...	248	...	248	...	...	248	Rohtak.
		1896-97 ...	33,411	..	33,411	1,121	...	32,290	
		1897-98 ...	5,849	...	5,849	...	...	5,849	
		1898-99 ...	...	83,822	83,822	...	...	83,822	
	Sámpla ...	1896-97 ...	28,939	...	28,939	1,497	...	27,442	
		1897-98 ...	3,688	...	3,688	1,339	...	2,349	
		1898-99 ...	...	1,04,893	1,04,893	...	...	1,04,893	
	Jhajjar ...	1895-96 ...	602	...	602	...	...	602	
		1896-97 ...	44,404	...	44,404	769	...	43,635	
		1897-98 ...	7,809	...	7,809	...	...	7,809	
		1898-99 ...	...	84,474	84,474	...	...	84,474	
	Gohána ...	1896-97 ...	4,926	...	4,926	...	...	4,926	
		1897-98 ...	1,079	...	1,079	...	...	1,079	
		1898-99 ...	...	10,468	10,468	...	...	10,468	
		Total ...	1,30,955	2,83,657	4,14,612	4,726	...	4,09,886	
Gurgaon ...	Palwal ...	1895-96 ...	1,599	...	1,599	...	...	1,599	Gurgaon.
		1896-97 ...	1,201	...	1,201	...	...	1,201	
		1897-98 ...	575	...	575	...	...	575	
		1898-99 ...	...	5,034	5,034	...	...	5,034	
	Gurgáon ...	1895-96 ...	2,193	...	2,193	...	...	2,193	
		1896-97 ...	14,193	...	14,193	151	...	14,042	
		1898-99 ...	...	35,217	35,217	...	...	35,217	
	Rewári ...	1896-97 ...	707	...	707	...	...	707	
		1898-99 ...	...	5,358	5,358	...	...	5,358	
	Núh	1895-96 ...	182	...	182	...	...	182	
		1896-97 ...	107	...	107	...	...	107	
		1898-99 ...	...	11,280	11,280	...	...	11,280	
	Ferozepore ...	1895-96 ...	91	...	91	...	...	91	
		1896-97 ...	774	...	774	145	...	629	
		1898-99 ...	...	5,256	5,256	897	...	4,359	
		Total ...	21,622	62,145	83,767	1,193	...	82,574	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

Districts.	Tahsils.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Sums under suspension remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi	Delhi	1894-95	248	...	248	...	...	248	Delhi.
		1895-96	7,306	...	7,306	314	563	6,429	
		1896-97	24,063	...	24,063	1,841	563	21,659	
		1897-98	15,488	...	15,488	1,076	845	13,567	
		1898-99	...	32,651	32,651	1,795	...	30,856	
	Sonepat	1896-97	5,586	...	5,586	1,898	...	3,688	
		1898-99	...	214	214	...	...	214	
	Balabgarh	1894-95	189	...	189	3	...	186	
		1895-96	13,985	...	13,985	3,842	161	9,982	
		1896-97	14,858	...	14,858	1,803	196	12,859	
		1898-99	...	15,263	15,263	467	93	14,703	
		Total	81,723	48,128	1,29,851	13,039	2,421	1,14,391	
Karnal	Kaithal	1894-95	43,396	...	43,395	9,572	...	33,823	Karnal.
		1895-96							
		1896-97							
		1897-98							
		1898-99	...	16,387	16,387	...	...	16,387	
	Pánipat	1895-96	425	...	425	267	...	158	
		1896-97							
	Karnál	1894-95	987	...	987	219	...	768	
		1895-96							
		1896-97							
		1898-99	...	246	246	...	...	246	
	Thánesar	1894-95	7,122	...	7,122	4,198	...	2,924	
		1895-96							
		1896-97							
		1897-98							
		1898 99	...	350	350	...	...	350	
		Total	51,929	16,983	68,912	14,256	...	54,656	
Umballa	Naráingarh	1887-88	266	...	266	69	197	...	Umballa.
		1889-90	118	...	118	3	115	...	
		1894-95	162	...	162	139	23	...	
		1895-96	2,112	...	2,112	2,112	...	...	
		1896-97	13,921	...	13,921	11,260	...	2,661	
	Jagádhri	1894-95	2,203	...	2,203	2,203	...	...	
		1895-96	1,272	...	1,272	1,057	...	215	
		1896-97	3,780	...	3,780	3,168	...	612	
		1898-99	...	458	458	...	...	458	
	Umballa	1895-96	5	...	5	5	...	...	
		1896-97	4,942	...	4,942	4,202	...	740	
		1898-99	...	1,961	1,961	...	...	1,961	
	Kharrar	1895-96	203	...	203	203	...	...	
		1896-97	73	...	73	73	...	...	
	Rupar	1896-97	12	...	12	12	...	...	
		Total	29,069	2,419	31,488	24,506	335	6,647	
Kangra	Dera	1895-96	144	...	144	144	...	...	Kangra.
	Hamírpur	1895-96	16,828	...	16,828	16,828	...	...	
		Total	16,972	...	16,972	16,972	...	...	
Jullundur	Nakodar	1895-96	499	...	499	4	...	495	Jullundur.
		1896-97	459	...	459	409	...	50	
		Total	958	...	958	413	...	545	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

Districts.	Tahsils.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Sums under suspension remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ludhiana ...	Ludhiána ...	1896-97 ...	1,398	...	1,398	833	...	565	Ludhiana.
		1897-98 ...	93	...	93	...	...	93	
		1898-99 ...	...	249	249	...	...	249	
		Total ...	1,491	249	1,740	833	...	907	
Ferozepore ...	Fázilka ...	1898-99 ...	...	1,214	1,214	119	...	1,095	Ferozepore.
	Ferozepore ...	1896-97 ...	1,772	...	1,772	28	...	1,744	
		1898-99 ...	...	944	944	...	...	944	
	Zíra	1895-96 ...	763	...	763	...	...	763	
		1896-97 ...	5,279	...	5,279	2,330	...	2,949	
	Moga	1896-97 ...	117	...	117	17	...	100	
		1898-99 ...	...	78	78	15	...	63	
	Muktsar ...	1896-97 ...	582	...	582	4	...	578	
		1897-98 ...	175	...	175	...	...	175	
		1898-99 ...	...	4,246	4,246	37	...	4,209	
		Total ...	8,688	6,482	15,170	2,550	...	12,620	
Mooltan ...	Kabírwála ...	1896-97 ...	552	...	552	...	...	552	Mooltan.
	Lodhrán ...	1897-98 ...	156	...	156	156	...	...	
		1898-99 ...	...	4,516	4,516	50	...	4,466	
		Total ...	708	4,516	5,224	206	...	5,018	
Montgomery ...	Montgomery ...	1895-96 ...	544	...	544	191	...	353	Montgomery.
		1896-97 ...	4,404	...	4,404	336	...	4,068	
		1897-98 ...	604	...	604	68	...	536	
		1898-99 ...	...	9,484	9,484	123	...	9,361	
	Gugera ...	1895-96 ...	3,674	...	3,674	62	...	3,612	
		1896-97 ...	8,072	...	8,072	1,552	...	4,275	
		1897-98 ...	1,621	...	1,621	55	...	1,566	
		1898-99 ...	...	9,082	9,082	594	...	8,488	
	Dipálpur ...	1895-96 ...	1,314	...	1,314	468	...	846	
		1896-97 ...	5,827	...	5,827	1,552	...	4,275	
		1897-98 ...	288	...	288	42	...	246	
		1898-99 ...	...	257	257	43	...	214	
	Pákpattan ...	1895-96 ...	2,406	...	2,406	526	...	1,880	
		1896-97 ...	9,496	...	9,496	1,214	...	8,282	
		1897-98 ...	251	...	251	22	...	229	
		1898-99 ...	...	1,097	1,097	9	...	1,088	
		Total ...	38,501	19,920	58,421	5,556	...	52,865	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	1895-96 ...	2,421	...	2,421	11	2,410	...	Lahore.
		1896-97 ...	13,015	...	13,015	233	...	12,782	
		1897-98 ...	137	...	137	...	...	137	
		1898-99 ...	...	7,930	7,930	7	...	7,923	
	Chúnián ...	1895-96 ...	5,358	...	5,358	2,432	2,733	193	
		1896-97 ...	26,610	...	26,610	6,392	...	20,218	
		1897-98 ...	746	...	746	...	...	746	
		1898-99 ...	...	8,974	8,974	320	...	8,654	
	Sharakpur ...	1895-96 ...	18,338	...	18,338	5,774	8,618	3,946	
		1896-97 ...	16,567	...	16,567	927	489	15,151	
		1897-98 ...	215	...	215	...	...	215	
		1898-99 ...	...	10,224	10,224	...	...	10,224	
	Kasúr ...	1896-97 ...	6,801	...	6,801	743	...	6,058	
		1897-98 ...	150	...	150	...	...	150	
		1898-99 ...	...	2,568	2,568	10	...	2,558	
		Total ...	90,358	29,696	1,20,054	16,849	14,250	88,955	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

Districts.	Tahsils.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Sums under suspension remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	1896-97 ...	4,941	...	4,941	1,318	...	3,623	Amritsar.
		1897-98 ...	1,877	...	1,877	589	...	1,288	
		1898-99 ...	...	404	404	96	...	308	
		Total ...	6,818	404	7,222	2,003	...	5,219	
Gurdaspur ...	Shakargarh ...	1893-94 ...	28	...	28	28	...	...	Gurdaspur.
		1895-96 ...	1,540	...	1,540	794	...	746	
		1896-97 ...	13,944	...	13,944	7,380	...	6,564	
	Gurdáspur ...	1893-94 ...	63	...	63	...	...	63	
		1894-95 ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
		1895-96 ...	274	...	274	135	...	139	
		1896-97 ...	466	...	466	3	...	463	
	Batála ...	1894-95 ...	42	...	42	...	...	42	
		1896-97 ...	195	...	195	118	...	77	
	Pathánkot ...	1894-95 ...	383	...	383	339	17	27	
		1895-96 ...	528	...	528	237	...	291	
		1896-97 ...	920	...	920	541	...	379	
		Total ...	18,384	...	18,384	9,575	17	8,792	
Sialkot ...	Zafarwál ...	1896-97 ...	54	...	54	54	...	...	Sialkot.
		1897-98 ...							
	Raya ...	1896-97 ...	1,941	...	1,941	1,548	...	393	
		1897-98 ...							
	Pasrúr ...	1896-97 ...	433	...	433	433	...	...	
		1897-98 ...							
	Daska ...	1896-97 ...	1,051	...	1,051	1,051	...	...	
	Siálkot ...	1898-99 ...	...	304	304	...	...	304	
		Total ...	3,479	304	3,783	3,086	...	697	
Gujrat ...	Gujrát ...	1896-97 ...	30,533	...	30,533	13,353	...	17,180	Gujrat.
		1897-98 ...	10,213	...	10,213	772	...	9,441	
		1898-99 ...	...	20	20	...	...	20	
	Khárián ...	1896-97 ...	65,727	...	65,727	15,372	...	50,355	
		1897-98 ...	27,231	...	27,231	2,085	...	25,146	
		1898-99 ...	...	457	457	...	...	457	
	Phália ...	1895-96 ...	60,096	...	60,096	11,643	...	48,453	
		1896-97 ...	92,071	...	92,071	7,555	...	84,510	
		1897-98 ...	3,167	...	3,167	63	...	3,104	
		1898-99 ...	...	1,039	1,039	...	...	1,039	
		Total ...	*2,89,038	1,516	2,90,554	50,843	...	2,39,711	
Gujranwala ...	Gujránwála ...	1895 96 ...							Gujranwala.
		1896-97 ...	3,719	...	3,719	152	...	3,567	
		1897-98 ...							
	Háfizabad ...	1896-97 ...	4,889	...	4,889	27	...	4,862	
		1897-98 ...							
		1898-99 ...	...	3,973	3,973	...	...	3,973	
	Khángah Dográn.	1895-96 ...							
		1896-97 ...	19,775	...	19,775	1,232	...	18,543	
		1897-98 ...							
		1898-99 ...	...	999	999	...	...	999	
		Total ...	28,383	4,972	33,355	1,411	...	31,944	

* The difference of Rs. 324 is due to a mistake in last year's statement.

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

Districts.	Tahsils.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Sums under suspension remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	1895-96 ...	12,562	...	12,562	...	...	12,562	Shahpur.
		1896-97 ...	49,841	...	49,841	123	...	49,718	
		1897-98 ...	3,965	...	3,965	...	...	3,965	
		1898-99 ...	...	38,510	38,510	...	...	38,510	
	Shahpur ...	1895-96 ...	1,252	...	1,252	534	...	718	
		1896-97 ...	3,287	...	3,287	129	...	3,158	
		1897-98 ...	180	...	180	..	...	180	
		1898-99 ...	...	1,188	1,188	...	...	1,188	
	Khusháb ...	1895-96 ...	3,144	...	3,144	...	...	3,144	
		1896-97 ...	17,632	...	17,632	14	...	17,618	
		1898-99 ...	...	17,426	17,426	937	...	16,489	
		Total ...	91,863	57,124	1,48,987	1,737	...	1,47,250	
Jhelum ...	Jhelum ...	1895-96 ...							Jhelum.
		1896-97 ...	32,271	...	32,271	5,840	...	26,431	
		1897-98 ...							
		1898-99 ...	2,650	...	2,650	...	...	2,650	
	Pind Dádan Khan.	1894-95 ...							
		1896-97 ...	39,095	...	39,095	2,037	31,266	5,792	
		1898-99 ...	...	43,261	43,261	...	...	43,261	
	Chakwál ...	1896-97 ...	5,493	...	5,493	...	...	5,493	
		1898-99 ...	...	250	250	...	...	250	
	Talagang ...	1896-97 ...	517	...	517	101	...	416	
		1898-99 ...	...	2,108	2,108	...	...	2,108	
		Total ...	77,376	48,269	1,25,645	7,978	31,266	86,401	
Rawalpindi ...	Gujar Khan ...	1896-97 ...	934	...	934	934	...	...	Rawalpindi.
	Ráwalpindi ...	1896-97 ...	1,148	...	1,148	1,148	...	...	
	Fatehjang ...	1896-97 ...	6,296	...	6,296	5,213	...	1,083	
	Attock ...	1896-97 ...	2,659	...	2,659	2,616	...	43	
		1898-99 ...	...	285	285	...	...	285	
	Pindigheb ...	1895-96 ...	1,081	...	1,081	294	...	787	
		1896-97 ...	14,380	...	14,380	6,202	...	8,178	
		1897-98 ...	833	...	833	164	...	669	
		1898-99 ...	...	4,476	4,476	...	...	4,476	
		Total ...	27,331	4,761	32,092	16,571	...	15,521	
Peshawar ...	Pesháwar ...	1898-99 ...	...	4,078	4,078	...	...	4,078	Peshawar.
	Chársadda ...	1898-99 ...	...	159	159	...	...	159	
		Total ...	...	4,237	4,237	...	...	4,237	
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	1896-97 ...	1,460	...	1,460	301	...	1,159	Kohat.
		1898-99 ...	...	220	220	...	...	220	
	Hangu ...	1895-96 ...	906	...	906	...	...	906	
		1898-99 ...	...	757	757	...	...	757	
		Total ...	2,366	977	3,343	301	...	3,042	
Bannu ...	Marwát ...	1894-95 ...	3,942	...	3,942	961	...	2,981	Bannu.
		1895-96 ...	8,407	...	8,407	1,146	...	7,261	
		1896-97 ...	9,354	...	9,354	573	...	8,781	
		1898-99 ...	...	100	100	...	...	100	
		Total ...	21,703	100	21,803	2,680	...	19,123	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*concluded.*

Districts.	Tahsils.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Sums under suspension remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	Districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	D. I. Khan ...	1895-96 ...	81	...	81	5	...	76	
		1896-97 ...	204	...	204	..	...	204	
		1897-98 ...	90	...	90	...	...	90	
		1898-99 ...	...	1,508	1,508	6	...	1,502	
	Kulachi ...	1896-97 ...	1,279	...	1,279	93	...	1,186	
		1897-98 ...	427	...	427	13	...	414	
		1898-99 ...	...	2,986	2,986	252	...	2,734	
	Bhakkar ...	1887-88 ...	9,287	...	9,287	...	...	9,287	
		1888-89 ...	11,345	...	11,345	356	...	10,989	
		1889-90 ...	11,639	...	11,639	372	...	11,267	
		1890-91 ...	4,866	...	4,866	...	...	4,866	
		1891-92 ...	6,692	...	6,692	...	...	6,692	
		1892-93 ...	3,227	...	3,227	...	...	3,227	
		1893-94 ...	3,574	...	3,574	...	...	3,574	
		1894-95 ...	3,336	...	3,336	...	...	3,336	
		1895-96 ...	2,887	...	2,887	...	...	2,887	
		1896-97 ...	3,080	...	3,080	...	...	3,080	
D. I. Khan ...		1897-98 ...	2,336	...	2,336	...	...	2,336	D. I. Khan.
		1898-99 ...	...	1,791	1,791	...	...	1,791	
	Leiah ...	1887-88 ...	18,192	...	18,192	142	...	18,050	
		1888-89 ...	11,876	...	11,876	...	...	11,876	
		1889-90 ...	12,401	...	12,401	...	...	12,401	
		1890-91 ...	11,947	...	11,947	3	...	11,944	
		1891-92 ...	11,725	...	11,725	...	...	11,725	
		1892-93 ...	8,150	...	8,150	...	...	8,150	
		1893-94 ...	6,568	...	6,568	...	...	6,568	
		1894-95 ...	6,757	...	6,757	...	...	6,757	
		1895-96 ...	6,492	...	6,492	...	...	6,492	
		1896-97 ...	9,480	...	9,480	...	...	9,480	
		1897-98 ...	6,085	...	6,085	...	...	6,085	
		1898-99 ...	...	3,914	3,914	1	...	3,913	
	Tank	1894-95 ...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
		1895-96 ...	2,019	...	2,019	...	...	2,019	
		1896-97 ...	3,329	...	3,329	...	...	3,329	
		1898-99 ...	...	7,177	7,177	66	...	7,111	
		Total ...	1,79,379	17,376	1,96,755	1,309	...	1,95,446	
D. G. Khan ...	D. G. Khan ...	1895-96 ...	33	...	33	...	...	33	D. G. Khan.
		1896-97 ...	104	...	104	104	...	...	
		Total ...	137	...	137	104	...	33	
Muzaffargarh	Sanawan ...	1894-95 ...	793	...	793	...	...	793	
		1895-96 ...	381	...	381	55	...	326	
		1896-97 ...	1,093	...	1,093	...	...	1,093	Muzaffargarh.
		1897-98 ...	362	...	362	...	...	362	
		1898-99 ...	...	280	280	...	...	280	
		Total ...	2,629	280	2,909	55	...	2,854	
		Grand Total	13,65,854	10,18,411	23,84,265	2,13,993	48,326	21,21,946	

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

Division.	District.	Demand of the previous year.	Increase.										Decrease.										Demand of the year under report.	District.	Division.
			By lapses and resumption of revenue-free lands.	By revision of assessment from Regular Settlements or otherwise.	By alluvion.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By Territorial Transfer.		By assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	By progressive jamás.	Miscellaneous.	Total increase.	By grant of land revenue-free.	Deduction owing to Settlement operations.	Other reductions owing to reduction of assessment, calamities of season, deterioration of estates, farms, &c.	By diluvion.	By land being occupied by Government.	By Territorial Transfer.		By redemption of land revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total decrease.			
							From Districts of Punjab.	From Foreign States or other Provinces.										To Districts of Punjab.	To Foreign States or other Provinces.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	7,26,977	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	52	...	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	...	423	7,26,606	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	9,26,860	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	222	9,26,665	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	11,67,278	36	232	171	...	...	...	...	...	3	442	...	...	228	124	74	...	...	...	2	428	11,67,292	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	7,92,679	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	259	...	...	...	388	50	...	...	...	1	439	7,92,499	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	8,12,764	200	...	243	1	...	...	5	156	1	606	59	...	4,073	1,863	16	...	...	...	14	6,925	8,07,345	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	7,03,527	958	...	683	342	202	...	...	191	...	2,376	...	...	...	809	74	...	...	...	102	985	7,04,918	Umballa.	
	Simla	16,341	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	18	220	16,121	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	7,13,641	437	...	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7,14,970	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	13,16,179	129	4	3,905	...	...	...	...	68	...	4,106	...	2	...	2,588	...	...	...	...	...	2,590	13,17,695	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	13,80,294	127	...	1,702	...	...	...	...	562	12	2,403	...	...	...	3,307	...	...	...	...	3	3,310	13,79,387	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	9,24,176	1,163	...	516	6	...	...	...	407	2	2,094	...	...	...	2,229	...	...	...	...	10	2,239	9,24,031	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	8,80,727	58	...	3,068	1	...	...	...	383	...	3,510	4	...	22	888	11	...	...	...	...	925	8,83,312	Ferozepore.	

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	5,66,788	88	...	...	14	2,380	...	351	747	2	3,582	65	...	...	483	8	...	...	...	3,669	4,225	5,66,145	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	3,13,824	42	3	2,498	...	...	...	44	25	...	2,612	...	...	142	4,373	41	2,380	...	...	...	6,936	3,14,500	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	2,65,972	19	...	180	...	...	...	143	812	...	1,154	...	...	...	1,055	19	...	...	...	500	1,574	2,65,552	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	8,22,985	755	...	11,306	...	...	...	3,340	3,994	...	19,395	...	...	180	3,885	81	...	...	...	105	4,251	8,38,129	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	10,28,116	719	...	826	1	...	...	...	191	9	1,746	61	...	...	159	70	...	...	...	18	308	10,29,554	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	13,93,446	2,625	248	5,230	10	...	...	...	...	...	8,113	...	810	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	828	14,00,731	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	13,89,184	921	...	3,157	...	...	...	104	682	23	4,887	296	...	...	1,448	...	...	...	...	12	1,756	13,92,315	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	7,78,745	314	...	2,483	...	...	...	...	497	1	3,295	...	...	...	2,597	...	...	...	...	...	2,597	7,79,443	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	7,13,189	552	...	1,175	...	...	...	142	...	...	1,869	1,388	...	...	1,060	36	...	...	...	...	2,484	7,12,573	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur ...	5,62,656	71	1,334	..	...	...	...	...	719	...	2,124	...	45	...	1,507	12	...	...	...	...	1,564	5,63,216	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	6,91,335	165	...	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	...	...	...	3,000	16	...	...	...	...	3,016	6,90,249	Jelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	9,10,637	325	157	496	...	...	...	158	...	...	1,136	901	...	...	145	24	...	...	..	...	1,070	9,10,703	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	2,28,053	167	...	975	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,142	...	...	...	134	8	...	..	...	...	142	2,29,053	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	9,10,034	9,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	4	9,878	2,912	...	...	796	71	...	...	...	1,535	5,314	9,14,598	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	85,352	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	1,385	433	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	435	86,302	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	3,31,586	5	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	90	121	...	...	...	...	211	3,31,547	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	1,58,823	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	97	2	...	...	...	...	99	1,58,755	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	2,62,294	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	394	4	405	...	...	...	524	7	...	..	...	...	531	2,62,168	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh...	3,92,360	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	3	...	81	...	...	...	268	31	...	...	...	96	390	3,92,051	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL...	2,21,71,821	20,171	1,978	41,525	375	2,582	...	4,287	10,557	668	82,143	6,119	857	4,645	33,832	1,417	2,582	...	...	6,087	55,539	2,21,98,425	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT No. XX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	Fluctuating sources of Land Revenue.												Miscellaneous.							District.	Division.
			Temporarily excluded from fixed Land Revenue Roll.						*Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll.*														
			Lapsed revenue-free holding.	Revision of assessment and progressive jamás.	Alluvial assessments.	Rents from leases of waste lands till incorporated in Fixed Land Revenue Roll.	Other items.	Total.	Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.	Total.	Total of columns 9 and 14.	Sale of Government estates.	Sale-proceeds of waste lands, including Nazarána.	Redemption of land revenue.	Rents, &c., of fisheries.	Recovery of cost of settlement from assignees.	Receipts from quarries and minor mineral products in lands not under the management of the Forest Department.	Receipts from mines.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1897-98...	54	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	23,705	...	23,705	23,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1898-99...	104	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	17,207	...	17,207	17,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rohtak	1897-98...	65	...	...	...	...	65	..	..	10,304	...	10,304	10,369	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	Rohtak.	
		1898-99...	26	3	...	...	2	31	...	...	4,599	...	4,599	4,630	...	...	...	...	...	199	...		
	Gurgáon	1897-98...	70	...	301	...	67	438	...	...	3,504	...	3,504	3,942	...	...	...	...	...	953	...	Gurgáon.	
		1898-99...	142	...	87	...	..	229	...	...	1,318	...	1,318	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	794	...		
	Delhi	1897-98...	584	...	666	...	14	1,264	...	...	1,591	1,637	3,228	4,492	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.	
		1898-99...	210	1	685	...	98	994	...	...	736	1,612	2,348	3,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
	Karnál	1897-98 ..	717	...	426	105	...	1,248	...	...	10,007	137	10,144	11,392	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	Karnál.	
		1898-99...	86	...	560	...	78	724	...	...	7,978	41	8,019	8,743	...	...	...	...	...	98	...		
	Umballa	1897-98...	1,648	...	408	...	656	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	36	...	231	...	Umballa.	
		1898-99...	6,031	...	1,005	...	31	7,067	...	...	...	...	...	7,067	...	...	...	36	...	350	...		
	Simla	1897-98...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
		1898-99...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1897-98...	388	18	918	...	...	1,324	...	...	..	...	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1898-99...	259	3	1,203	...	...	1,465	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		
	Hoshiárpur	1897-98...	119	60	3,905	..	...	4,084	...	15,439	...	...	15,439	19,523	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
		1898-99...	783	...	5,337	...	...	6,120	...	16,425	...	...	16,425	22,545	..	...	...	102	...	...	...		
	Jullundur	1897-98 ..	153	...	1,702	...	609	2,464	..	...	...	921	921	3,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jullundur.	
		1898-99..	1,105	..	3,049	...	12	4,166	...	...	...	1,544	1,544	5,710	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		
	Ludhiána	1897-98...	1,392	...	517	37	30	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	1,976	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
		1898-99...	146	...	1,788	...	4	1,938	...	...	...	...	...	1,938	...	...	...	41	...	...	...		
	Ferozepore	1897-98...	405	...	3,281	...	...	3,686	...	52,989	13,993	514	67,496	71,182	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
		1898-99...	1,449	...	2,379	...	...	3,828	...	47,532	12,882	716	61,130	64,958	...	...	...	600	...	...	...		

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1897-98...	74	...	...	1,503	...	1,577	...	73,968	1,10,236	...	1,84,204	1,85,781	...	93,085	...	204	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1898-99..	169	...	162	1,066	...	1,397	...	32,340	97,622	...	1,29,962	1,31,359	...	20,454	...	430	...	...	...		
	Jhang	1897-98...	27	...	2,490	...	26	2,543	...	2,52,318	55,066	...	3,07,384	3,09,927	12,598	4,00,09J	...	270	...	...	...	Jhang.	
		1898-99 ..	...	45	3,170	...	9	3,224	...	3,16,891	48,665	...	3,65,556	3,68,780	37,851	10,54,238	...	297	...	...	...		
	Montgomery ...	1897-98...	23	8,642	59	665	...	9,389	...	1,24,512	1,29,009	...	2,53,521	2,62,910	...	248	...	185	...	73	...	Montgomery.	
		1898-99...	...	15,918	...	443	...	16,361	...	1,07,384	48,319	...	1,55,703	1,72,064	...	1,67,138	...	263	49	10	...		
	Lahore	1897-98...	628	4,970	7,399	327	1,544	14,868	...	29,687	3,527	...	33,214	48,082	10,292	5,836	...	1,600	...	...	...	Lahore.	
		1898-99...	1,101	8,940	3,771	539	1,750	16,101	...	31,009	1,261	...	32,270	48,371	19,085	25,201	...	1,600	...	...	...		
	Amritsar	1897-98...	584	1,059	826	...	...	2,469	...	...	...	...	...	2,469	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	Amritsar.	
		1898-99...	2,190	1,180	982	...	...	4,352	...	...	...	...	...	4,352	...	...	...	46	...	...	...		
	Gurdáspur	1897-98...	3,369	222	6,010	63	...	9,664	...	...	3,452	...	3,452	13,116	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
		1898-99...	3,013	88	5,731	...	19	8,851	...	...	5,074	...	5,074	13,925	...	...	...	176	...	...	...		
RÁWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1897-98 ..	1,518	...	3,044	...	...	4,562	...	...	...	47	47	4,609	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	Siálkot.	RÁWALPINDI.
		1898-99..	738	...	3,532	...	...	4,270	...	...	...	...	...	4,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Gujrát	1897-98...	216	...	4,449	...	...	4,665	...	...	...	...	...	4,665	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	Gujrát.	
		1898-99...	144	...	3,640	...	...	3,784	...	...	...	...	...	3,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Gujránwála... ...	1897-98 ..	1,680	...	1,000	100	223	3,003	...	1,18,740	22	...	1,18,762	1,21,765	9,458	*15,863	..	...	...	47	...	Gujránwála.	
		1898-99...	1,617	...	1,483	128	152	3,380	...	1,09,776	51	...	1,09,827	1,13,207	6,009	40,120	...	...	...	84	...		
	Shahpur	1897-98...	7	1,387	2,150	...	...	3,544	...	45,150	...	...	45,150	48,694	...	36,520	..	101	...	...	...	Shahpur.	
		1898-99...	1,701	1,057	1,781	...	...	4,539	...	28,845	...	...	28,845	33,384	...	56,380	...	101	...	...	...		
	Jhelum	1897-98...	316	...	1,772	...	...	2,088	...	...	31	...	31	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	9,726	...	Jhelum.	
		1898-99...	16	...	1,867	...	...	1,883	...	...	14	...	14	1,897	...	...	...	...	...	9,686	...		
	Ráwalpindi	1897-98...	2,981	59	452	16	...	3,508	...	...	...	...	...	3,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
		1898-99...	2,887	253	581	17	...	3,738	...	...	...	...	...	3,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1897-98...	401	...	975	...	...	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
		1898-99...	583	...	347	...	...	930	...	...	...	...	...	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Pesháwar	1897-98...	2,671	6,403	312	...	...	9,386	...	...	...	...	...	9,386	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	Pesháwar.	
		1898-99...	...	1,576	390	...	...	1,966	...	...	...	...	...	1,966	...	...	...	...	2,482	5	...		
	Kohát	1897-98...	317	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	59	59	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
		1898-99...	484	...	44	...	...	528	...	...	...	52	52	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1897-98 ..	10	...	78	...	...	88	...	...	86,034	...	86,034	86,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1898-99...	10	...	126	...	...	136	...	...	76,096	...	76,096	76,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	D. I. Khan	1897-98...	293	458	...	...	...	751	38,651	...	2,70,835	...	3,09,486	3,10,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
		1898-99..	6,797	196	...	...	...	6,993	23,795	...	2,31,835	...	2,55,630	2,62,623	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	D. G. Khan... ...	1897-98...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.513	75,930	...	1,70,443	1,70,443	...	2,865	...	100	2,343	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
		1898-99...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	89,580	54,033	396	1,44,009	1,44,025	...	900	...	65	4,269	...	...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	1897-98...	..	...	104	...	135	239	...	6,920	1,83,219	...	1,90,139	1,90,378	...	...	...	887	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	
		1898-99...	17	...	75	8	...	100	...	6,296	1,67,957	...	1,74,253	1,74,353	...	...	...	973	...	...	...		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1897-98...	20,710	23,278	43,244	2,816	3,304	93,352	38,651	8,14,236	9,80,465	3,315	18,36,667	19,30,019	32,348	5,54,508	...	4,166	2,418	12,347	*505	GRAND TOTAL	
		1898-99...	31,808	29,260	43,791	2,201	2,155	1,09,215	23,795	7,86,078	7,75,647	4,361	15,89,881	16,99,096	62,945	13,64,431	...	4,730	6,800	12,226	502		

* There was a mistake of Rs. 400 in last year's statement.

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STATEMENT No. XX—*concluded.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	Miscellaneous—*concld.*												Total of columns 15 and 34.	Collections during current year on account of previous year.	Grand total, columns 35 and 36.	Balances.			District.	Division.
			Fines and forfeitures of Revenue Department.	Recoveries on account of law charges.	Recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India.	Rents of Railway lands, Classes B and C, and of buildings situated on such lands.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Recoveries on account of canal survey and demarcations (land revenue share).	Rents of lands leased for a single year or harvest.	Tirni.	Sejji.	Hakk-ul-tahsil.	Other items.	Total.				Of the year under report.	Of previous years.	Total.		
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1897-98	3,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	2,090	5,398	29,157	92	29,249	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1898-99	1,520	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	269	1,859	3,673	20,984	...	20,984	150	...	150		
	Rohtak	1897-98	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	2	18	1,612	11,981	...	11,981	34	...	34	Rohtak.	
		1898-99	890	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	2	853	2,001	6,631	34	6,665	13	...	13		
	Gurgáon ...	1897-98	2,246	...	...	...	322	...	106	...	...	1	763	5,391	9,338	119	9,452	656	...	656	Gurgáon.	
		1898-99	797	...	...	...	628	...	91	...	...	...	756	4,066	5,613	656	6,269	186	...	186		
	Delhi	1897-98	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	48	1,007	5,499	340	5,839	366	...	366	Delhi.	
		1898-99	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	232	810	4,152	338	4,490	47	...	47		
	Karnál	1897-98	5,068	80	...	...	346	...	2,290	322	...	2,591	2,183	13,004	24,396	1,152	25,548	...	298	298	Karnál.	
		1898-99	3,807	...	...	...	363	...	3,472	665	...	2,202	121	10,728	19,471	...	19,471	50	298	348		
	Umballa ...	1897-98	629	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,683	2,019	6,598	9,310	...	9,310	...	485	485	Umballa.	
		1898-99	394	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,633	386	4,824	11,891	11	11,902	34	474	508		
	Simla	1897-98	102	...	...	...	99	...	25	...	...	...	...	226	226	...	226	...	..	...	Simla.	
		1898-99	158	...	...	...	117	...	25	...	...	...	..	300	300	...	300	32	...	32		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	1897-98	339	220	...	...	251	...	...	1,276	...	59	125	2,775	4,099	...	4,099	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1898-99	511	...	...	...	242	...	...	1,229	...	89	19	2,590	4,055	...	4,055	121	...	121		
	Hoshiárpur ...	1897-98	568	...	41	...	776	...	597	...	...	330	25	2,353	21,876	7	21,883	42	...	42	Hoshiárpur.	
		1898-99	774	...	5	...	1,502	...	501	...	...	373	58	3,315	25,860	42	25,902	48	...	48		
	Jullundur ...	1897-98	420	...	...	...	...	...	951	...	...	330	16	1,717	5,102	...	5,102	...	...	...	Jullundur.	
		1898-99	415	...	...	...	17	...	968	...	...	297	1	1,698	7,408	...	7,468	245	...	245		
	Ludhiána ...	1897-98	614	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1,351	134	2,190	4,166	3	4,169	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
		1898-99	1,424	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	1,386	335	3,221	5,159	...	5,159	9	...	9		
	Ferozepore ...	1897-98	959	...	...	...	...	...	676	...	...	514	215	2,814	73,996	7,649	81,645	2,579	4,627	7,206	Ferozepore.	
		1898 99	796	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	...	1,226	39	3,033	67,991	4,801	72,792	3,347	4,384	7,731		

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	1897-98...	2,631	...	...	...	240	...	8,050	47,959	869	24	6,820	1,59,882	3,45,663	8,146	3,53,809	12,939	...	12,939	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1898-99...	946	...	...	...	49	...	2,158	17,853	1,180	29	9,674	52,773	1,84,132	12,659	1,96,791	47,782	...	47,782		
	Jhang	1897-98...	3,219	...	...	...	19,110	44,032	53,334	58,107	3,683	2	151	5,94,597	9,04,524	2,853	9,07,377	4,363	69	4,432	Jhang.	
		1898-99...	3,082	...	...	...	21,594	50,001	81,321	48,051	2,129	2	288	12,98,854	16,67,634	3,296	16,70,930	6,595	1,131	7,726		
	Montgomery ...	1897-98...	249	...	...	...	2,355	...	10,293	11,149	526	20	2,179	27,277	2,90,187	71,427	3,61,614	97,108	20,756	1,17,864	Montgomery.	
		1898-99...	1,790	...	...	...	10,409	7,157	47,410	...	775	17	241	2,35,229	4,07,293	70,421	4,77,714	1,20,386	47,436	1,67,822		
	Lahore	1897-98...	305	...	...	...	1,060	7,119	621	...	...	632	416	27,881	75,963	1,857	77,820	5,501	1,107	6,608	Lahore.	
		1898-99...	228	...	...	...	727	31,518	409	...	...	786	339	79,893	1,28,264	5,873	1,34,137	1,643	636	2,279		
	Amritsar ...	1897-98...	293	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	1,285	98	1,833	4,302	...	4,302	...	...	...	Amritsar.	
		1898-99...	971	...	...	...	77	..	...	...	...	1,334	26	2,454	6,806	...	6,806	...	...	...		
	Gurdáspur ...	1897-98...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	457	255	1,748	14,864	2,232	17,096	5,483	2,191	7,674	Gurdáspur.	
		1898-99...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	629	252	1,913	15,838	1,982	17,820	442	3,579	4,021		
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot... ...	1897-98...	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	489	...	1,594	6,203	427	6,630	1,294	...	1,294	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
		1898-99...	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	504	47	1,279	5,549	1,310	6,859	12,695	...	12,695		
	Gujrát	1897-98...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	84	8,948	9,441	14,106	416	14,522	428	565	993	Gujrát.	
		1898-99 ..	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	118	7	648	4,432	253	4,685	74	467	541		
	Gujránwála ...	1897-98...	651	...	...	...	246	*94	1,955	...	...	325	1,098	29,737	1,51,502	695	1,52,197	1,106	411	1,517	Gujránwála.	
		1898-99 ..	472	...	...	...	1,149	4,575	3,709	...	...	467	3,026	59,611	1,72,818	509	1,73,327	7,092	530	7,622		
	Shahpur ...	1897-98 ..	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	8,962	46,174	94,868	8,736	1,03,604	2,564	35	2,599	Shahpur.	
		1898-99...	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5,291	62,399	95,783	2,550	98,333	2,227	49	2,276		
	Jhelum ...	1897-98...	1,474	...	...	...	60	...	...	2,622	...	106	788	14,776	16,895	405	17,300	95	66	161	Jhelum.	
		1898-99...	1,085	...	...	...	102	...	...	2,566	...	147	772	14,358	16,255	161	16,416	118	...	118		
	Ráwalpindi ...	1897-98...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	59	298	1,127	4,635	...	4,635	1,472	...	1,472	Ráwalpindi.	
		1898-99...	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	...	149	310	1,401	5,139	...	5,139	35	...	35		
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1897-98...	297	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	20	...	720	2,096	...	2,096	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
		1898-99...	313	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	...	179	...	929	1,859	...	1,859	...	...	...		
	Pesháwar ...	1897-98...	1,496	...	...	...	...	...	694	...	...	213	6,611	9,022	18,408	9,582	27,990	1,173	4,013	5,186	Pesháwar.	
		1898-99...	501	...	...	...	...	...	898	...	...	314	7,431	11,631	13,597	2,525	16,122	9,920	2,286	12,206		
	Kohát	1897-98...	560	...	...	...	...	...	1,258	3,947	...	87	1,162	7,014	7,390	1,223	8,613	348	208	556	Kohát.	
		1898-99...	59	...	...	...	...	...	61	5,504	...	76	1,071	6,771	7,351	331	7,682	844	155	999		
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1897-98...	601	...	...	...	2,461	...	...	6,650	...	...	2,988	12,700	98,822	...	98,822	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1898-99 ..	322	...	...	...	2,011	...	374	7,010	...	1	2,507	12,225	88,457	...	88,457	41	...	41		
	D. I. Khan ...	1897-98...	530	...	...	...	5,419	...	60	39,864	...	280	592	46,745	3,56,982	2,693	3,59,675	12,145	2,576	14,721	D. I. Khan.	
		1898-99 ..	1,174	...	...	...	4,409	...	58	52,589	...	966	546	59,742	3,22,365	7,115	3,29,480	3,474	2,525	5,999		
	D. G. Khan ...	1897-98...	409	...	...	...	521	...	4,898	9,202	...	217	7,376	27,931	1,98,374	14,910	2,13,284	4,367	407	4,774	D. G. Khan.	
		1898-99 ..	266	...	...	...	1,027	...	3,647	8,527	...	90	5,864	24,655	1,68,680	4,367	1,73,047	4,768	...	4,768		
	Muzaffargarh ...	1897-98...	1,200	...	...	...	5,221	...	500	18,740	...	39	...	26,587	2,16,965	43	2,17,008	75	...	75	Muzaffargarh.	
		1898-99...	846	...	...	...	4,239	...	398	16,943	...	9	...	23,408	1,97,761	75	1,97,836	490	...	490		
	GRAND TOTAL...	1897-98...	32,017	300	41	...	39,003	51,245	86,361	2,01,266	5,078	13,890	56,378	10,91,871	30,21,890	1,35,007	31,56,897	1,49,138	37,814	1,86,952	GRAND TOTAL.	
		1898-99...	25,933	25	5	...	49,099	93,251	1,45,989	1,62,534	4,084	15,557	42,321	19,90,432	36,89,528	1,19,309	38,08,837	2,22,908	63,950	2,86,858		

* Rs. 61 shown in last year's statement were incorrect.

STATEMENT No. XX A.

DEMAND STATEMENT OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF LAND OF WHICH THE ASSESSMENT VARIES WITH THE CULTIVATION.

Division.	District.	Last and present year compared.	Name of tract under fluctuating assessment.	Area in acres.			Assessment in land.				Abiana or water assessment on wells or jhalars.			Total revenue assessment.			Revenue assessment estimated by Settlement Officer.	District.	Division.
				On which the revenue is fixed, *i.e.*, does not ordinarily fluctuate.	*Subject to assessment fluctuating with each year's area of cultivation.*		*Fixed.*		*Fluctuating.*		Number of wells or jhalárs with ábiána.	*Amount of ábiána assessed.*		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Total.			
					Total area.	Area cultivated.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	1897-98	Chak Náli	...	46,723	21,468	2,707	129	23,705	1,106	...	...	...	26,412	1,235	27,647	33,075	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1898-99	Do.	...	46,724	20,761	2,707	129	17,322	567	...	...	...	20,029	696	20,725	33,075		
	Rohtak ...	1897-98	Part of 12 villages of Chak Dahri, Jhajjar tahsil.	10,490	9,049	3,552	8,252	94	10,338	97	...	...	...	18,590	191	18,781	21,400	Rohtak.	
		1898-99		10,490	9,049	1,630	8,252	94	4,599	60	...	...	...	12,851	154	13,005	21,400		
	Gurgáon ...	1897-98	Kotla jhíl	...	8,159	3,670	...	...	3,504	...	...	...	...	3,504	...	3,504	8,844	Gurgáon.	
		1898-99	Do.	...	8,159	992	...	...	484	...	...	...	...	484	...	484	8,844		
		1898-99	Najafgarh jhíl	...	1,768	287	...	...	834	...	...	...	...	834	...	834	4,936		
	Delhi ...	1897-98	Chak Dabar	4,733	2,206	819	4,150	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	5,741	...	5,741	...	Delhi.	
		1898-99	Do.	4,733	2,206	399	4,150	...	736	...	...	...	...	4,886	...	4,886	...		
	Karnál ...	1897-98	Nardak Indri	13,002	30,546	12,704	625	206	6,501	1,514	80	438	192	7,564	1,912	9,476	7,410	Karnál.	
		1898-99	Do.	13,002	17,545	11,967	805	196	3,917	777	80	438	192	5,160	1,165	6,325	7,410		
		1897-98	Pehowa and Kaithal Naili ...	...	17,697	3,939	...	...	3,506	16	53	385	19	3,891	35	3,926	7,524		
		1898-99	Do. do. ...	3,378	28,385	6,842	221	...	4,111	39	94	610	19	4,942	58	5,000	12,354		
JULLUNDUR.	Ferozepore	1897-98	Hithár	25,822	53,906	21,863	2,393	1,352	14,507	1,988	...	...	...	16,900	3,340	20,240	19,056	Ferozepore.	JULLUNDUR.
		1898-99	Do.	26,767	53,879	20,844	2,399	1,358	13,574	2,441	...	...	...	15,973	3,799	19,772	19,056		

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	1897-98	Rávi, Chenáb Sutlej ...	209,349	362,132	111,573	89,308	3,313	1,04,603	1,347	1	5	...	1,93,916	4,660	1,98,576	1,98,179	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1898-99	Do., do. ...	211,509	386,528	110,666	89,926	3,313	82,859	1,322	1	9	...	1,72,794	4,635	1,77,429	1,99,023		
		1897-98	Bár Báráni	...	537,331	9,476	...	...	8,301	11	...	...	...	8,301	11	8,312	...		
		1898-99	Do.	...	537,331	2,189	...	...	1,934	4	...	...	...	1,934	4	1,938	...		
	Jhang ...	1897-98	Chenáb and Rávi	5,103	29,196	7,351	2,062	105	7,346	122	78	656	7	10,064	234	10,298	7,367	Jhang.	
		1898-99	Do.	3,602	19,193	9,223	1,240	41	3,707	98	78	656	7	5,603	146	5,749	5,264		
		1898-99	Kásht Báráni	...	57,866	57,866	...	...	52,749	...	...	...	...	52,749	...	52,749	...		
		1898-99	Do.	...	85,277	85,277	...	...	81,430	...	...	...	...	81,430	...	81,430	...		
	Montgomery	1897-98	Rávi tahsils and Dipálpur	146,429	375,110	36,766	60,103	722	66,517	980	...	...	...	1,26,620	1,702	1,28,322	1,46,807	Montgomery.	
		1898-99		548,409	766,812	99,837	82,763	1,588	40,338	622	...	...	...	1,23,101	2,210	1,25,311	3,65,316		
		1897-98	Kásht Báráni	...	...	...	...	...	13,159	...	...	...	...	13,159	...	13,159	...		
		1898-99	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	53,477	...	...	...	...	53,477	...	53,477	...		
	Lahore ...	1897-98	Dabli and Hithár Tract in Tahsil Chúnián.	...	...	10,874	...	...	5,236	211	...	...	...	5,236	211	5,447	...	Lahore.	
		1898-99		...	...	2,483	...	...	1,396	106	...	...	...	1,396	106	1,502	...		
	Gurdáspur	1897-98	Chhamb Kahnúwán	16,684	10,890	1,705	15,954	619	3,474	126	...	...	...	19,428	745	20,173	20,373	Gurdáspur.	
		1898-99		16,084	10,890	2,593	15,954	619	5,249	165	...	...	...	21,203	784	21,987	20,373		
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	1897-98	Isa Kheł and Miánwáli	306,876	284,024	74,024	31,960	1,358	86,025	662	...	...	...	1,17,985	2,020	1,20,005	75,916	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1898-99		306,876	284,033	58,388	31,841	1,327	76,096	692	...	...	...	1,07,937	2,019	1,09,956	75,916		
	D. I. Khan	1897-98	Kachi	39,151	845,851	295,322	2,421	4,213	2,00,271	36,351	2,793	17,100	681	2,19,792	41,245	2,61,037	2,01,889	D. I. Khan.	
		1898-99	Do.	40,524	847,451	298,359	2,240	4,515	2,02,953	26,157	2,751	16,292	678	2,21,485	31,350	2,52,835	2,01,889		
		1897-98	Dáman	10,764	558,350	140,470	7,911	5,553	57,548	42,268	...	...	...	65,459	47,821	1,13,280	91,112		
		1898-99	Do.	10,417	568,546	28,723	7,773	5,556	12,790	6,075	...	...	...	20,563	11,631	32,194	91,112		
	D. G. Khan	1897-98	Pachádh, Danda, Cháhi Nahri, Sindh Garkáb and Sailáb circles.	169,391	725,499	163,285	1,870	6,657	76,786	10,740	...	...	...	78,656	17,397	96,053	97,614	D. G. Khan.	
		1898-99		169,391	623,140	128,744	...	9,880	54,467	7,442	...	...	...	54,467	17,322	71,789	97,614		
		1897-98	Báráni	...	8,082	1,156	...	...	710	...	...	...	...	710	...	710	455		
		1898-99	Do.	...	8,082	824	...	...	844	...	...	...	...	844	...	844	455		
	Muzaffargarh.	1897-98	Bet Indus, Bet Chenáb, Cháhi, Sailáb, Cháhi Nahri.	66,643	670,487	162,613	41,677	589	1,71,623	1,974	2,293	15,274	8	2,28,574	2,571	2,31,145	...	Muzaffargarh.	
		1898-99		74,233	671,353	143,452	40,966	589	1,53,527	1,539	2,332	15,384	116	2,09,877	2,244	2,12,121	...		
		1897-98	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,024,437	4,633,104	1,140,496	2,71,393	24,910	9,18,000	99,513	5,298	33,858	907	12,23,251	1,25,330	13,48,581	9,37,021	GRAND TOTAL	
		1898-99		1,440,015	4,976,351	1,034,480	2,91,237	29,205	8,16,644	48,106	5,336	33,389	1,012	11,41,270	78,323	12,19,593	11,64,037		

STATEMENT No. XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL RATE CESS UNDER ACTS V OF 1878 AND XX OF 1883 FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

Division.	District.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.								District.	Division.
											Recoverable.		*Undetermined*		*Irrecoverable.*		*Total.*			
		On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1,01,753	15,814	1,17,567	59,389	33	59,422	...	22	22	42,352	15,759	...	...	12	...	42,364	15,759	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	1,23,168	18,479	1,41,647	88,354	5,677	94,031	...	12	12	34,813	12,790	...	...	1	..	34,814	12,790	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	1,25,644	2,602	1,28,246	1,19,138	72	1,19,210	...	...	...	6,397	2,204	...	...	109	326	6,506	2,530	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	1,04,851	10,171	1,15,022	98,729	1,140	99,869	...	1,441	1,441	6,008	7,352	...	...	114	238	6,122	7,590	Delhi.	
	Karnál	1,37,162	8,117	1,45,279	1,29,384	3,492	1,32,876	...	175	175	7,746	4,450	...	...	32	...	7,778	4,450	Karnál.	
	Umballa	1,20,339	*5,421	1,25,760	1,19,822	4,417	1,24,239	...	120	120	385	884	...	...	132	...	517	884	Umballa.	
	Simla	1,588	...	1,588	1,588	...	1,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	98,468	2,157	1,00,625	98,398	1,973	1,00,371	...	...	...	3	...	67	62	...	122	70	184	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	1,50,956	1,617	1,52,573	1,50,800	4	1,50,804	...	1,332	1,332	...	...	...	...	156	281	156	281	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	1,55,094	453	1,55,547	1,54,890	43	1,54,933	...	353	353	...	57	...	...	204	...	204	57	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	1,15,772	†1,833	1,17,605	1,15,316	804	1,16,120	105	407	512	200	622	...	...	151	...	351	622	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	1,22,332	2,234	1,24,566	1,19,462	1,077	1,20,539	...	...	...	2,870	958	...	...	...	199	2,870	1,157	Ferozepore.	

LAHORE.	Mooltan	99,448	530	99,978	98,319	91	98,410	...	382	382	521	57	...	...	608	...	1,129	57	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	1,19,430	802	1,20,232	1,18,506	199	1,18,705	121	485	606	679	67	13	51	111	...	803	118	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	56,663	18,718	75,381	38,280	9,180	47,460	...	82	82	15,199	9,285	84	153	3,100	18	18,383	9,456	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	1,05,440	13,334	1,18,774	1,00,180	2,810	1,02,990	...	219	219	4,869	7,068	208	3,228	183	9	5,260	10,305	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	1,30,704	815	1,31,519	1,30,641	220	1,30,861	3	33	36	39	562	...	...	21	...	60	562	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	1,59,407	2,261	1,61,668	1,59,094	1,103	1,60,197	...	190	190	63	968	...	...	250	...	313	968	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1,54,912	1,168	1,56,080	1,54,626	534	1,55,160	...	589	589	211	45	...	...	75	...	286	45	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	87,473	31,164	1,18,637	84,345	5,192	89,537	3,071	...	3,071	57	25,972	...	...	...	...	57	25,972	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	1,15,857	12,176	1,28,033	1,11,008	5,815	1,16,823	...	109	109	4,802	6,240	20	12	27	...	4,849	6,252	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	66,860	13,504	80,364	60,201	2,835	63,036	...	474	474	6,564	10,195	...	...	95	...	6,659	10,195	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	76,118	8,562	84,680	70,655	580	71,235	...	384	384	5,260	4,206	...	...	203	3,392	5,463	7,598	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	1,01,590	2,937	1,04,527	1,01,047	1,754	1,02,801	...	...	...	543	1,183	...	...	...	...	543	1,183	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	32,126	...	32,126	32,126	...	32,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	1,13,282	1,625	1,14,907	1,12,270	20	1,12,290	...	794	794	545	...	62	92	405	719	1,012	811	Pesháwar.	
	Kohat	19,720	3,951	23,671	19,608	3,703	23,311	...	6	6	111	242	..	...	1	...	112	242	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	44,632	2,288	46,920	44,622	292	44,914	...	12	12	10	1,984	...	...	...	...	10	1,984	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan	55,833	22,229	78,062	52,510	1,899	54,409	...	90	90	3,289	20,179	28	...	6	61	3,323	20,240	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan	53,620	1,484	54,594	52,096	1,245	53,341	...	28	28	819	211	100	...	5	...	924	211	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	60,136	383	60,519	59,919	30	59,949	...	45	45	151	270	4	...	62	38	217	308	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	30,09,778	2,06,829	32,16,607	28,55,323	56,234	29,11,557	3,300	7,784	11,084	1,44,506	1,33,810	586	3,598	6,063	5,403	1,51,155	1,42,811	GRAND TOTAL.	

* Excludes Rs. 2,585 on account of Pipli Tahsil transferred to the Karnál District. The Karnál figures of last year include this item.
† Excludes Rs. 5 on account of excess recoveries.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF UNCLASSED FORESTS AND OF OTHER GOVERNMENT

Division.	District.	Area of unclassed forests and Government waste lands under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.	Area of nazul lands leased for agricultural purposes and consequently subject to the waste land lease rules.	Area included in columns 3 and 4 let out for cultivation.		Area of unclassed Forests under the Forest Department let out for cultivation.	
				Cultivated in the year.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated in the year.	Uncultivated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi	Hissár	3,184	...	1,171	1,173	...	...
	Rohtak	5,229	...	...	5,229	...	...
	Gurgaon	1,510	333	364	213	...	...
	Delhi	...	17,652	13,433	1,232	...	...
	Karnál	17,827	166	1,558	207	...	...
	Umballa	370	...	47	...	...	...
	Simla	21,437	3	2	2	...	...
Jullundur ...	Kángra	2,772	38	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	25,393	153	126	27	...	...
	Jullundur...	3,661	12	1,341	2,332	...	1,079
	Ludhiána...	...	412	168	244	...	197
	Ferozepore	725	4,955	2,116	2,518	...	...
Lahore	Mooltan	1,511,322	131	83,136	88,635	...	...
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery	1,604,941	...	14,118	3,875	1,498	555
	Lahore	175,061	4,162	14,679	3,753	...	...
	Amritsar	1,348	76	46	30	...	2,925
	Gurdáspur	...	595	427	1	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	Siálkot	4,960	275	1,350	3,610	...	...
	Gujrát	54,113	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwala	20,396	169	169	20,396	...	15,059
	Shahpur	52,403	1	50,424	1	1,198	2,963
	Jhelum	71,425	...	3,748	7,361	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	4,777	...	1,696	3,081	...	...
Peshawar	Hazára	1,549	4	...	...	...	...
	Peshawar...	...	1,084	70	75	...	...
	Kohát	47,395	...	...	...	...	...
Derajat	Bannu	96,808	10	1,443	93,621	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	617,507	...	1,378	1,855	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khan	304,639	...	42,060	60,589	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	260,008	...	5,620	9,830	64	...
	Grand Total	4,910,760	30,231	241,190	309,890	2,760	22,778

* Includes Rs. 9,686 on account

No. XXII.

LANDS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE COLLECTOR FOR 1898-99.

Area of Government land held by Government tenants under Act III of 1893, or under any Colonization Scheme.	Total of columns 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9.	Income for the year ending 31st September 1899.				District.	Division.
		Land revenue on lands included in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.	Málikána on lands included in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.	Other income.	Total income.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	3,184	3,116	...	1,013	4,129	Hissár.	Delhi.
...	5,229	...	...	2,248	2,248	Rohták.	
...	1,843	...	...	1,625	1,625	Gurgáon.	
...	17,652	23,276	3,893	1,682	28,851	Delhi.	
...	17,993	...	...	4,231	4,231	Karnál.	
...	370	...	...	818	818	Umballa.	
...	21,440	25	...	117	142	Simla.	
...	2,810	...	...	1,971	1,971	Kángra.	Jullundur.
...	25,546	501	...	1,529	2,030	Hoshiárpur.	
...	4,752	...	...	16,930	16,930	Jullundur.	
...	609	908	...	2,850	3,758	Ludhiána.	
...	5,680	1,506	194	1,282	2,982	Ferozepore.	
79,235	1,590,688	75,109	5,407	65,545	1,46,061	Mooltan.	Lahore.
987,667	987,667	2,77,177	1,32,013	11,05,028	15,14,218	Jhang.	
154,347	1,761,341	26,651	4,794	2,41,202	2,72,647	Montgomery.	
38,417	217,640	17,865	9,139	884	27,838	Lahore.	
...	4,349	170	...	756	926	Amritsar.	
...	595	...	...	2,624	2,624	Gurdáspur.	
...	5,235	369	...	...	369	Siálkot.	Rawalpindi.
...	54,113	...	...	15,184	15,184	Gujrát.	
169,845	205,469	1,695	80	3,478	5,253	Gujránwála.	
...	56,565	9,790	1,103	49,559	60,452	Shahpur.	
...	71,425	3,081	*9,953	3,192	*16,226	Jhelum.	
...	4,777	1,170	...	600	1,770	Ráwalpindi.	
...	1,553	...	...	3,143	3,143	Hazára.	Peshawar.
...	1,084	1,453	...	2,130	3,583	Pesháwar.	
...	47,395	...	...	5,617	5,617	Kohát.	
...	96,818	220	...	9,273	9,493	Bannu.	Derajat.
...	617,507	1,390	258	13,259	14,907	Dera Ismail Khan.	
...	304,639	15,503	2,944	34,467	52,914	Dera Gházi Khan.	
...	260,072	5,567	1,348	21,258	28,173	Muzaffargarh.	
1,429,511	6,396,040	4,66,542	1,71,126	16,13,445	22,51,113	Grand Total.	

of Royalty on coal.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

Division.	District.	Names of rivers or streams or marshes causing variations.	Alluvion.						Diluvion.						Net increase (*plus*) or decrease (*minus*) to be added to or deducted from fixed land revenue roll of 1898-99.	District.	Division.
			Area newly assessed during the year (in acres).	Revenue assessed.	Area re-assessed at enhanced rates (in acres).	Additional revenue imposed on that area.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Net increase (khálsa) collected as fluctuating revenue (*vide* column 8 of Form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).	Area removed from assessment (in acres).	Reduction of revenue.	Area re-assessed at reduced rates (in acres).	Reduction of assessment on area shown in last column.	Total of columns 11 and 13.	Net decrease (khálsa) remitted (*vide* column 9 of Form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Gurgáon	Jumna	16	16	87	83	99	99	56	54	34	13	67	67	+32	Gurgáon.	DELHI.
	Delhi	Do.	808	682	464	312	994	698	322	469	697	689	1,158	862	—164	Delhi.	
	Karnál	Jumna Canal, Márkanda	446	498	2,031	809	1,307	557	2,284	89	2,676	1,002	1,091	363	+194	Karnál.	
	Umballa	Sutlej and Jumna rivers and Sarsa, Márkanda, Ghaggar, Tangri and Amla hill torrents, &c.	2,456	1,306	2,108	1,264	2,570	882	914	1,133	52	43	1,176	528	+355	Umballa.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	Beás and Chakki Buner, Jubbar, Gajh Chuch Khads.	1,073	1,472	704	192	1,664	1,203	246	361	107	121	482	45	+1,158	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	Beás, Sutlej and chos, torrents and streams.	5,090	7,271	2,826	3,187	10,458	5,334	4,688	6,152	421	446	6,598	1,524	+3,810	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	Sutlej and chos	3,848	2,852	2,147	1,622	4,474	3,185	3,028	2,968	31	38	3,006	1,927	+1,258	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	Sutlej	5,463	1,686	4,472	1,393	3,079	1,788	4,241	2,726	31	11	2,737	1,412	+376	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	Do.	540	287	5,814	3,608	3,895	2,176	869	604	3,729	1,846	2,450	731	+1,445	Ferozepore.	

LAHORE.	Mooltan	Rávi	166	...	150	190	190	162	26	28	...	...	28	...	+162	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	12,231	3,067	2,993	1,494	4,561	3,170	3,639	2,253	...	...	2,253	920	+2,250	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	Rávi and Sutlej	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	36	34	14	50	50	−50	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	Ditto	9,856	3,634	11,040	4,032	7,666	4,227	5,818	3,330	1,992	1,231	4,561	1,317	+2,910	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	Beás and Rávi	1,447	709	1,447	839	1,548	982	515	394	76	48	442	139	+843	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	Rávi, Beás and other torrents.	3,904	5,648	1,095	991	6,639	6,315	899	1,500	...	...	1,500	1,447	+4,868	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Deg, Rávi, Aik, Basanter and Chenáb.	3,582	2,002	3,303	1,644	3,646	3,567	878	590	354	140	730	716	+2,851	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	Chenáb, Jhelum and hill torrents.	6,966	1,847	5,351	4,180	6,027	3,526	5,332	2,294	2,280	1,039	3,333	731	+2,795	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	Chenáb	7,024	581	7,359	1,062	1,643	1,627	3,330	331	170	58	389	389	+1,238	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	Chenáb, Jhelum and Salt Range lakes.	9,320	2,445	1,669	1,193	3,638	1,859	4,552	2,365	21	15	2,380	781	+1,078	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	Jhelum	7,593	2,658	1,088	301	2,959	1,877	4,833	2,441	854	125	2,566	1,531	+346	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi.	Sohan	537	416	50	25	441	441	...	...	316	400	400	400	+41	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Indus, Kunhar, Siran, Haro, Dar and Kathas.	Acres 58 Mills 140	571	...	...	571	347	77	278	...	...	278	91	+256	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	Kábul, Adezai, Swát, Lundi, Jindai, Shah Alam, Bára, Indus, nalas.	Acres 421 Mills 19	763	15	41	804	611	Acres 444 Mills 9	842	Acres 37 Mills 4	190	1,032	818	−207	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	Toi	15	52	1	2	54	44	1	6	...	...	6	6	+38	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Kurram	4	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. G. Khan	Sanghar hill torrent ...	..	...	48	37	37	16	...	...	61	36	36	15	+1	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	Chenáb	5	6	405	67	73	73	109	68	158	54	122	122	−49	Muzaffargarh.	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	Acres. 83,369 Mills 159	40,480	56,667	28,568	69,048	44,778	Acres. 47,151 Mills 9	31,312	Acres. 14,131 Mills 4	7,559	38,871	16,932	+27,846	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND REDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC

Division.	District.	Period, whether permanent or temporary.	For Roads.			For Canals.			For Railways.		
			Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	889·8	18,742	163	...	...	...
	Rohtak ...	Permanent ...	18·1	871	16	17·4	867	18	1·1	70	1
	Gurgáon ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	2	223	4	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	6·4	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnál ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	296	4,641	69	34·5	944	21
	Umballa ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simla ...	Permanent ...	8·3	718	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	Permanent ...	48·6	6,293	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	11·6	538	12	...	...	...
	Ferozepore ...	Permanent ...	7·1	273	...	...	...	...	23·5	819	...
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	155·4	1,574	19	246·9	6,819	1
	Jhang ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
	Montgomery ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	9·8	....	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	32·4	2,260	16	16	22,503	30
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	17·8	43	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	10·9	2,157	10	6·4	666	4
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	6·4	132	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur ...	Permanent ...	12·6	366	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAWALPINDE.	Siálkot ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	633·7	57,527	644	...	...	..
	Gujránwála ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	84·3	2,566	11	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	74·6	695	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	951	27,201	344	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	50	...
	Ráwalpindi ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	5·2	167	...	26·3	1,873	19
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7	997	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	Permanent ...	40·7	3,706	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	Permanent ...	2·4	352	3	22·2	2,737	1	...	8	...
	Kohát ...	Permanent ...	24·9	1,453	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	Permanent ..	11·9	4,721	13	...	...	...	2	63	...
	D. I. Khan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...
	D. G. Khan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	6·1	410	1	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	5	215	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	1	204	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Permanent ...	174·6	18,753	86	3,128·8	1,21,814	1,312	360·2	33,815	76
		Temporary ...	6·4	340	...	103·8	1,085	...	20·7	1,401	...

No. XXIV.

PURPOSES AND OF LAND RESTORED BY GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

For buildings and miscellaneous works.			Total.			Land restored by Government.								
Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land restored in acres.	Price realized for land restored by Government.	Area assessed to revenue	Revenue assessed.	Number of cases in which land has been occupied for which compensation has not been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending claim for compensation.	District.	Division.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.			
...	...	...	889·8	18,742	163	49·2	548	47·7	8	...	...	17th March 1897	Hissár.	DELHI.
...	...	...	36·6	1,808	35	10	371	10	6	...	..	...	Rohtak.	
...	4,515	...	...	4,515	...	...	...	...	...	15	34·3	4th Novr. 1898 ...	Gurgáon.	
4·7	311	5	6·7	534	9	26·1	876	1·5	3	...	...	...	Delhi.	
...	...	...	6·4	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28th April 1898 ...		
8·7	4,361	...	339·2	9,946	90	3·7	..	3·7	3	...	...	...	Karnál.	
...	9,280	...	...	9,280	...	...	190	370	...	...	89·8	19th Feby. 1899	Umballa.	
...	394	...	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	11th July 1899 ...		
...	...	...	8·3	718	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
6·8	545	...	55·4	6,838	27	29·1	323	29·1	28	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
...	88	1	...	88	1	3·4	95	3·4	14	5	...	6th Novr. 1897 ...	Jullundur.	
...	...	...	11·6	538	12	6·3	12	6·3	7	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
1·1	157	1	31·7	1,249	1	20·7	484	10·2	6	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
7·8	5,172	15	410·1	13,565	35	...	...	...	...	3	201·8	4th July 1898 ...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8th July 1899 ...	Jhang.	
...	...	...	9·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
1·6	32	...	1·6	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
120·6	33,239	56	169	58,002	102	47	642	21·1	15	1	...	...	Lahore.	
...	...	...	17·8	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	17·3	2,823	14	...	...	...	...	11	111·9	15th July 1899 ...	Amritsar.	
...	...	...	6·4	132	...	...	...	...	...	3	49·9	...		
...	...	...	12·6	366	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
...	...	...	633·7	57,527	644	...	...	...	...	41	955·9	20th June 1898 ..	Gujrát.	
...	...	...	84·3	2,566	11	27·3	247	...	...	28	154·5	July 1897 ...	Gujranwála.	
...	...	...	74·6	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	951	27,201	314	4·9	542	...	...	3	28	26th Jany. 1899 ..	Shahpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	812·9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	3·5	50	...	309·4	6,732	165·6	159	4	317	5th May 1899 ...	Jhelum.	
22·2	1,380	4	53·7	3,420	23	27·3	2,000	27·3	260	16	500	30th Septr. 1898	Ráwalpindi.	
...	...	...	20·7	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	29	...	40·7	3,735	12	·1	...	...	...	...	...	19th Sept. 1899 ..	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
...	...	57	24·6	3,097	61	...	...	...	...	2	76·6	22nd March 1899	Pesháwar.	
23·8	894	2	48·7	2,347	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
...	169	1	13·9	4,953	14	1·6	97	1·6	1	3	3·8	1st April 1899 ...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
171	2,013	...	171	2,013	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9th May 1899 ...	D. I. Khan.	
...	...	...	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3·6	349	3	9·7	759	4	...	...	...	...	16	185·5	30th Septr. 1899...	D. G. Khan.	
...	...	...	5	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1	204	...	4·7	38	...	...	2	...	27th April 1899...	Muzaffargarh.	
370·3	62,502	145	4033·9	2,36,884	1,619	762·3	13,377	327·5	510	155	2,659·1	...	Total.	
1·6	426	...	132·5	3,252	...	812·9	...	...	...	3	49·9	...		

STATEMENT No. XXV.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

Division.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA.				Division.
	Village.		Fractional portion of village.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity free of conditions.		In perpetuity subject to conditions.		
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Delhi	826,411	6,18,810	242,422	1,98,004	56,657	71,061	1,125,490	8,87,875	890,593	7,28,244	201,025	1,07,247	Delhi.
Jullundur... ...	925,420	5,02,650	177,915	1,68,371	105,436	1,00,324	1,208,771	7,71,345	713,372	4,22,985	384,581	2,23,205	Jullundur.
Lahore	391,867	2,65,281	132,467	1,19,490	57,536	94,425	581,870	4,79,196	277,632	2,25,268	162,866	1,16,719	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	524,822	2,11,961	430,283	70,983	55,296	87,503	1,010,401	3,70,447	547,193	1,62,039	261,406	1,00,451	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar... ...	6,223,723	1,04,726	567,590	53,579	51,713	1,13,592	1,241,676	2,71,897	132,915	10,183	785,128	1,08,646	Pesháwar.
Deraját	1,347,058	1,10,654	246,054	40,978	60,414	62,055	1,653,526	2,13,687	740,537	93,617	75,221	32,673	Deraját.
Total ...	4,637,951	18,14,082	1,796,731	6,51,405	387,052	5,28,960	6,821,734	29,94,447	3,302,242	16,42,336	1,870,227	6,88,941	Total.

Divisions.	DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA—concld.								NUMBER OF HOLDERS.						Division.
	For life or lives.		At pleasure of Government.		For term of Settlement.		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity free of conditions.	In perpetuity subject to conditions.	For life or lives.	At pleasure of Government.	For term of Settlement.	Pending orders of Government.	
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.							
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.							
Delhi	24,271	14,462	5,333	32,926	4,268	4,996	...	...	6,769	10,386	1,561	1,009	1,011	706	Delhi.
Jullundur ...	59,291	60,684	45,758	56,701	5,769	7,770	...	...	12,919	6,765	5,204	2,307	5,254	...	Jullundur.
Lahore	122,031	81,784	14,392	48,859	4,858	6,487	91	79	1,127	2,691	2,997	1,760	1,599	4	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	187,589	61,377	12,106	44,731	2,078	1,830	29	19	551	5,575	3,058	1,520	204	4	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar ...	282,193	76,527	36,427	59,569	5,013	16,972	...	...	19	2,106	6,253	11,072	1,414	...	Pesháwar
Deraját	42,864	11,026	20,169	39,239	774,735	37,132	...	...	138	7,331	302	285	1,235	...	Deraját.
Total ...	718,239	3,05,860	134,185	2,82,025	796,721	75,187	120	98	21,523	34,854	19,375	17,953	10,717	714	Total.

elix

STATEMENT No. XXV A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE ALIENATED OR ASSIGNED BY GOVERNMENT IN FAVOUR OF GRANTEES DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Total land revenue assessable and assessed.	Assigned for maintenance of Public servants.	Assigned on other grounds.	Total assigned.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	District.	Division.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Delhi.	Gurgáon ...	12,06,076	19,768	16,867	36,635	3·0	Gurgáon.	Delhi.
	Delhi	8,49,740	14,450	46,116	60,566	7·1	Delhi.	
Jullundur.	Hoshiárpur ...	14,27,111	22,960	90,620	1,13,580	7·9	Hoshiárper.	Jullundur.
	Jullundur ...	14,63,818	18,635	89,729	1,08,364	7·4	Jullundur.	
Lahore.	Amritsar ...	...	...	4,348	4,348	100	Amritsar.	Lahore.
	Gurdáspur ...	12,27,792	25,306	88,338	1,13,644	7	Gurdáspur.	
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	30,153	...	30,153	30,153	100	Siálkot.	Rawalpindi.
	Gujránwála ...	9,88,646	13,708	1,49,110	1,62,818	16	Gujranwála.	
	Shahpur	6,10,720	8,509	34,812	43,321	7	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	6,90,558	...	600	600	1	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	9,75,316	14,362	50,247	64,609	7	Ráwalpindi.	
Pesha-war.	Pesháwar ...	10,93,997	...	1,521	1,521	0·1	Pesháwar.	Pesha-war.
	Kohát	1,09,800	...	17,714	17,714	16	Kohát.	
Derajat.	D. I. Khan ...	5,34,753	...	84,863	84,863	15·9	D. I. Khan.	Derajat.
	Total ...	1,12,08,480	1,37,698	7,05,038	8,42,736	7·5	Total.	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND
YEAR ENDING

	Hissar.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	10,030	86,610
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	6,040	2,43,921
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	16	44
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	682	1,062
(*d*).—Other Additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	16,768	3,31,637
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	3,452	83,447
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	3,452	83,447
(4). Balance to next account	13,316	2,48,190
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	6,040	2,43,921
Total of both accounts, Rs.	2,49,961	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
I.—Demands.				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	92	8	73	1
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	2,478	860	86,673	5,136
(3). Total demand	2,570	868	86,746	5,137
II—Collections of the year, viz. —				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	100	...	25	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	2,832	...	17,867	...
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	520	...	65,555	...
(7). Total Collections	3,452	...	83,447	...
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	400	106	69,888	4,073
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	38	...
(11). Total not collected	400	106	69,918	4,073

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE *YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM* THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	400	69,918
(2). Instalments not yet due	12,996	1,78,274
(3). Total outstandings	13,396	2,48,192
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to revenue.	80	2

No. XXVI.

IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884) FOR THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

ROHTAK.		GURGAON.		DELHI.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,233	1,211	75,262	4,416	4,915	5,857
2,124	43,003	7,335	9,440	1,700	8,420
116	45	879	137	72	124
123	11	4,751	147	272	294
...	...	64	32	...	...
14,596	44,270	88,291	14,172	6,959	14,695
672	453	15,027	3,727	742	4,140
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	64	...	49
672	453	15,059	3,791	742	4,189
13,924	43,817	73,232	10,381	6,217	10,506
800	41,893	7,260	9,440	1,700	8,420
42,693		16,700		10,120	

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
271	138	591	25	35	29	332	17	50	71	3,083	52
1,565	1,206	7,607	167	9,070	6,269	3,847	297	521	389	3,228	341
1,836	1,344	8,198	192	9,105	6,298	4,179	314	571	460	6,311	393
76	56	118	7	64		349		15	48	1,382	28
351	89	324	4	14,362		3,275		386	293	2,449	281
100	...	...	...	568	1	58	3	...	...	...	...
527	145	442	11	14,995		3,685		401	341	3,831	309
1,283	1,139	1,731	175	76	42	406	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	4
126	60	6,025	6	540	319	425	37	170	119	2,431	80
1,409	1,199	7,756	181	616	361	831	38	170	119	2,480	84
1,409		7,756		616		831		170		2,431	
11,213		34,951		73,803		9,682		6,116		8,090	
12,622		42,707		74,419		10,513		6,286		10,521	
22		...		1,186		132		69		15	

STATEMENT

	KARNAL.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	6,899	27,075
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	1,300	680
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	90	835
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transfered to Revenue in the same period.	315	1,080
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	8,604	29,670
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,419	18,333
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	1,419	18,333
(4). Balance to next account	7,185	11,337
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	1,300	680
Total of both accounts, Rs.	1,989	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	64	10	555	55
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	954	407	19,621	1,471
(3). Total demand	1,018	417	20,176	1,526
II.— Collections of the year, viz :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	64	10	408	41
(5.) On account of instalments falling due in this period	938	407	16,567	1,317
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7). Total Collections	1,002	417	16,975	1,358
III.— Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	791	27
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). *Arrears due carried on to next period*	16	...	2,410	141
(11). Total not collected	16	...	3,201	168
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue		16		3,201
(2). Instalments not yet due		7,271		8,414
(3). Total outstandings		7,287		11,615
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to revenue.		102		278

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Umballa.		Simla.		Kangra.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,671	10,696	86	65	9,788	1,417
280	1,879	...	...	...	100
99	256	6	2	...	...
520	587	8	1	632	96
...	6	...	...	...	...
6,570	13,424	100	68	10,420	1,613
2,364	8,838	101	26	1,730	1,658
...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
2,370	8,838	101	26	1,730	1,658
4,200	4,586	−1	42	8,690	−45
280	1,879	...	...	...	100
2,159		...		100	

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
21	1	349	18	5	3	...	...	20	14	43	4
1,758	585	7,823	645	88	5	23	3	931	852	1,519	92
1,779	586	8,172	663	93	8	23	3	951	866	1,562	96
22	...	367	...	5	3	...	...	34		47	
2,341	...	8,456	...	88	5	23	3	1,696		1,611	
1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,364	...	8,838	...	93	8	23	3	1,730		1,658	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	54	33	...	...
2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	54	33	...	...
2		12		...		...		54		...	
4,264		4,650		−1		44		8,837		×45	
4,266		4,662		−1		44		8,891		−45	
66		76		...		...		201		22	

STATEMENT

		Hoshiarpur.	
		On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
	A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1).	Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	7,130	...
(2).	*Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	1,000	...
	(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	111	...
	(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to revenue in the same period.	484	...
	(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
	Total	8,725	...
(3).	*Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,861	...
	(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
	(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
	Total deductions	1,861	...
(4).	Balance to next account	6,864	...
	B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Total for period under report	1,000	...
	Total of both accounts, Rs.	1,000	

		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
	I.—Demands.				
(1).	Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	...	...
(2).	Instalments falling due during this period	1,325	536	...	...
(3).	Total demand	1,325	536	...	...
	II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—				
(4).	On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	...	...
(5).	On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,325	536	...	...
(6).	Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7).	Total Collections	1,325	536	...	...
	III.—Not collected, viz.:—				
(8).	Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9).	Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10).	Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	...	...
(11).	Total not collected	...	...	...	...
	D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1).	Arrears overdue	...		...	
(2).	Instalments not yet due	6,916		...	
(3).	Total outstandings	6,916		...	
(4).	Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	52		...	

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Jullundur.		Ludhiana.		Ferozepore.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,42,738	2,797	9,927	9,949	46,889	26,510
14,580	...	3,230	100	3,057	270
2,908	32	210	5	...	...
					...
7,453	94	592	407	4,390	906
...	...	...	...	...	..
1,67,679	2,923	13,959	10,461	54,336	27,686
45,675	1,869	2,171	7,696	8,166	12,968
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
45,675	1,869	2,171	7,696	8,166	12,968
1,22,004	1,054	11,788	2,765	46,170	14,718
14,580	...	3,230	100	3,057	270
14,580		3,330		3,327	

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
19	1	166	5	14	6	170	...	2,264	571	6,870	96
34,974	10,744	1,564	134	1,456	695	9,555	762	3,210	5,336	15,633	1,173
34,993	10,745	1,730	139	1,470	701	9,725	762	5,474	5,907	22,503	1,269
20	...	171	...	20		140		1,179		3,237	
45,655	...	1,698	...	2,151		7,556		6,257		9,445	
...	...	...	...	...		...		67,258		2,797	
45,675	...	1,869	...	2,171		7,696		8,166		12,968	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,567	200	731	165	1,715	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	8	...	...	...	...	21	3	1,639	1,410	9,005	130
54	8	...	...	...	...	2,588	203	2,370	1,575	10,720	370
54		...		...		2,588		2,370		10,720	
1,25,233		1,099		11,897		329		43,800		3,998	
1,25,287		1,099		11,897		2,917		46,170		14,718	
3,283		46		109		152		...		...	

STATEMENT

		Mooltan.	
		On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
	A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1).	Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	1,61,665	1,116
(2).	*Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	36,590	755
	(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	2,303	33
	(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	8,212	43
	(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
	Total	2,08,770	1,947
(3).	*Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	31,807	1,153
	(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	1,180	...
	(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
	Total deductions	32,987	1,153
(4).	Balance to next account	1,75,783	794
	B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Total for period under report	36,590	755
	Total of both accounts, Rs.	37,345	

	C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	I.—Demands.				
(1).	Arrears due at end of last period	1,442	665	62	2
(2).	Instalments falling due during this period	22,735	11,317	1,021	82
(3).	Total demand	24,177	11,982	1,083	84
	II.—Collections of the year, viz :—				
(4).	On account of arrears of previous periods	240	94	62	2
(5).	On account of instalments falling due in this period	20,776	10,434	1,008	81
(6).	Repayments in advance of due date	256	7	...	...
(7).	Total Collections	21,272	10,535	1,070	83
	III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8).	Suspended during this period	1,660	683	...	...
(9).	Remitted during this period	1,180	590	...	...
(10).	Arrears due carried on to next period	321	181	13	1
(11).	Total not collected	3,161	1,454	13	1
	D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1).	Arrears overdue	1,981		13	
(2).	Instalments not yet due	1,76,125		821	
(3).	Total outstandings	1,78,106		834	
(4).	Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue	2,323		40	

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Jhang.		Montgomery.		Lahore.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,61,723	1,601	38,052	10,258	42,344	1,11,830
2,02,750	100	7,425	180	27,320	8,510
6,043	16	903	44	...	...
13,845	30	1,482	246	1,414	2,134
39	37	...	...	...	...
4,84,400	1,784	47,862	10,728	71,078	1,22,474
1,83,282	1,215	10,214	7,933	6,636	25,930
1,368	...	...	...	...	...
291	25	...	...	...	...
1,84,941	1,240	10,214	7,933	6,636	25,930
2,99,459	544	37,648	2,795	64,442	96,544
2,02,750	100	7,355	250	27,320	8,510
2,02,850		7,605		35,830	

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1,326	161	25	...	1,786	609	6,094	7	2,150	2,472	45,034	3,373
1,67,638	15,753	1,100	53	7,747	2,575	4,064	320	8,916	2,766	41,747	3,856
1,68,964	15,914	1,125	53	9,533	3,184	10,158	327	18,066	5,238	86,781	7,229
1,266		25		757	396	4,702	7	541	224	6,137	456
1,80,569		1,153		5,875	1,795	2,757	164	4,681	1,190	17,647	1,678
1,123	351	...		1,304	87	77	226	...	...	12	...
1,83,309		1,178		7,936	2,278	7,536	397	5,222	1,414	23,796	2,134
...	...	...	...	1,264	213	1,965	73	11,498	3,371	55,546	4,381
43	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,747	253	...	...	1,637	660	734	83	1,346	453	7,451	714
2,790	253	...	...	2,901	993	2,699	156	12,844	3,824	62,997	5,095
2,747		...		2,901		2,699		12,844		62,997	
2,98,876		567		35,473		317		51,598		33,547	
3,01,623		567		38,374		3,016		64,442		96,544	
2,164		23		796		151		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Amritsar.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	11,421	5,704
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	900	1,405
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	158	118
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	466	253
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	12,945	7,480
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,739	4,544
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	4,739	4,544
(4). Balance to next account	8,206	2,936
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	900	1,405
Total of both accounts, Rs.	2,305	
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
I.—Demands.		
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	... / ...	... / ...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	4,205 / 675	4,308 / 343
(3). Total demand	4,205 / 675	4,308 / 343
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	... / ...	... / ...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	4,739	4,544
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	... / ...	... / ...
(7). Total Collections	4,739	4,544
III.—Not collected, viz.:—		
(8). Suspended during this period	29 / 1	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	103 / 10	100 / 7
(11). Total not collected	132 / 11	100 / 7
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	132	100
(2). Instalments not yet due	8,274	2,919
(3). Total outstandings	8,406	3,019
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	201	83

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Gurdaspur.		Sialkot.		Gujrat.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,067	25,808	57,582	24,141	24,192	39,987
240	3,185	14,452	745	2,270	16,000
259	315	...	11	468	268
750	1,033	5,104	1,596	1,137	1,342
...	...	...	...	...	...
18,316	30,341	77,138	26,493	28,067	57,597
4,094	15,732	21,633	20,704	3,335	20,687
...	...	...	...	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,094	15,782	21,633	20,704	3,372	20,687
14,222	14,609	55,505	5,789	24,695	36,919
240	3,185	14,452	745	2,270	16,000
3,425		15,197		18,270	

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
190	75	683	66	2,192	603	2,758	131	3,224	1,215	12,333	653
2,632	984	14,133	1,250	14,742	4,632	16,729	1,488	3,628	2,892	30,539	4,053
2,822	1,059	14,816	1,316	16,934	5,235	19,487	1,619	6,852	4,107	42,872	4,706
190	75	683	66	2,192	603	2,759	132	701	432	6,619	260
2,410	934	13,767	1,212	14,143	4,476	16,386	1,465	1,149	1,053	12,572	1,180
479	6	4	...	194	25	...	...	...	...	56	...
3,079	1,015	14,454	1,278	16,529	5,104	19,145	1,597	1,850	1,485	19,247	1,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	50	366	38	599	157	342	22	5,002	2,622	23,681	3,266
222	50	366	38	599	157	342	22	5,002	2,622	23,681	3,266
222		366		599		342		5,002		23,681	
14,265		14,488		54,906		5,410		20,041		13,327	
14,487		14,854		55,505		5,752		25,043		37,008	
265		251		...		...		348		98	

STATEMENT

	GUJRANWALA.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	11,929	17,994
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	26,765	885
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	337	536
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	487	922
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	39,518	20,337
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,182	13,406
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	4,182	13,406
4). Balance to next account	35,336	6,931
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	26,585	885
Total of both accounts, Rs.	27,420	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	1,468	267	3,032	196
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	3,683	738	12,228	1,306
(3). Total demand	5,151	1,005	15,260	1,502
II—Collections of the year, viz.:—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous period	1,089	206	2,843	180
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	2,391	514	9,433	918
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7). Total Collections	3,480	720	12,276	1,098
III—Not collected, viz.:—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	427	27
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	1,671	285	2,548	377
(11). Total not collected	1,671	285	2,975	404
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue		1,671		2,975
(2). Instalments not yet due		33,407		4,154
(3). Total outstandings		35,078		7,129
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.		233		176

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Shahpur.		Jhelum.		Rawalpindi.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,435	20,045	9,605	32,959	23,211	12,982
900	100	770	600	4,010	300
...	...	277	664	...	...
982	73	600	407	1,891	721
...	...	...	...	...	...
26,317	20,218	11,252	33,730	29,112	14,003
6,077	5,152	3,444	6,817	7,507	13,651
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,077	5,152	3,444	6,817	7,507	13,651
20,240	15,066	7,808	26,913	21,605	352
900	100	770	600	4,010	300
1,000		1,370		4,310	

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
513	120	3,385	57	220	28	21,244	385	8	1	3,652	106
5,370	1,909	7,479	389	3,072	784	10,827	595	5,619	1,898	8,648	616
5,883	2,029	10,864	446	3,292	812	32,071	980	5,627	1,899	12,300	722
319		1,489		211	17	2,126	125	8	1	4,281	106
5,598		3,523		2,633	583	4,216	275	5,608	1,890	8,648	616
145	5	155	5	...	...	67	8	...	...	...	...
6,067		5,172		2,844	600	6,409	408	5,616	1,891	12,929	722
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,529	466	5,957	341	448	212	25,729	580	10	7	...	...
1,529	466	5,957	341	448	212	25,729	580	10	7	...	...
1,529		5,957		448		25,729		11		...	
19,307		9,126		7,360		1,184		21,594		352	
20,836		15,083		7,808		26,913		21,605		352	
586		36		...		...		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Hazara.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	6,160	6,986
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	500	7,810
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	167	445
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	226	79
(*d*).—Other Additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	7,053	15,270
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,573	6,965
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	1,573	6,965
(4) Balance to next account	5,480	8,305
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	500	7,810
Total of both accounts, Rs.	8,310	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,224	349	6,534	431
(3). Total demand	1,224	349	6,534	431
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,224	349	6,534	431
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7). Total Collections	1,224	349	6,534	431
III.—Not Collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	...	...
(11). Total not collected	...	...	...	...

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue	...		...	
(2). Instalments not yet due		5,603		8,657
(3). Total outstandings		5,603		8,657
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.		123		351

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Peshawar.		Kohat.		Bannu.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,561	214	14,770	10,022	26,379	10,277
...	420	600	2,110	3,200	1,085
792	30	233	236	976	460
1,511	14	664	623	1,335	246
...	...	...	...	...	..
39,864	678	16,267	12,991	31,890	12,068
13,536	259	3,686	10,788	6,873	9,113
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
13,536	259	3,686	10,788	6,873	9,113
26,328	419	12,581	2,203	25,017	2,955
...	420	600	1,800	3,200	1,085
420		2,400		4,285	

Peshawar.				Kohat.				Bannu.			
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
134	15	32	1	303	220	1,375	106	424	135	913	22
10,547	2,559	212	14	3,144	974	9,012	636	3,744	2,140	8,453	627
10,681	2,574	244	15	3,447	1,194	10,387	742	4,168	2,275	9,366	649
134	8	32	1	268	182	1,312	101	314	112	913	22
10,539	2,542	212	14	2,507	730	8,754	621	3,193	1,936	7,618	560
306	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258	60	...	...
10,979	2,557	244	15	2,775	912	10,066	722	4,765	2,108	8,531	582
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24	...	...	672	282	321	20	661	227	835	67
8	24	...	...	672	282	321	20	661	227	835	67
8		...		672		321		661		835	
27,366		429		12,156		1,981		25,129		2,456	
27,374		420		12,828		2,302		25,790		3,291	
1,046		1		248		99		773		336	

STATEMENT

	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
(1). Balance shown in Plus and Minus Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	25,183	35,082
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	1,060	14,150
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	604	310
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	1,222	458
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	28,069	50,000
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	5,669	19,800
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassifications, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	5,669	19,800
(4). Balance to next account	22,400	30,200
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	1,060	14,150
Total of both accounts, Rs.	15,210	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	53	48	5,471	48
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	3,435	2,258	19,644	1,293
(3). Total demand	3,488	2,306	25,115	1,341
II.—Collections of the year, viz:—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	101		4,548	
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	5,114		15,252	
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	440	14	...	
(7). Total Collections	5,669		19,800	
III.—Not collected, viz:—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	358	221	6,241	415
(11). Total not collected	358	221	6,241	415
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899 ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue		358		6,241
(2). Instalments not yet due		22,919		24,427
(3). Total outstandings		23,277		30,668
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.		877		468

NOTE.—The difference of + 633 and − 65 under Act XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884, respectively.

	Act XIX of 1883
Hoshiárpur	+ 2
Ferozepore	+ 73
Jhang	+ 527
Gujrát	+ 37
Gujránwála	− 7
...	+ 1

No. XXVI—*concluded.*

Dera Ghazi Khan.		Muzaffargarh.		Total of the Province.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,936	2,369	19,759	4,011	11,81,542	5,49,039
400	727	2,360	6,070	3,73,158	3,72,950
1,299	7	452	123	19,778	5,096
1,703	73	1,090	192	64,343	15,170
...	...	...	...	103	75
40,338	3,176	23,661	10,396	16,38,924	9,42,330
6,766	1,921	5,046	4,387	4,13,479	3,33,312
135	...	...	...	2,720	...
...	...	...	...	329	138
6,901	1,921	5,046	4,387	4,16,528	3,33,450
33,437	1,255	18,615	6,009	12,22,396	6,08,880
400	727	2,360	6,070	3,71,459	3,71,600
1,127		8,430		7,43,059	

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
419	374	387	19	...	...	62	2	25,707	7,860	1,18,774	5,447
4,052	2,662	2,019	94	3,228	1,535	4,041	299	3,37,691	87,284	3,59,831	27,966
4,471	3,036	2,406	113	3,228	1,535	4,103	301	3,63,398	95,144	4,78,605	33,413
376	210	227	18	...		64		12,983		46,618	
3,783	2,302	1,609	67	4,716		4,321		3,92,088		2,20,112	
...	...	...	...	325	5	...	2	7,691	626	66,278	251
4,159	2,512	1,836	85	5,046		4,387		4,13,388		3,33,259	
...	...	470	28	...	...	...	...	16,941	5,720	1,35,506	9,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,223	710	49	4
312	524	100	...	31	17	19	...	20,278	8,600	94,796	6,328
312	524	570	28	31	17	19	...	38,442	15,030	2,30,351	15,557
312		570		31		19		37,220		2,30,302	
34,259		697		19,017		6,101		12,00,020		3,80,437	
34,571		1,267		19,048		6,120		12,37,240		6,10,739	
1,039		12		433		111		16,625		2,959	

in the closing balance of 1897-98 and opening balance of 1898-99 is explained as follows :—

Act XII of 1884.

... due to penal interest.
−73 due to misclassification.
... due to the adjustment of an erroneous recovery.
... } due to the rectification of a mistake.
+7 }
+1 due to fractions.

STATEMENT No. XXVII.

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE PATTAS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1899.

Division.	District.	Number of Pattás granted in the previous five years.	Number of Pattás granted during the year.	Number of Irrigation Works constructed during the year.						District.	Division.
				New Wells.		*Old Wells repaired.*		*Dams, Reservoirs and Cuts from Rivers and Jhils.*			
				At private expense.	From Taccávi advances.	At private expense.	From Taccávi advances.	At private expense.	From Taccávi advances.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI.	Hissár	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	...	...	60	6	115	2	...	...	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi..	
	Karnál	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnál.	
	Umballa	...	...	7	2	14	...	...	...	Umballa.	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	406	...	142	2	61	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	...	...	352	53	39	3	...	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	...	...	144	19	21	2	...	...	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	43	...	168	7	87	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	1,075	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	85	114	153	20	117	...	...	...	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	13	...	107	...	81	...	...	...	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	2,060	...	533	34	40	2	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	2	...	221	4	17	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	11	...	20	2	109	...	...	...	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	1,066	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	680	300	43	2	12	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	...	21	79	10	10	2	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1	1	11	...	8	...	...	...	Hazara.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan... ...	788	59	50	...	9	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan... ...	618	1	101	...	29	...	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	170	24	23	2	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total ...	8,429	547	2,281	171	769	11	...	...	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Division.	District.	Number of officers exercising revenue powers.	CASE WORK. Number of cases decided. Civil suits.	Other civil suits.	Criminal cases.	Total civil and criminal work.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.	Total revenue cases.	Total of all cases.	District.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI.	Hissár	39	778	2,057	2,306	5,141	1,563	7,651	9,214	14,355	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	29	1,500	2,132	1,274	4,906	1,145	6,349	7,494	12,400	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	30	1,960	1,808	1,858	5,626	869	7,715	8,584	14,210	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	26	488	369	1,641	2,498	1,380	4,704	6,084	8,582	Delhi.	
	Karnál	30	1,700	938	2,397	5,035	702	4,587	5,289	10,324	Karnál.	
	Umballa	32	654	391	1,550	2,595	924	5,411	6,335	8,930	Umballa.	
	Simla	24	1,505	1,265	876	3,646	14	550	564	4,210	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	25	1,841	774	2,377	4,992	1,293	4,307	5,600	10,592	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	33	2,062	1,058	2,343	5,463	2,379	5,290	7,669	13,132	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	43	1,599	868	2,871	5,338	1,902	5,002	6,904	12,242	Jullúndur.	
	Ludhiána	17	455	397	1,779	2,631	971	4,407	5,378	8,009	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	41	2,276	1,185	4,077	7,538	2,516	6,409	8,925	16,463	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	62	1,601	931	3,053	5,585	760	14,981	15,741	21,326	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	28	340	468	2,011	2,819	437	5,572	6,009	8,828	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	27	839	397	1,702	2,938	150	6,048	6,198	9,136	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	46	1,076	1,325	4,443	6,844	1,263	6,855	8,118	14,962	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	20	633	409	2,337	3,379	2,017	5,905	7,922	11,301	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	24	1,206	779	2,966	4,951	1,789	5,904	7,693	12,644	Gardáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	31	1,561	1,203	4,399	7,163	3,900	7,484	11,384	18,547	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	18	977	873	2,832	4,682	1,211	5,953	7,164	11,846	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	26	717	1,498	2,512	4,727	1,172	3,969	5,141	9,868	Gujránwála.	
	Sháhpur	20	439	230	1,485	2,154	372	1,785	2,157	4,311	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	32	1,107	763	3,302	5,172	11,486	5,680	7,166	12,338	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	33	1,099	934	3,280	5,313	1,065	3,205	4,270	9,583	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	31	957	326	1,591	2,874	1,004	3,312	4,316	7,190	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	48	2,294	1,120	4,269	7,683	1,131	4,053	5,184	12,867	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	21	756	325	2,227	3,308	290	1,582	1,872	5,180	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	22	1,100	564	2,611	4,275	700	3,822	4,522	8,797	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	54	1,078	861	2,127	4,066	653	6,566	7,219	11,285	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	26	1,114	831	2,322	4,267	464	5,487	5,951	10,218	Dera Gházi Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	21	790	424	2,376	3,590	511	5,388	5,899	9,489	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	959	35,502	28,503	77,194	141,199	36,033	165,933	201,966	343,165	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CASES IN REVENUE COURTS OR BEFORE REVENUE

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Hissár.* Number decided.	*Rohtak.* Number decided.	*Gurgáon* Number decided.	*Delhi.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	5	18	47	17
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28 or for commutation of rent	...	...	...	...
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	...	...	...	...
		Second Group.				
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	39	13	90	11
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	5	39	9	7
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	95	22	118	112
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	10	3	18	26
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	11	...	...	1
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	3	...	1	3
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	3	19	...	14
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	25	6	6	...
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	2	...	4	1
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Zaildars, Inámdárs or village officers ...	...	...	...	...
		Third Group.				
	14	(*n*) Suit by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent or for sums recoverable under Section 14	1,015	533	353	662
	15	(*o*) Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	13	13	...	74
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	6	105	...	26
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	331	374	223	426
		Total Revenue Court cases ...	1,563	1,145	869	1,380
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*)	...	...	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	28	...	...	71
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*) ...	...	...	...	142
	20	Other ejectments in which compensation is not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	579	452	493	...
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	9	...	...	243
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	1,026	740	806	466
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	34	...	...	1
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	14	...	...	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 ...	1,690	1,192	1,299	923
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	25	Zaildárs	6	6	7	2
	26	Lambardárs	254	273	369	192
	27	Patwáris and Kánúngos	268	389	542	164
	28	Assessment by estates of Land Revenue or cesses	1	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of Land Revenue or cesses	808	421	505	228
	31	Remission of Land Revenue or cesses	424	...	2	...
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	3	...	11	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion, and action of sand	553	...	27	100
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	...	950	691	599
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	808	514	22	14
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	...	...	...	340
	37	Collection process ... by sale of moveables	135	1	353	...
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	79	...	...	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immoveables	3	...	...	...
	40	Boundaries and Survey marks	303	33	73	85
	41	Partitions	164	91	71	105
	42	Deposit of revenue	...	...	..	1
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	481	414	158	416
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	258	349	1,303	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 ...	4,548	3,441	4,134	2,246
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—				
	46	New grants of Revenue assignments	...	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of ditto	4	7	2	...
	47 *a*	Enquiry into Revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	4	...	...	...
	48	Mutation of names in ditto	49	7	18	...
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	160	11	...	48
	50	Takávi for ... Improvements...	553	49	101	20
	51	Takávi for ... Relief	67	1,138	1,570	192
	52	Land acquisition	...	11	5	550
	53	Excise	252	9	147	4
	54	Stamps	66	50	62	113
	55	Forest	83	...	...	138
	56	Income Tax	139	330	291	...
	57	Treasury	36	104	86	470
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases ...	1,413	1,716	2,282	1,535
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds ...	7,651	6,349	7,715	4,704
		Gross total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers ...	9,214	7,494	8,584	6,084

No. XXVIII B.

OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Karnál.	*Umballa.*	*Simla.*	*Kángra.*	*Hoshiár-pur.*	*Jullun-dur.*	*Ludhiána.*	*Feroze-pore.*	*Mooltan.*	*Jhang.*	*Mont-gomery.*	*Lahore.*	*Amritsar.*
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided	Number decided.	Number. decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.
...	26	...	5	60	8	7	...	...	...	6	18	15
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	34	1	...	26	9	2	36	13	...	...	9	10
8	3	...	9	113	30	28	58	2	1	...	39	294
70	55	1	66	90	106	39	405	2	21	1	120	170
5	13	...	21	41	19	10	67	4	4	5	66	37
3	23	...	...	69	49	6	41	...	...	...	23	8
...	2	...	28	34	30	...	39	31	...	...	10	11
25	11	...	5	18	15	6	33	...	...	...	10	...
18	18	...	50	92	33	18	12	197	78	11	2	17
...	9	...	1	10	...	2	1	...	5	...	3	10
1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6
273	359	9	484	878	793	443	401	200	138	28	407	628
28	3	...	3	18	...	7	347	27	7	46	70	...
49	93	...	164	286	111	86	281	71	52	16	53	121
201	275	3	456	635	699	316	791	213	131	36	432	690
702	924	14	1,293	2,379	1,902	971	2,516	760	437	150	1,263	2,017
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...
220	39	...	2	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	7
72	...	...	20	...	...	42	339	...	...	...	5	...
36	152	...	...	183	213	...	153	49	9	...	147	438
...	...	...	6	140	34	...	102	...	...	...	1	...
284	391	6	168	435	453	304	696	207	52	13	807	785
10	21	...	128	45	29	20	109	210	56	38	1	...
...	...	...	11	22	...	...	11	...	1	...	4	8
622	703	6	335	831	781	366	1,501	466	118	51	966	1,238
8	10	...	7	6	10	17	13	21	14	15	8	5
317	333	3	187	352	201	288	349	368	153	255	352	464
441	309	...	142	40	428	322	273	388	90	196	54	350
...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	264	138	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	72	40	15	985	601	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	20	...
...	...	...	179	471	156	96	205	...	226	75	289	...
1,354	810	413	422	477	1,065	403	1,071	3,284	1,026	1,451	621	917
...	559	1	1	36	55	24	621	3,014	487	420	697	1,426
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	139
...	14	...	22	...	7	170	133	637	11	418	124	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...
102	318	...	322	529	188	198	263	773	821	133	21	92
150	222	2	359	265	427	178	264	718	53	102	109	336
4	8	...	3	12	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
316	147	...	102	1,089	795	949	391	234	522	4	453	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
721	905	...	625	83	43	49	560	3,020	770	...	18	201
3,414	3,631	429	2,441	3,427	3,382	2,756	4,225	12,505	4,648	4,197	3,370	4,073
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14	16	...	81	21	8	7	24	9	3	5	41	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	87	...	...
103	554	...	171	101	142	103	83	12	11	...	50	80
...	...	3	773	...	...	...	...	720	50	773	...	...
2	12	...	...	5	124	24	33	128	9	87	181	3
11	43	...	5	1	...	3	3	19	15	16	86	32
109	7	...	13	...	...	6	6	30	2	24	14	4
37	95	...	49	63	68	84	39	83	15	97	76	119
48	...	6	27	125	19	88	94	158	23	85	164	95
...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	270	29	126	243	...
208	350	106	293	627	482	648	401	489	649	476	623	187
19	...	...	17	89	46	322	...	26	...	24	1,040	24
551	1,077	115	1,531	1,032	889	1,285	683	2,010	806	1,800	2,519	594
4,587	5,411	550	4,307	5,290	5,002	4,407	6,409	14,981	5,572	6,048	6,855	5,905
5,289	6,335	564	5,600	7,669	6,904	5,378	8,925	15,741	6,009	6,198	8,118	7,922

STATEMENT

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Gurdás-pur.* Number decided.	*Siálkot.* Number decided.	*Gujrát.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*			
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	60	69	23
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	...
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	...	...	...
		Second Group.			
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	49	48	82
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	142	332	25
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	138	241	47
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	40	62	46
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	20	5	7
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	8	3	1
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	3	11	7
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	22	...	7
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	4	6	4
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Záildárs, Inámdárs or village officers ...	7	3	6
		Third Group.			
	14	(*n*) Suit by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent or for sums recoverable under Section 14	637	1,376	447
	15	(*o*) Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	32	105	133
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	62	137	24
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	565	1,502	352
		Total Revenue Court cases ...	1,789	3,900	1,211
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—			
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*) ...	...	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	1	1	...
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*) ...	...	...	...
	20	Other ejectments in which compensation is not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	152	626	...
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	1	...	...
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	1,050	1,293	805
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	11	11	1
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	...	4	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887	1,215	1,935	806
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—			
	25	Záildárs	7	12	2
	26	Lambardárs	416	508	221
	27	Pátwárís and Kánúngos	509	548	342
	28	Assessment by estates of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	545
	31	Remission of Land Revenue or cesses	...	...	166
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	6	...	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion, and action of sand	486	30	217
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	989	374	801
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	121	121	201
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	1	14	...
	37	Collection process ... by sale of moveables	...	...	...
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	...	...	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immoveables	...	...	...
	40	Boundary and Survey marks	179	157	...
	41	Partitions	458	280	113
	42	Deposit of Revenue	2	...	...
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	904	2,010	901
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	13	32	738
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 ...	4,091	4,086	4,247
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—			
	46	New grants of Revenue assignments	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of ditto	77	129	80
	47*a*	Enquiry into Revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	...	49	...
	48	Mutation of names in ditto	62	68	22
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	...	1
	50	Takávi for ... Improvements	...	77	24
	51	Takávi for ... Relief	95	11	49
	52	Land acquisition	7	...	...
	53	Excise	71	38	63
	54	Stamps	25	259	107
	55	Forest	...	...	...
	56	Income Tax	246	799	324
	57	Treasury	15	33	230
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases ...	598	1,463	900
		Gross total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds ...	5,904	7,484	5,953
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers ...	7,693	11,384	7,164

No. XXVIII B—*concluded.*

Gujránwála.	*Shahpur.*	*Jhelum.*	*Rawalpindi.*	*Hazara.*	*Pesháwar.*	*Kohat.*	*Bannu.*	*D. I. Khan.*	*D. G. Khan.*	*Muzaffargarh.*	*Total.*	Number.
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	
10	1	14	11	18	1	...	...	...	...	2	441	1
1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	2
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
10	15	140	13	50	16	32	8	39	10	15	841	4
32	2	151	53	123	18	12	5	17	11	1	1,569	5
101	12	93	58	206	149	17	43	25	9	2	2,634	6
12	10	16	37	67	18	7	10	12	8	2	696	7
9	...	19	36	17	1	1	5	4	...	2	360	8
22	1	5	...	1	40	10	6	3	3	...	295	9
6	1	14	19	...	20	...	13	11	4	...	268	10
26	...	13	15	15	13	1	43	63	39	58	898	11
1	1	17	...	4	13	...	9	4	3	2	116	12
...	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	39	13
499	158	449	442	261	209	104	243	201	192	181	13,003	14
90	25	106	4	4	142	1	39	16	6	151	1,510	15
...	20	21	67	57	128	43	56	59	25	27	2,246	16
353	123	424	309	179	360	61	219	199	154	68	11,100	16 (1)
1,172	372	1,486	1,065	1,004	1,131	290	700	653	464	511	36,033	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	17
...	1	...	17	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	423	18
...	...	...	9	36	...	..	...	...	...	...	665	19
158	50	578	229	84	83	...	12	41	...	26	4,943	20
...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	21
687	172	777	411	612	224	65	540	143	176	79	14,673	22
15	37	65	92	29	52	12	56	60	50	58	1,251	23
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	86	24
860	286	1,420	758	768	359	77	627	248	226	166	22,789	...
1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	10	4	202	25
216	115	410	278	101	210	147	124	222	73	260	8,013	26
351	156	478	187	243	349	117	201	305	201	815	9,198	27
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	492	246	1,210	28
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	17	29
59	15	102	51	...	1	12	10	274	7	34	4,827	30
...	1	1	...	...	60	1	...	...	...	...	684	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	74	...	223	486	32
132	150	...	34	100	...	6	20	...	...	...	3,552	33
243	367	...	...	302	738	82	1,255	1,891	1,836	1,292	25,724	34
23	41	...	...	48	391	...	207	802	361	606	11,621	35
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	629	36
31	...	...	...	...	44	...	18	119	50	29	2,333	37
...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	83	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	39
181	62	756	221	263	33	27	208	197	170	165	6,875	40
126	88	336	270	249	259	107	273	180	157	182	6,688	41
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	110	42
523	135	908	...	178	192	...	...	64	640	...	13,047	43
5	...	9	...	5	...	5	...	77	35	...	140	44
459	...	720	...	500	281	659	667	1,237	645	287	15,143	45
2,352	1,130	3,716	1,041	1,990	2,578	1,181	2,984	5,449	4,677	4,213	110,662	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	35		2	45	46
28	8	9	...	8	67	28	...	4	3	2	734	47
...	...	4	...	166	...	...	...	...		1	377	47a
54	2	19	61	19	70	81	5	7	...	3	1,957	48
...	6	...	...	...	...	4	24	5	268	9	2,855	49
52	4	17	21	4	2	44	22	6	2	40	1,646	50
56	1	6	6	124	12	70	5	340	13	185	4,174	51
39	30	20	61	14	5	...	7	4	7	1	976	52
62	20	...	7	22	...	...	5	19	49	29	1,632	53
20	1	...	43	4	121	...	...	12	...	23	1,838	54
14	...	24	629	47	471	...	...	142	...	333	2,651	55
432	287	303	513	146	367	85	108	271	217	361	10,758	56
...	10	142	65	...	1	12	29	24	25	10	2,899	57
757	369	544	1,406	554	1,116	324	211	869	584	1,009	32,542	
3,969	1,785	5,680	3,205	3,312	4,053	1,582	3,822	6,566	5,487	5,388	165,933	
5,141	2,157	7,166	4,270	4,316	5,184	1,872	4,522	7,219	5,951	5,899	201,966	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII C.

APPELLATE WORK OF REVENUE COURTS AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Division	District	Revenue Judicial Appeals.										Revenue Executive Appeals.								District	Division
		Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.					Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than 3 months.	Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.			Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than 3 months.		
				Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for retrial.	Decreed for appellant.	Decreed for respondent.	Total decided.						Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DELHI.	Hissár	8	45	27	1	16	8	52	1	...	...	...	14	6	7	13	1	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	2	62	31	2	18	13	64	...	...	...	1	41	18	22	40	...	2	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	9	95	12	7	40	44	103	...	1	...	1	48	18	30	48	...	1	...	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	22	137	50	24	25	58	157	...	2	...	6	30	12	21	33	...	3	...	Delhi.	
	Karnál	7	82	10	2	15	28	55	...	34	...	1	24	7	11	18	...	7	...	Karnál.	
	Umballa	4	60	36	5	13	9	63	...	1	...	4	83	29	55	84	...	3	...	Umballa.	
	Simla	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	21	5	15	20	...	4	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	11	76	12	4	18	42	76	...	11	2	3	45	18	21	39	3	6	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	2	165	91	7	25	23	146	...	21	...	...	99	33	63	96	...	3	...	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	20	160	20	15	28	90	153	...	27	...	14	108	41	59	100	...	22	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	11	72	24	6	15	32	77	...	6	...	3	75	18	55	73	...	5	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	10	272	97	19	73	60	249	2	31	...	1	65	23	35	58	...	8	1	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	3	50	3	5	4	21	33	...	20	10	11	161	50	98	148	...	24	3	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	1	32	1	2	7	22	32	...	1	...	4	36	17	20	37	...	3	...	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	4	17	...	1	5	15	21	...	...	...	13	29	13	29	42	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	2	86	...	6	24	50	80	...	8	...	9	22	9	19	28	...	3	1	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	14	170	75	24	25	32	156	...	28	1	3	54	26	29	55	...	2	1	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	17	120	6	9	16	67	98	...	39	9	3	34	9	23	32	...	5	...	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	50	245	45	25	91	105	266	...	29	...	4	109	49	57	106	...	7	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	41	131	...	20	43	105	168	...	4	...	3	37	25	15	40	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	10	61	7	9	17	25	58	...	13	...	10	39	18	27	45	...	4	...	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	5	53	35	1	7	13	56	1	1	...	25	52	19	48	67	...	10	4	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	15	161	75	...	34	65	174	...	2	...	5	136	44	85	129	...	12	6	Jhélum.	
	Ráwalpindi	34	135	...	16	39	91	146	1	22	8	19	198	71	98	169	20	28	8	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	10	73	22	6	21	27	76	...	7	...	...	36	11	23	34	...	2	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	8	113	1	7	20	72	100	...	21	...	3	47	21	23	44	...	6	...	Pesháwar.	
	Kohat	1	38	3	4	16	15	38	...	1	1	...	13	5	8	13	...	...	...	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	9	80	...	10	16	45	71	...	18	2	20	34	13	34	47	...	7	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan	18	94	...	12	16	61	89	...	23	2	35	141	53	94	147	...	29	10	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan	2	27	18	1	3	2	24	...	5	3	...	16	5	6	11	...	5	...	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	1	25	...	1	13	9	23	...	3	...	7	64	37	27	64	...	7	...	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total	351	2,939	702	251	703	1,249	2,905	5	380	38	211	1,911	723	1,157	1,880	24	218	28	Grand Total.	
	Commissioner, Delhi	15	130	54	...	39	11	104	...	41	...	62	226	45	180	225	4	59	...	Commissioner, Delhi.	
	Ditto Jullundur	23	116	3	7	40	68	118	...	21	5	125	866	127	515	642	...	289	10	Ditto Jullundur.	
	Ditto Lahore	7	49	1	5	12	22	40	3	13	...	45	470	114	283	397	19	99	6	Ditto Lahore.	
	Ditto Ráwalpindi	21	112	5	12	23	39	79	...	54	22	224	902	326	701	1,027	11	178	57	Ditto Ráwalpindi.	
	Ditto Pesháwar	8	53	34	...	4	21	59	...	2	1	16	156	34	122	156	2	14	1	Ditto Pesháwar.	
	Ditto Deraját	3	38	12	3	3	19	37	3	1	...	36	169	29	148	177	2	26	...	Ditto Deraját.	
	Total	77	498	109	27	121	180	437	6	132	28	508	2,819	675	1,949	2,624	38	665	73	Total.	
	Settlement Commissioner	...	22	...	...	...	21	21	...	1	...	20	81	12	52	64	1	36	5	Settlement Commissioner	
	Financial Commr. Appeal	9	18	16	...	...	10	26	...	1	...	6	53	7	48	55	...	4	...	Financial Commr. Appeal	
	Financial Commr. Revision	53	477	385	35	77	8	505	1	24	1	25	237	19	232	251	...	11	2	Financial Commr. Revision.	

STATEMENT No. XXX.

ENHANCEMENT OR REDUCTION OF CASH RENTS OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Division.	District.	Number of decided suits under Section 24 of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887. In which enhancement of rent was asked for.	In which enhancement of rent was granted.	In which reduction of rent was asked for.	In which reduction of rent was granted.	District.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi.	Hissár	5	2	...	...	Hissár.	Delhi.
	Rohtak	18	11	...	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	47	47	...	...	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	17	17	...	...	Delhi.	
	Karnál	...	...	...	...	Karnál.	
	Umballa	26	10	...	...	Umbálla.	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
Jullundur.	Kángra	5	3	...	...	Kángra.	Jullundur.
	Hoshiárpur... ...	60	52	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	8	7	...	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	7	6	...	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
Lahore.	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	Mooltan.	Lahore.
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	6	6	...	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	17	12	1	...	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	14	5	1	1	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	59	41	1	...	Gurdáspur.	
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	69	67	...	...	Siálkot.	Rawalpindi.
	Gujrát	23	14	...	...	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	10	6	...	...	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	...	...	1	...	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	14	14	...	...	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	11	6	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
Peshawar.	Hazára	17	17	1	1	Hazára.	Peshawar.
	Pesháwar	1	1	...	...	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
Derajat.	Bannu	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	Derajat.
	D. I. Khan	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total ...	434	344	5	2	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Tenants with rights of occupancy.						Tenants without rights of occupancy.									
Division.	District.	Number of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	Number of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (a).	Number of notices served under Section 44 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 44 (2).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		Number of decrees for ejectment.		Number of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (b).	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 45 (5).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		Number of suits to contest liability to ejectment decided in tenant's favour.	District.	Division.
						Number of cases.	Acreage affected.	Under Section 40.	Under Section 45 (6).				Number of cases.	Acreage affected.			
DELHI.	Hissár ...	...	29	36	6	6	154	...	60	1,163	2,181	656	699	9,258	29	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	23	12	740	816	452	463	3,210	10	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	806	1,101	493	520	2,447	36	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	...	71	3	3	...	...	...	50	515	627	361	356	1,611	62	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	356	356	178	172	783	56	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	25	353	343	191	187	745	44	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	...	2	6	2	2	6	...	66	118	291	53	40	101	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ..	...	6	6	3	3	13	...	21	569	1,657	221	154	366	69	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundnr ...	...	2	3	1	1	3	...	71	592	1,539	451	356	1,065	35	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	286	554	196	208	420	27	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	...	8	8	3	2	43	...	226	993	1,723	575	524	7,054	179	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	...	10	16	3	...	...	...	2	191	424	82	67	474	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19	35	9	21	129	9	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	85	1	1	100	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	78	798	1,391	289	343	2,734	42	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	...	7	9	1	...	...	...	89	788	1,230	353	380	1,319	90	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	85	74	810	1,167	404	333	794	64	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	...	1	2	1	1	3	84	140	1,319	3,401	604	607	2,065	101	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	782	1,352	469	459	1,387	11	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	647	1,033	237	163	1,480	58	Gujránwála.	
	Sháhpur ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	172	172	76	76	475	3	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	37	571	397	123	75	2,179	56	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi...	...	17	30	15	3	28	...	42	581	887	342	186	402	16	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	97	607	690	84	216	1,393	74	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	223	258	83	83	524	17	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	54	73	5	13	223	9	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	...	19	26	7	6	467	...	27	551	993	137	50	574	16	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	145	242	29	29	333	10	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	367	114	39	255	7	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	144	40	31	190	2	Muzaffargarh.	
	Total ...	2	178	151	45	24	717	127	1,429	15,016	25,537	7,308	6,851	43,890	1,142	Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS MADE AT SPECIAL REVISION OF RECORDS AND GENERAL RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Serial No.	Nature of work.			Mooltan, 3rd October 1896.	Montgomery, 1st April 1894.	Jhelum, 2nd January 1896.	Hazára, 1897.	D. I. Khan, 1st January 1898.	Muzaffargarh, October 1897.	Nature of work.			Serial No.
	Number of villages			1,451	876	1,009	14	833	777	Number of villages			
	Number of patwáris...			440	126	338	13	207	327	Number of patwáris...			
1	Number of squares laid out on the ground			34,453	...	22,261	3,007	191,339	27,378	Number of squares laid out on the ground			1
2	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (Chitta Khatauni).	For period under report ...		15,683	...	36,111	...	...	90,704	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (Chitta Khatauni).	For period under report ...		2
3		Total to date		128,281	...	380,956	2,831	484	174,914		Total to date		3
4	Field maps made after complete re-measurement.	Fields		206,897	...	435,750	21,923	441,683	523,622	Field maps made after complete re-measurement.	Fields		4
5		Acres		995,520	...	212,494	41,679	5,258,158	1,427,567		Acres		5
6	Field maps corrected	Fields		...	...	...	...	618,641	...	Field maps corrected	Fields		6
7		Acres		...	...	...	...	5,956,239	...		Acres		7
8	Villages of which the maps have been completed.	For period under report ...		268	4	261	...	...	523	Villages of which the maps have been completed.	For period under report ...		8
9		Total to date		1,451	876	1,000	14	690	699		Total to date		9
10	Villages finally inspected by—	Field Kánúngos	For period under report ...	476	4	217	...	...	392	Villages finally inspected by—	Field Kánúngos	For period under report ...	10
11			Total to date	1,423	876	686	14	736	428			Total to date	11
12		Naib Tahsildars & Deputy Superintendents.	For period under report ...	354	4	209	...	...	367		Naib Tahsildars & Deputy Superintendents.	For period under report ...	12
13			Total to date ...	1,285	876	645	...	741	374			Total to date	13
14		Tahsildars and Extra Tahsildars.	For period under report ..	386	4	191	...	...	320		Tahsildars and Extra Tahsildars.	For period under report ...	14
15			Total to date	738	876	550	...	756	324			Total to date...	15
16	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps.	For period under report ...		677	...	140	...	...	36	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps.	For period under report ...		16
17		Total to date		1,184	872	523	...	825	36		Total to date		17
18	Patwáris' copies of record of rights prepared.	For period under report ...		335	...	...	...	...	...	Patwáris' copies of record of rights prepared.	For period under report ...		18
19		Total to date		335	872	...	...	833	...		Total to date		19
20	Villages in which *báchh* papers have been prepared.	For period under report ...		...	135	81	...	...	...	Villages in which *báchh* papers have been prepared.	For period under report ...		20
21		Total to date		...	872	81	...	833	...		Total to date		21
22	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared.			330	...	211	...	833	...	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared.			22
23	Village note-books prepared in English.	For period under report ...		1,284	...	...	...	...	...	Village note-books prepared in English.	For period under report ...		23
24		Total to date		1,284	872	1,009	14	833	...		Total to date		24

STATEMENT No. XXXIII B.

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF FIELD SURVEY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Division.	Settlement.	Area surveyed during the year in square miles.			Cost of Field Survey.				Settlement.	Division.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Charged to Revenue.	Charged to Patwáris' Fees Fund.	Total.	Average cost per square mile.		
Lahore	Mooltan	366	1,143	1,509	4,758	7,987	12,745	8	Mooltán	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi	Jhelum	321	792	1,113	14,820	52	14,872	13	Jhelum	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	Hazára	31	34	65	4,724	320	5,044	77	Hazára	Pesháwar.
Deraját	Dera Ismail Khan	1,024	39	1,063	22,818	3,845	26,663	25	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Deraját.
	Muzaffargarh	387	966	1,353	13,370	5,704	19,074	15	Muzaffargarh	
	Total	2,129	2,974	5,103	60,490	17,908	78,398	15	Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXIV,

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER

Major Head of Service.	Budget Heading.	Mooltan.			Montgomery.		
		Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	...	...	32,886	4,200	...	1,403
	A.—Office Establishment.						
	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	...	660	...	...	...	...
	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(3). Office Kánúngos	...	4,840	4,111	1,980	180	891
	(4). Menial establishment	6,432	6,432	4,701	240	40	160
	Total Office Establishment ...	6,432	11,932	8,812	2,220	220	1,051
	B.—Field Establishment.						
	(5). Settlement Tahsildars	4,500	4,500	4,643	..	...	...
	(6). Deputy Superintendents	10,920	10,414	10,431	6,240	...	921
	(7). Field Kánúngos	24,720	21,000	16,563	5,940	...	1,111
	(8). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos	3,300	...	2,833	780	...	210
	Total Field Establishment ...	43,440	35,914	34,470	12,960	...	2,242
	(9). Temporary establishment	20,280	16,000	37,389	6,000	310	2,861
	Total pay of Establishment ...	70,152	63,846	80,671	21,180	530	6,154
	(10). Travelling allowance of Officers	2,400	3,000	1,787	1,750	200	629
	(11). Ditto of establishment ...	...	1,200	7 8	200	10	27
	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	5,962	9,200	9,166	5,810	135	878
	Stationery	1,800	1,500	956	975	...	82
	Lithography	600	450	254	150	...	10
	Total Contingent Expenditure ...	10,762	15,350	12,868	8,885	345	1,626
	Grand Total	80,914	79,196	1,26,425	34,265	875	9,183
	Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	1,94,924	...	...	1,50,560
	Total Expenditure on these operations to date ...	...	...	3,21,349	...	...	1,59,743

No. XXXIV.

ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Jhelum.			Hazara.			Budget Heading.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
23,400	...	25,845	...	...	3,650	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers.	LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT, IMPERIAL SERVICE.
						A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	780	...	...	...	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	
1,560.	1,800	1,795	228	...	544	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
5,280	5,000	4,398	...	...	...	(3). Office Kánúngos.	
4,764	3,180	2,505	172	...	298	(4). Menial establishment.	
11,604	9,980	9,478	400	...	842	Total Office Establishment.	
						B.—Field Establishment.	
...	3,875	4,500	281	...	400	(5). Settlement Tahsildars.	
9,360	6,800	8,659	...	...	...	(6). Deputy Superintendents.	
13,200	10,500	12,738	530	...	976	(7). Field Kánúngos.	
2,520	...	2,370	120	...	190	(8). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos.	
25,080	21,175	28,267	931	...	1,566	Total Field Establishment.	
14,000	15,300	20,228	1,324	...	2,600	(9). Temporary establishment.	
50,684	46,455	57,973	2,655	...	5,008	Total pay of Establishment.	
2,600	2,600	2,499	...	...	378	(10). Travelling allowance of Officers.	
...	1,000	1,237	...	...	54	(11). Ditto of establishment.	
5,462	5,787	6,058	1,220	...	1,431	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	
2,000	2,125	1,236	214	...	217	Stationery.	
500	380	71	50	...	...	Lithography.	
33,062	11,892	11,101	1,484	...	2,080	Total Contingent Expenditure.	
84,646	58,347	94,918	4,139	...	10,738	Grand Total.	
...	...	2,47,617	...	...	360	*Add*—Expended on these operations in previous years.	
...	...	3,42,535	...	...	11,098	Total Expenditure on these operations to date.	

STATEMENT

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT, IMPERIAL SERVICE—*concld.*

Major Head of Service.	Budget Heading.	Dera Ismail Khan.		
		Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	22,200	22,200	20,637
	A.—Office Establishment.			
	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers	...	...	...
	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	...	...	...
	(3). Office Kánúngos	5,040	4,840	3,318
	(4). Menial establishment	4,860	4,460	2,169
	Total Office Establishment	9,900	9,300	5,487
	B.—Field Establishment.			
	(5). Settlement Tahsildars	6,000	6,000	4,778
	(6). Deputy Superintendents	11,700	10,800	8,334
	(7). Field Kánúngos	10,740	11,400	7,054
	(8). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos	1,560	...	780
	Total Field Establishment	30,000	28,200	20,946
	(9). Temporary establishment	14,400	17,300	10,993
	Total pay of Establishment	54,300	54,800	37,426
	(10). Travelling allowance of Officers	3,600	2,400	2,383
	(11). Ditto of establishment	600	1,300	1,283
	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography	5,404	6,504	11,682
	Stationery	1,800	1,650	2,520
	Lithography	600	150	147
	Total Contingent Expenditure	12,004	12,004	18,015
	Grand Total	88,504	89,004	76,078
	Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	749
	Total Expenditure on these operations to date	...	...	76,827

No. XXXIV—*concluded.*

Dera Ghazi Khan.			Muzaffargarh.			Budget Heading.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	10,200	...	10,790	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers.	
						A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
...	...	...	2,820	2,820	2,693	(3). Office Kánúngos.	
...	...	...	4,140	4,140	4,012	(4). Menial Establishment.	
...	...	...	6,960	6,960	6,795	Total Office Establishment.	
						B.—Field Establishment.	
...	...	...	4,500	4,500	5,056	(5). Settlement Tahsildars.	
...	...	...	7,020	6,480	6,191	(6). Deputy Superintendents.	
...	...	...	11,040	13,100	11,315	(7). Field Kánúngos.	
...	...	...	1,980	...	...	(8). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos.	
...	...	...	24,540	24,080	22,562	Total Field Establishment.	
...	...	45	12,000	11,225	14,327	(9). Temporary establishment.	
...	...	45	43,500	42,265	43,594	Total pay of Establishment.	
...	...	...	3,300	2,300	2,488	(10). Travelling Allowance of Officers.	
...	...	...	400	400	348	(11). Ditto of Establishment.	
...	...	...	4,342	5,042	5,825	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	
...	...	...	1,200	1,000	1,060	Stationery.	
...	...	...	400	300	81	Lithography.	
...	...	...	9,642	9,042	9,802	Total Contingent Expenditure.	
...	...	45	63,342	51,307	64,186	Grand Total.	
...	...	3,70,407	...	...	46,653	*Add*—Expended on these operations in previous years.	
...	...	3,70,452	...	...	1,10,839	Total Expenditure on these operations to date.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV.

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
Montgomery ...	Montgomery and Gugera.		Rabi 1871...	Kharíf 1890	...		Kharíf 1895...	Rabi 1905 ...	10					
	Dipálpur ...	1,464	Kharíf 1873	Rabi 1893...	20	2,68,959	Rabi 1898 ...	Kharíf 1918...	20	2,13,254	2,65,595	...	...	In addition to the fixed demand the annual average demand from fluctuating assessment is estimated at Rs. 12,74,141.
	Pákpattan...						Kharíf 1898...	Rabi „ ...						
	Lower Sohág and Pára Colony.		...	...	...		Rabi 1899 ...	Kharíf 1909...	10					
Total Part II ...	...	1,464	...	...	...	2,68,959	...	...	...	2,13,254	2,65,595			

PART I.—Settled in perpetuity.

Blank.

PART II.—Settlements completed but not yet sanctioned.

PART III.—Settlements in progress.

Mooltan ...	1 Tahsil ...	372	Rabi 1877...	Rabi 1897...	20	5,64,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	4 Tahsils ...	1,202	„ 1879...	„ 1899...										

Jhelum	4 Tahsils ...	993	Kharíf 1879	Rabi 1899...	20	6,91,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
D. I. Khan ...	5 Tahsils ...	833	„ 1878	„ 1898...	20	1,58,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Muzaffargarh ...	3 Tahsils ...	766	„ 1878-79	„ 1898-99	...	3,92,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Part III	...	4,166	...	...	...	18,06,786	...	...	...	...	...			

PART IV.—SETTLEMENTS COMPLETED AND SANCTIONED.

Hissár	Sirsa ...	*318	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1881 .	27	1,25,279	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	1,37,896	7,26,760	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 62—121 R., dated 24th March 1891.	No estimate can be framed at present	* Includes 31 villages under the fluctuating system of assessment and excludes 7 *jágír* villages. A term of 20 years has been sanctioned. Part of the tahsil was put under fluctuating assessment at the recent settlement. The fixed assessment of this part was estimated by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 30,000. The average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 28,423, including *khálsa* and *jágír* revenue.
	Budhláda...	1	Kharíf 1856	Rabi 1888...	32	1,096	Kharíf 1888...	Rabi 1908 ...	20	1,684		Punjab Government letter No. 299, dated 13th December 1893.	Ditto ...	This tract, consisting of 14 *jágír* and one *khálsa* estate, was transferred to Hissár at the conclusion of the Karnál-Umballa Settlement. The revenue shown in columns 7, 11 and 12 includes *khálsa* revenue and service commutation.
	Rest of district, *viz.*, 4 Tahsils, Hissár, Hánsi, Bhiwáni and Fatahabad.	666	Kharíf 1863	Rabi 1890...	27	4,24,376	Kharíf 1890...	Rabi 1910 ...	20	5,92,021		Ditto ...	Ditto.	
	Total ...	985	...	...	...	5,50,751	...	...	...	7,31,601	7,26,760			
Rohtak	...	514	At various dates.	Rabi 1879...	...	8,83,077	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	9,31,126	9,26,749	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 476, dated 1st September 1882.	No estimate can be framed at present.	The demand in the first year of the new settlement was Rs. 9,31,126, but reductions were subsequently given in a certain number of villages. These were in part temporary, and Rs. 5,167 were re-imposed from Kharíf 1889. Moreover, since settlement 12 estates have been removed from the fixed to the fluctuating system of assessment. The present assessment is exclusive of owner's rate estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,17,179.

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*continued.*														
Gurgáon ...	...	1,264	About 1842	Rabi 1877...	35	10,86,113	Kharíf 1877...	Rabi 1907 ...	30	10,87,922	11,67,276	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 139-66-2, dated 29th April 1890.	No estimate can be framed at present.	The former settlement was made at different dates for different parts of the district. The settlement introduced in 1877 raised the *khálsa* demand to Rs. 12,28,535, but the assessment of a large number of estates was revised in 1882-83, and reductions partly permanent and partly for a period of seven years ending Rabi 1889 were given. That period having expired the assessments were again considered, and Rs. 7,900 were added to the demand for Kharíf 1889. Out of demand of Rs. 11,71,697, as it originally stood for 1897-98, a reduction of Rs. 4,447 was made for 11 Khádir villages on account of Rabi 1897.
Delhi ...	Part of Tahsil Ballabgarh.	120	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1880..	16	8,96,189	Kharíf 1880...	Rabi 1909 ...	29	7,98,272	7,92,689	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 832—152-2, dated 9th December 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owner's rate, estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,22,622, was imposed.
	Rest of district.	664	Rabi 1841...	„ 1880...	40									
	Total ...	784	...	...	...	8,96,189	...	...	...	7,98,272	7,92,689			

Karnál ...	Karnál ...	338	1842 ...	Rabi 1879...	37	4,43,587	Kharíf 1879 ...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	61,616	8,10,257	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 242—71-2, dated 28th April 1886.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canál-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owner's rate, estimated to amount to Rs. 1,04,000 yearly, was imposed.
	Pánipat ...			„ 1878...	36		„ 1878...	„ 1908 ...		2,76,593				
	Indri ...	671	Kharíf 1855	„ 1886...	31	2,67,756	„ 1886...	„ 1906 ...	20	81,788		Assessment confirmed for a period of 20 years in Punjab Government letter No. 270, dated 11th May 1894.	Ditto ...	The assessment in Indri was introduced in 1886, in Pehowa in 1887, and in Kaithal in 1888.
	Pehowa ...			„ 1887...	32		„ 1887...	„ 1907 ...		34,422				
	Kaithal ...			„ 1888...	33		„ 1888...	„ 1908 ...		1,84,057				
	Thánesar ...	429	„ 1853	„ 1887...	34	...	„ 1887...	„ 1907 ...	20	1,60,971	...	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1801-162, dated 30th June 1894.	Ditto.	
				„ 1888...	35		„ 1888...	„ 1908 ...						
	Total ...	1,439	...	...	...	7,11,343	...	...	...	7,99,447	8,10,257			
Umballa ...	...	1,794	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1887 and Rabi 1888	34 35	7,53,930	Kharíf 1887 and Kharíf 1888 ...	Rabi 1907 ... „ 1908 ...	20	6,94,663	7,04,117	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{1891}{16-2}$, dated 30th June 1894.	Ditto.	
Simla	...	23	At various dates.	Rabi 1883 ..	...	13,591	Kharíf 1883...	Rabi 1913 ...	30	16,339	16,341	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No 701—172-2, dated 13th October 1885.	Ditto.	
Kángra ...	6 Tahsils ...	718	Kharíf 1850	Rabi 1889...	39	6,15,140	„ 1890...	„ 1910 ...	20	7,20,760	7,14,427	Punjab Government letter No 133, dated 2nd September 1898.	Ditto.	
							„ 1893 ..	„ 1913 ...						

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pergana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*continued.*														
Hoshiárpur ...	...	2,180	Kharíf 1851 „ 1852	Rabi 1881... „ 1884...	30 32	12,56,960	Kharíf 1881... „ 1884...	Rabi 1911 ... „ 1914 ...	30	13,59,527	13,16,931	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 250—109—2, dated 16th May 1890.	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Jullundur ...	...	1,360	„ 1850 „ 1851	Rabi 1885	34	12,28,179	„ 1885...	„ 1915 ...	30	13,72,486	13,79,915	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{244}{213}$, dated 16th October 1892.	Ditto.	
Ludhiána ...	3 Tahsils ...	902	1850 to 1853	Rabi 1881... „ 1882...	30	7,96,025	„ 1881... „ 1882 ..	„ 1911 ... „ 1912 ...	30	9,15,793	9,24,254	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 490—66-5 R., dated 25th June 1890.	Ditto.	

Ferozepore ...	Fázilka ...	274	Kharíf 853	Rabi 1881...	28	46,955	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	78,366		Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 622—121-1 R., dated 24th March 1890.	Ditto ...	Fázilka was included in the Sirsa District, which was abolished in 1884 (see Sirsa above). Part of Fázilka is under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the fixed land revenue of this part at about Rs. 13,000, while the average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 16,461 *khálsa*.
	Moga ...	789	„ 1853	„ 1887	34	4,18,967	„ 1887..	„ 1912 ...	25	6,34,246	8,81,913			
	Zíra ...			„ 1888	35		„ 1888...	„ 1913 ...				Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{1084}{144}$, dated 11th May 1893.	Ditto.	
	Ferozepore			„ 1888	35		„ 1888...	„ 1913 ...						
	Muktsar ...	168	„ 1873	„ 1893	20	76,435	„ 1893...	„ 1913 ...	20	98,380		Punjab Government No. 154, dated 19th February 1894.	Ditto.	
	Total ...	1,231	...	...	...	5,42,357	...	...	...	8,10,992	8,81,913			
Jhang ...	...	1,142	Kharíf 1856.	Rabi 1879...	23	2,81,695	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1899 ...	20	3,14,774	3,17,341	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 704—167-2, dated 14th October 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement part of the district was put under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the revenue of fluctuating estates at Rs. 39,910 (Settlement Report, paragraph 205). The average collections since settlement agree pretty closely with the estimate. The *tirni* income for 1898-99 was Rs. 63,060.
				Kharíf 1879			Rabi 1880 ...	Kharíf 1899...						
Lahore ...	4 Tahsils ...	1,607	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1891	23	6,04,133	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	7,59,194	8,29,137	Punjab Government letter No. 789-S., dated 6th September 1894.	Ditto.	
				„ 1892	24		Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912...						
Amritsar ...	3 Tahsils ...	978	Kharíf 1865	Rabi 1893...	7	8,34,426	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	10,21,980	10,28,831	Punjab Government letter No. 420-S., dated 19th July 1894.	Ditto.	
							Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912...						
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	637	Kharíf 1865	Rabi	25	3,38,955	Kharíf 1890...	Rabi 1910 ...	20	3,98,058	13,97,373	Punjab Government, No. 26, dated 5th January 1894.	Ditto ...	There is a fluctuating assessment on 37 Chhamb villages in Tahsil Gurdáspur, the average assessment of which may be taken at Rs. 4,191.
		63	„ 1878	1890	12									
	Batála ...	495	„ 1865	Rabi 1889...	24	3,35,725	„ 1889...	„ 1909 ...	20	4,21,219				
	Shakargarh	747	„ 1865	Kharíf 1890	25	2,84,271	Rabi 1891 ...	Kharíf 1910...	20	3,59,292				
	Pathánkot	139	„ 1850	Rabi	41	1,95,144	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	2,18,975				
		284	„ 1865	1891	26									
	Total ...	2,365	...	...	...	11,54,095	...	...	...	13,97,544	13,97,373			
Siálkot ...	5 Tahsils ...	2,525	Kharíf 1865	Kharíf 1891	26	12,28,470	Rabi 1892 ...	Kharíf 1912...	20	11,86,106	13,90,780	Punjab Government letter No. 209, dated 11th September 1896.	Ditto.	
Gujrát ...	...	1,425	„ 1868	Rabi 1890...	22	6,70,201	Kharíf 1891	Rabi 1911 ...	20	7,26,424	7,79,113	Punjab Government No. 3333, dated 9th July 1894.	Ditto.	
							Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912						

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*concluded.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*concluded.*						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
Gujránwála ...	4 Tahsils ...	1,172	Kharíf 1867 „ 1868	Rabi 1890	...	5,62,724	Kharíf 1892 Rabi 1894...	Rabi 1912 ... Kharíf 1903 ...	20 10	6,54,220	7,12,967	Punjab Government No. 57, dated 6th March 1896.		
Shahpur ...	...	859	Various dates	Kharíf 1889	...	3,95,359	Rabi 1891 ... „ 1893 ...	Kharíf 1910 „ 1912	20	5,03,391	5,62,864	Punjab Government No. 38, dated 26th February 1895.	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Ráwalpindi ...	7 Tahsils ...	1,703	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1885 ..	21	6,88,820	Kharíf 1885...	Rabi 1905 ...	20	9,20,670	9,10,668	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{1140}{137}$, dated 16th May 1893.	Ditto.	
Hazára ...	...	936	1852	Rabi 1872...	20	1,61,958	Kharíf 1872..	Rabi 1902 ...	30	2,21,155	2,28,604	Punjab Government No. 2376, dated 23rd December 1875.	Ditto.	
Pesháwar ...	5 Tahsils ...	838	Kharíf 1873 „ 1874	Rabi 1893... „ 1894...	20	7,11,082	Kharíf 1895 Rabi 1896 ...	Kharíf 1915... Rabi 1916 ...	20	8,00,464	9,13,129	Punjab Government No. 185, dated 2nd December 1898.	Ditto.	
Kohát ...	...	327	„ 1863	„ 1881...	18	95,593	Kharíf 1881 .	Rabi 1901 ...	20	88,006	85,668	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1039, dated 9th June 1886. Punjab Government No. 348, dated 15th July 1890, as regards the Bárak Tappa of Teri.	41 per cent.	The figures in columns 7 include the quit-rent of Rs. 20,000 paid by the Nawáb of Teri, while those in columns 11 and 12 include Rs. 18,000 only paid by the late Nawáb during the first year of the currency of the present settlement, as also by the present Khan during the year under report. Remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 16,000 were given at last settlement to border villages.

															The figures in columns 11 and 12 exclude these remissions. The settlement of the Seni Khurrum and Teri Tappás of the Teri Tahsil was completed in 1895; no increase to *khálsa* revenue has accrued from the same, as the whole of this tahsil is held in perpetuity by the Khan of Teri for the time being on an *istámrári* tenure entailing payment of annual quit-rent of Rs. 20,000 which has been reduced to Rs. 18,000 till the next settlement in 1901,—*vide* Deputy Secretary to Government of India's (Foreign Department) No. 1217 B. of 30th March 1895, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.
Bannu	...	488	Summary	Settlement	...	3,33,728, including *jágír*.	Kharíf 1877...	Rabi 1907 ...	30	3,18,242	3,31,494	Punjab Government No. 603, dated 6th June 1898, as regards Seni Khurrum and Teri Tappás.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the *saildb* lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average *khálsa* income since settlement has been Rs. 82,871.
D. G. Khan ...	4 Tahsils ...	761	Rabi 1874...	Rabi 1896...	22	3,46,996	Kharíf 1896...	Rabi 1916 ...	20	*3,47,699	12,62,462	...	Ditto ...	At the revised settlement of the district a fluctuating assessment was introduced, the *khálsa* demand of which was estimated at Rs. 1,76,769.
Total Part IV ...	...	30,319	...	...	...	1,74,02,735	...	...	...	1,94,98,797	2,01,12,060			

ABSTRACT.

					Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Part II	...	1,464	...	...	2,68,959	...	...	...	2,13,254	2,65,595	
Part III... ...	...	4,166	...	...	18,06,786	...	...	...	...	...	
Part IV	...	30,319	...	...	1,74,02,735	...	...	...	1,94,98,797	2,01,12,060	

* Includes items under the old demand which became irrecoverable owing to the introduction of fluctuating assessment.

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